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DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN HAVANA, 1783-1906

Roll 49

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Mr. D. Smith

Received

No 265

DEPT. OF STATE
RECEIVED JAN 24 '67

United States Consulate General
Havana January 3. 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir I have the honor to send herewith, the proceedings of the commissioners from the Spanish American Colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico, who were invited to Madrid by royal decree, to consider the political, social and economical condition of those colonies The proceedings were sent from Madrid by one of the Commissioners from Cuba to a friend in Havana

Proceedings of Delegates from Cuba and Porto Rico at their meeting in Madrid

The delegates from both Porto Rico and Cuba, appear to have regarded the questions as submitted to them by the Spanish Colonial Secretary as rather frivolous, and while they protest that the questions proposed do not embrace the matters, to discuss

which they were called together
at the same time they consent
to entertain them

It will be noticed that
the delegates from Porto Rico
for that Island demand
abolition of Slavery immedi=
ate and unconditional
and that a portion of
those from Cuba, while ✕
regretting that their Island
is not in the same favor=
able condition as Porto
Rico ask for the gradual
abolition of Slavery

I have the honor to be
With sentiments of respect
Your Obedient Servt
William J. Moroe
U.S. Consul General

Document Nº. 1.

Interrogatory

Art. 1º. of the Royal Decree of 25th. November 1865

The Colonial Minister is hereby authorized to institute an investigation on the mode of regulating the labor of african and ecolic population, and on the way of promoting the immigration which may be most convenient for the provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico.-

- Slaves -

Question Nº. 1. Granting that it be impossible to place a chaplain in charge of the education and observance of religious duties of the slaves in each estate, will it be suitable to establish missionaries who will go from one estate to the other, in order to attend to these most important duties?

Nº. 2. What measures should be adopted to promote marriages among the slaves?

Nº. 3. Will it be convenient and efficacious to establish annual prizes to the owners of slaves who may present the greatest number of marriages among their slaves? What should be the amount of these prizes? In what form should these be given? What measures should be adopted to avoid frauds?

Nº. 4 Is there any inconvenience to adopting a resolution that never and on no account whatsoever it be allowed to separate the families of slaves by the will of their masters?

Nº. 5. As the statistics show that there are more than one hundred female slaves in the cities against each

hundred male slaves, whereas the proportion in the rural districts is only of fifty nine female slaves to one hundred males, what measures should be adopted, without injury to the masters' interests and without going against established customs, to transfer to the estates a part of such females as are employed in the household service in the cities ?

Nº 6 What measures should be adopted to attend to the nourishment and care of the negroes according to their ages until they attain their fourteenth year ?

Nº 7 What measures should be adopted in favor of the negroes who have passed their sixtieth year ?

Nº 8 How should the negroes be attended when sick ?

Nº 9 How many hours of work should be generally established ? Should these hours be increased during the period of the year when their labors are more urgent ? How much should this increase be ?

Nº 10. What laws should be made to decide the use that each slave is allowed to make of the privilege of "adjustments" (1) ? Are negroes so adjusted to be still considered as personal property ? In what form can this privilege be made available in a family for the descen

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(1) Adjustment is a privilege enjoyed by negroes to have their fair value adjusted by a Government official named síndico when he and his master cannot agree. After such an adjustment the master cannot claim a higher price for such slave, than has been so fixed, and all sums paid in by the negro to his master are placed to his credit, and his price is correspondingly lessened. ——

dants of an adjusted negro, should he die ?

Nº 11 Is it proper to maintain to their full extent, the powers of discipline, as now granted to masters and to their representatives over their slaves ?

Nº 12 What laws should be adopted to prevent or to punish cruel treatment of slaves by their masters or their dependents ?

Nº 13 Should any indirect measure be adopted to induce the transfer to field labors of those slaves who are destined to household work, and whose places can be easily filled by others ?

Nº 14 Will it be an efficacious and proper measure to award prizes annually to the owners of slaves who may present the greatest number of freedmen, settlers owing parcels of land distributed among them by their former owners, and placed under cultivation by themselves ? What should be the amount fixed for these prizes ? In what form should the same be awarded ? What measures should be adopted to avoid fraude ?

Nº 15 Will there be any objection to laying a tax per head on the slaves who are destined to household service, with a view to devoting the sums so collected exclusively to the payment of the prizes referred to in the previous questions ?

Free negroes

Nº 16. What measures should be adopted to suppress vagrancy among free negroes ?

Nº 17. On what basis should obligatory work be establish for free negroes ?

Nº 18. Will it be proper to establish the penalty of expulsion from the country for negroes that may be convicted repeatedly of vagrancy?

—— Coolie population ——

Nº 19 What measures should be adopted to insure good treatment of coolie laborers on their passage from China.

Nº 20. Should any reforms be made regarding the conditions made in the contracts now made between the receivers and these laborers?

Nº 21 Are there any objections to abolishing corporal punishments, as now established by law, substituting fines in their instead? Are there any objections to forming out of these fines a special fund which will be distributed at stated periods among those laborers who may not have been guilty of any offence?

Nº 22 What should be the <u>status</u> of the coolie laborers as soon as their contracts is at an end? In what condition can they remain in the country in case that they are obliged by law to leave the country, and are unable to pay their passage back? How should these expenses be attended to?

—— Immigration ——

Nº 23 Which immigration is considered most advantageous?

Nº 24. Will it be beneficial that the Government itself take charge of immigration, or

ought it to be left to private enterprise, though
with certain regulations and restrictions?

Qt. 25 If the management of immigration be left to
private industry, would it be proper to award
prizes annually to the owners of real estate who
at certain periods of time may present the
greatest number of settlers on their properties?
How should these prizes be awarded? What
guarantees should be exacted in order to insure
good results and avoid deception.

Qt. 26 Ought foreign immigrants to be admitted on
the same footing as those who come from Spain?
If not, what difference should there be?

Approved by the meeting held on 27th of
October 1866.

(a signature)

Document Nº 2.

The undersigned declare that even though after having accepted the position of commissioners, - and as such they now speak, - it was owing to the promises and under the pledges of the Royal Decree dated 25th. November 1865 which declares explicitly the object of the present informative meeting to be everything relating to the political, social and economical organization of the provinces of America; and that even though on the other hand they had hoped that the interrogatories bearing on the three points would be presented to the commissioners collectively, in order to form one harmonic whole, or that at least they would be given out for discussion in the same order as was indicated by said Royal Decree, still, they have no objection, considering the transcendent importance of the social question to which reference is made in the present interrogatory, especially in its first section, and reserving to themselves the right of asking at the proper time all the political liberties that can satisfy a people in the broad sphere of progress and within the three points to which is limited the present informative meeting, to make known to all with the loyalty of their strong convictions, their love of justice, and in behoof of the good name of the Spanish monarchy, and of their constituents of Porto Rico, that beginning with the interrogatory presented at the first meeting, as it is an evidence of the existence of slavery and shows a tendency to preserve it indefinitely, and as this institution is entirely opposed and contrary to the well

fare of Porto Rico and to the honour of the Spanish nation, they abstain from answering in any way the questions presented.

The undersigned desire, and therefore ask for the abolition of the injurious institution of slavery in their province, immediate abolition, abolition with or without indemnities, if nothing else were possible, abolition with or without regulations of labor, if such regulations be esteemed of absolute necessity, and resting on the rights which they believe they have, they will make known this their vote in the meetings which are to be held henceforth, and will present in due time their plan of abolition.

Madrid November 8th 1866

(signed) S. Ruiz Beloiz

(signed) José J. Acosta

(signed) Fran.co Mª. Quiñones.

Document Nº 3.

The Count of Pozos Dulces, Don José Antonio Echeverria, Don Manuel Ortega, Don Antonio Rodriguez Ojea, Don Agustin Cameyo, Don Nicolas Azcárate, Don José Miguel Angulo, Don Jose Morales Lemus, commissioners elected by Cuba, declared that they have heard with pleasure what has been manifested by the gentlemen elected from the island of Porto Rico, and that they cannot but approve and record everything proposed by them for their country: they are happy also to know that the said sister island has been able to demonstrate practically the advantages of free labor, that it is possible for the several races to exist together and to participate in agricultural labors, and that the white race is capable of resisting the fatigues of the cultivation of the sugar cane, of the manufacture of sugar and of other works which some had considered until now as bearable by the african only in the tropical climes: moreover, they would, in their opinion, be wanting to their duty as commissioners elected by the municipal corporations of Cuba, if they did not avail this opportunity to make known to the Supreme Government that the majority of intelligent Spaniards born, resident and settled in their province fully understand the greatness and imminence of the dangers, and the importance of the damages, involved in and occasioned by the institution of slavery; that they are aware of the

embarraements which it is wont to produce in our international politics, nor do they ignore the tendencies and desires of all civilized nations, nor have they seen with indifference, appreciating fully, on the contrary, the consequences of such a gigantic measure; and above all, that the claims of justice and christianity and the voice which the Mother Country also has generously raised, calling on her sons to wipe out this sad result of such old error in which they had no complicity, have not found deaf or mercenary hearts in the breasts of the Cubans.

But Cuba, less fortunate on this point than Porto Rico, is just now in a very different stage, and unable to carry out immediate abolition. That question there is extremely complicated and of immense importance. The inhabitants of that province, if not the only, are at least the most directly interested in the solution of that problem, they have been and are still deprived of opportunities and legal means of declaring their opinions on this great social evolution on which depend its future tranquility, its moral regeneration, its intellectual and material progress and even its very existence; and although there are few Cubans who have not meditated on this weighty matter, and some even who have endeavored to make agricultural and industrial reforms which might facilitate or accelerate that evolution, such unaided efforts of intelligence and patriotism are not adequate to the greatness of the problem and the urgency of its longed for solution;

The Island of Cuba in its present politica
administrative and gubernative conditions cannot bear
without great danger and injury, the natural conse-
quences of sudden innovations in its means of pro-
duction, nor be prepared for them, nor remedy with due
promptness the evils accruing from them, nor remo
ve all obstacles, at the moments of realizing such a
noble and such a grand purpose, and of solving
the other very important problems suggested in the
Royal Decree, relating to this informative meeting
wherefore the commissioners had believed and hop
that, according to the order pointed out in the Royal
Decree, the interrogatories would commence with the
questions referring to the basis on which the special
laws are to be promulgated.

Let it not be supposed, however, the Cuban people consider that
that the solution of the social question depends on
political or administrative reforms, nor that they pre
tend to forestall the resolutions of the national govern
ment; they have only wished to obtain data from
which to judge of the tendencies of this informative
meeting on political economical and administrative
matters, to know the opinions that may be emitted on
these points and the reasons on which they are base
and with this information to form with some pro-
bability of success the project which they desired
and still desire to submit to the Supreme Govern
ment for the solution of the social question, because
it is evident that according to the form that may
be given to the Island of Cuba regarding the three

points above mentioned, so shall their project change also.
For this reason and because this interrogatory already presented seems to take for-
granted that the social institution in question is to be
preserved indefinitely, to which the Cubans are in every
way opposed, their commissioners were of opinion
that all answers should be deferred to the time when
the whole interrogatory had been arranged and pre-
sented for study, as was announced and offered at
the inaugural meeting of these conferences, but as the
President thought that according to his discretional fa-
culties he could decide, and thereupon decided, that
the present interrogatory should be answered, giving
assurance at the same time that questions on poli-
tical reforms would also be put, and that the com-
missioners would be allowed to discuss and propose
what they might think fit with all the amplitude
and freedom that were explicitly guaranteed to them
by his Excellency the Colonial Minister, the commis-
sioners of Cuba having faith in such respectable pro-
mises, are ready to study the interrogatory already
referred to; but they have thought necessary to have their
answers preceded by this declaration, so that the moti-
ves and reasons of their answering may be known
by all and at all times, and above all, that the
Cubans desire on no account whatever to have the
servile state perpetuated in their province, nor that
it be prolonged one moment longer than the time
which may be strictly necessary to avoid serious dis-
turbances, in the march of civilization and in the
moral and material progress of their country:

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana Jany 3. 1867
Spnr. " J. Almon

Inclosure No 1
Despatch No 265

Proceedings of dele-
gates from Cuba
and Porto Rico
at Meeting in
Madrid

Peace

Gentlemen, that they reserve to themselves the rights of
presenting during the course of the discussion
presented the Project on the Slave Trade which
they consider must be the foundation of
ring the same harmonize with the political laws
which they mean to establish for the future.

Madrid 5th Novr 1866

dust to day -- not returned to me until July 27

Received

No 266

DEPT. OF STATE
JAN - 4 1867
Office of

United States Consulate General
Havana January 5. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir Immediately upon the receipt of dispatch No 136 from the Department of State inclosing letter from Hon. Caleb Cushing with reference to the reclamation of property in Havana belonging to the late so called Confederate government I took steps to ascertain the amount and character of such property in Havana, and having ascertained in my inquiries, that the mercantile firm of M. A. Herera & Co of this place had been the consignee of goods brought to Havana by Ramsey the agent of the said Confederate government on the 29th day of November 1865

reference to reclamation of property at Havana belonging to the late so called Confederate Government

I addressed a letter to Said Pasha
a copy of which marked In-
closure No 1 is herewith sent
To which answer was returned
a copy of which marked In-
closure No 2 is also sent
the list referred to in the
answer is Inclosure No 3.

It has appeared to me entirely
clear that from the marks
of the packages on the list
the goods belonged to the late
So called confederate gov-
ernment, the letters OB en-
dently mean Ordnance Bureau
and the letters F.S. Foreign Supply
When M. A. Henna & Co. hear from
Ramsey they will communicate
further with me of which the
Department shall be duly
advised

I have the Honor to be
With great respect
Your Obedient Sert
William P. Minor
U. S. Consul Genl

Copy

United States Consulate General
Havana November 29. 1866

M. A. Herrera Jco
Gentlemen

The government of the United States has received information that a considerable amount of property belonging to the late so called Confederate government was on deposite in Havana at the time of the collapse of the insurrection and the surrender of the insurgent armies; and that such property was left in your charge and still remains in your profession. Will you do me the favor to furnish me with a list and description of such property as you may have received either directly or indirectly from Mr. Helm or Mr. Ramsey late agents of the so called confederate government, in Havana, and will you retain the same in your profession

U.S. Consulate General
Havana January 5. 1867
William J. Minor

Inclosure No 1
with dispatch No 266

Copy of letter to M a
Heredia with reference
to property belonging
to the late so called
Confederate govern-
ment in their pos-
session

(Signed) William J. Minor
U.S. Consul General

may be some other
I am Sir your Most Obt Servt
to claim as the property
such property and will give
which government claims all
such government as
will recognize the rights of
to deliver to the

Copy

Havana 2d. December 1866

William J. Minor Esq U.S. Consul General Present

Sir We beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 29th. November to which a press of business has prevented us giving an earlier official answer We now have to say, that we have not received any property from Mr. Helm The goods we hold in deposit in which Mr. Ramsey is in any way interested proceed from two cargoes of the Brt Steamer "Louisa Ann Fanny" which arrived in this port on the 14th. March 1865 with 908 packages merchandize, and on the 13th. April 1865 with 4483 packages - Said Ship and cargoes were consigned to us by W. S. Pinchon, the Master with instructions on both occasions to hold the merchandize subject to the orders of Mr. C. G. Ramsey he paying the Expenses & charges thereon, and we are ignorant of the ownership of the property, A considerable part of these goods were disposed of by Mr. Ramsey before he left this in May last; since when we

U.S. Consulate Havana

have made no disposition of the remainder; the inclosed list will give you such details of the goods on hand as we are able to furnish not having any regular invoices in our possession We have only had transfered to us by Mr. Ramsey 4 packages chemical & personal effects belonging as we are informed to Mr W. Seener of Montgomery Ala which we shipped to Mobile on the 4th. Inst per Schooner "Pia" and the 32 clay retorts which appear in the list Mr. Ramsey gave us to understand that he would return before the end of the year, nevertheless we have written to him on the subject and shall retain in our possession all the goods on hand until we see or hear from him when we shall be happy to aid as far as may be in our power in the management of this business of which we are the consignees only Trusting that this will be satisfactory to you we remain Sir Very Respectfully Your Obed Servts

M. A. Herera Jer

Ans. same day

Respectfully Yours
M. A. Herera Jer

Copy

List of goods in deposit to the ordn of M.A. Herrera & co being remainder of Cargoes of British Steamer "Louisa Ann Fanny"

In the Regla warehouses

OB		99	Bales	Cartridge paper
EPW R WT JC	4/9	6	id	
	1/3 10	4	cases	Stationery
FS 79 M	3/4	2	id	Sailors caps
FS 79 V	1	1	id	Buttons
FS 79	528/9	2	id	Flax thread
S D	1/2	2	id	Stationery
W F Castle		1	id	
B F D		1	id	Books
BD B1	2242 / 2244	2247/8	5 id	Hardware
H F	38	1	id	
C H ND B		1	Bale	Twine
FS C	23/42	20	id	Trowsers
FS R	1/20	20	id	Jackets
FS D	6/11	6	id	Woolen shirts
D B ND G G	49/56 182	9	cases	White linen shirts, and shirts
M5 M	44/48	5	Bales	Military caps

In the Government Artillery Stores

about 56 Cases Containing cartridges, Arms & Sundry effects

Transferred by C. G. Ramsey

In the Regla Warehouses 32 clay retorts

Havana 27 Decembr 1866

U.S. Consulate General
Habana Jany 5. 1867.
William J. Mens

Inclosure No 3
Dispatch No 266

List referred to in
letter of Mr. A. Hernandez

Sent & Secy - & not returned to me until June 2 /67

Received

No 267

DEPT. OF STATE
Rec'd JAN 14 '67

Ans'd Feby 2-

United States Consulate General

Havana January 7. 1867

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir Information was given to me, day before yesterday, from a source which I regard as reliable, that the delegates from Cuba now in Madrid in consultation with the Spanish Colonial Secretary with reference to the social, political and economical condition of Cuba, have submitted the following plan for the abolition of Slavery in their Island viz

rumor of the abolition of Slavery in Cuba by the Spanish government

all Slaves on twenty five (25) years of age to be free after ten years of Service; all under twenty five years of age to be free when arriving at that age; and all born of a slave mother hereafter to be free; and that the plan

has been approved by the Spanish government My informant is fully convinced of the truth of his statement and assures me that one of the delegates from Cuba communicated the information to his son in Havana

I have the honor to be
With sentiments of respect
Your Obedient Servant
William J Hunter
U. S. Consul General

Recvd

No 268

DEPT. OF STATE
Rec'd JAN 29 '67

Ack Ja 26

Navy

United States Consulate General
Havana January 12. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir I have the honor to state that the "Winooski" Capt Cooper returned to this port on Thursday the 10th Instant

With sentiments of respect
I am Your Obedt Servant
William T. Minor
U. S. Consul General

No. Consulate General
Havana Jan 12. 1867
William J Mann

Dispatch No 268
No Inclosure

Return of "Winooski"
to Havana

Received

No 269

DEPT. OF STATE
Recd JAN 24 '67

Rec'd Jan 26

To Jas Young

United States Consulate General
Havana January 19. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir I have this day transmitted to Mr. James Young administrator in Ohio on the Estate of his brother Robert Young decd the effects of said Estate The receipt of said Estate and the amount, into this Consulate were communicated to the Department of State in dispatches No 94 and 106. The same has been appraised by two American Merchants residents of Havana as follows

1 gold watch seal and hook	$ 85.00
Set of shirt Studs	4.25
tobacco box & knife	12½
trunk and contents	42.50
gold	563.25
Silver	20.65
U. S. Currency	27.00
	$ 742.77½

amount on 742.77½
One promisory note against
James Young dated
May 1. 1862 for 3 178.30
gold recd June 10. 1865 23.37½
do June 15 " 90.75
whole amount $ 1035.20

On this amount I
charged 5 per cent as
due the government of the
United States The local
authorities of Havana are
entitled by Spanish law to
a sum not to exceed the
one tenth of the entire Es-
tate of any foreigner who
may die here, in the absence
of a treaty between the gov-
ernment of which that for-
eigner is a citizen and the
Spanish government reg-
ulating otherwise. The au-
thorities here retained of
this Estate One Hundred
and Seventeen and 22/100
Dolls ($ 117.22) as charges

they also said that 1/2 ounce
$8.50/100 of it was bad. The matter
has not yet been arranged
between us but I have
thought it best to send
the Estate to the adminis-
trator and when this mat-
ter is concluded the admin-
istrator and the Department
shall be duly advised thereof
The following is a statement
of the money in case of the
Estate and the expenses my

Total amount of gold dust on hand		$698.02½
Paid out board bill	$12.50	
Charges of coin to here	117.22	
bad 1/2 ounce	8.50	
5 per cent U.S. Gov	52.25	
Express Expenses	17.	
postage &c	69	208.16
		$489.86

This Amount with gold watch
U.S currency trunk and all
other things belonging to
the estate I have sent

to the administration thro
an Express Company as
advised by him by letter
received on Tuesday the
15th Inst

I have the honor to be
with Sentiments of respect
Your Obedient Servt
William P. Mumm
U. S. Consul General

Received

No 270

DEPT. OF STATE
JAN 3 '67

United States Consulate General
Havana Jany 22 1867

How William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C

Sir I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 146 bearing date Dec 21. 1866 inclosing a letter from the Hon Secretary of the Treasury with reference to tonnage dues established in the Island of Cuba by order of the Intendente General dated June 2 1864. In reply thereto I send a copy of the official Gazette of Havana of the date of June 8. 1864 * which contains the original order, and refer the Department to the volume of * Commercial relations issued by our government for 1864, on the 281st and 282 pages of which will be found the

Tonnage dues in Cuba under order of June 2 1864

translation of such order as was furnished by this Consulate. I find that such translation is entirely correct with one exception viz the tonnage on Spanish vessels mentioned in the 2d clause of the 4th article is nothing instead of 50 cents, the clause is as follows "all vessels with "coal only, but less than "their register tonnage shall "pay on the quantity of coals "they carry"

It will be noticed that the copy furnished by the Treasury Department is inaccurate in a very important particular viz that it fails altogether to give the tonnage dues to be paid by Spanish vessels, or rather that it apparently places Spanish

and all foreign vessels on
the same footing. It has
appeared to me that as the
translation sent from the
Treasury Department is
in the same language as
that originally sent from
this Consulate that the
former may have been
copied from the copy ap-
pearing in the Commer-
cial relations by the person
furnishing the same to
the Collector at New York
and that the tonnage
on Spanish vessels was
accidentally omitted
I have the honor to be
with sentiments of respect
Your Obedient Servt
William J Mann
U. S. Consul General

El Excmo. é Ilmo. Sr. Intendente de Hacienda pública de esta isla, en uso de la autorizacion que le ha sido conferida por Real órden de 21 de Diciembre último para refundir en uno solo los derechos hoy existentes de navegacion y puerto para los buques que arriben á esta isla, se ha servido resolver que desde 1º de Julio próximo, los derechos que se exijan sean los siguientes:

1º

El buque extranjero que entre cargado y salga con carga adeudará por cada tonelada de las que mida segun arqueo.....	$ 2	35 cs.
El id, español, id, id. segun el rol.....	1	35

2º

El buque extranjero que entre cargado y salga en lastre adeudará por cada tonelada de las que mida segun arqueo.....	2	30
El id. nacional id. id. segun rol.....	1	30

3º

El buque extranjero que entre en lastre y salga cargado adeudará por cada tonelada de arqueo.....	2	..
El id. nacional, id. id. segun rol.....	1	..

4º

El buque extranjero que entre con carga de carbon de piedra en igual ó mayor porcion de la medida que exprese su patente, aun cuando conduzca otros efectos pagará por cada tonelada.....	..	50
Los buques nacionales en este caso....	..	..
El buque extranjero que importe carbon como única carga, pero en porcion menor que su medida pagará por cada tonelada que ocupe el carbon.....	..	50
Por cada tonelada de las no ocupadas.	1	50
Los buques nacionales en igual circunstancia pagarán por las ocupadas.....	..	..
Por las desocupadas.....	..	62
Los buques extranjeros que importen carbon en porcion menor que su medida y ademas conduzcan otros efectos en cualquiera cantidad pagarán por las que ocupe el carbon, á razon de.....	1	35
Por cada una de las demás toneladas al respecto de.....	2	35
Los buques nacionales en este caso satisfarán por las que ocupe el carbon al respecto de.....	..	73
Las demas toneladas á razon de.....	1	35

5º

El buque extranjero que entre en lastre y salga cargado completamente de miel de purga adeudará por cada tonelada de arqueo.	..	50
El id. español, id. id. por cada tonelada.....	..	37

6º

El buque extranjero que entre en lastre y solo lleve frutas del pais, adeudará por cada tonelada de carga.....	2	..
Por cada tonelada vacia.....	..	5
El id. nacional, id. de carga.....	1	..
El nacional, id vacia.....	..	5

7º

El buque extranjero que entre y salga en lastre adeudará por tonelada de arqueo.	..	5
El id. nacional, id. id. segun el rol....	..	5

8º

El buque extranjero que entre de arribada, adeudará por cada tonelada de arqueo.....	..	5
El id. nacional, id. id. segun el rol..	..	5

9º

El vapor que haga viajes periódicos á los puertos de esta isla, cualquiera que sea su nacionalidad y procedencia estará dispensado de adeudo de todo derecho, siempre que no importe ó exporte mas que seis toneladas de carga; siendo despachado con toda preferencia cuando conduzca correspondencia.

10.

El vapor extranjero que concurriendo las circunstancias anteriores importe ó exporte mas de seis toneladas de carga, adeudará por cada una.....	1	60
El id. nacional id. id.....	..	62½

11.

Los vapores correos españoles adeudarán con arreglo á los contratos particulares que tengan con el Gobierno.

12.

Cuando los vapores que arriben á esta Isla, no sean de los comprendidos en los casos 9, 10 y 11, adeudarán con arreglo á [illegible] procedencia y bandera disminuyéndose del número total de toneladas las ocupadas por la máquina y carboneras.

Lo que se anuncia al comercio para general inteligencia.

Habana 2 de Junio de 186[illegible] El Administrador Central.—P. S., *Rafael Carrillo.*

Arreglo de los derechos de Puerto de 1864

U.S. Consulate General
Havana January 22, 1867
William P. Minor
Dispatch No 270
One Inclosure

Tonnage dues payable in Cuba under order of June 2 1864

Received

Mr. A. Smith

No 271

DEPT. OF STATE. Recd FEB 4 '67

acknd

United States Consulate General
Havana January 28. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatches No 149 and 150 from the Department of State. The former advising me that the Secretary of the Treasury had deposited to my credit $21.078 25/100, together with the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury directing how that sum should be appropriated, came in the dispatch bag by the Steamer Columbia arriving here on Friday morning the 25th Instant. And the latter with copy of letter from the Treasury Department stating that Captain John Faunce was about to proceed to Havana with 95 men to take charge of the Steamers

Arrival of Captain Faunce in Havana with 95 men to take charge of Steamers Hornet Dove & Pelican

"Harriet Lane" and "Pelican" was handed to me by Captain Fawnce who came here in the Columbia

On Saturday the 26th Instant the "Harriet Lane" and "Pelican" were transferred to the gov=ernment of the United States and quietly handed over to Captain Fawnce who at once hoisted the "Stars and Stripes" on Each and caused the crew brought by him to this port to be transfered from the Colum=bia to the two Steamers

Surrender of Harriet Lane & Pelican to the Gov of the U.S.

I will advise the Treasury Department of the payment of monies on account of these Steamers at the earliest possible moment after the same shall have been com=pleted I have the honr to be

With Sentiments of respect

Your Obedient Sert

William P Minor

U S Consul General

Recevd

No 272

DEPT. OF STATE
Rec'd FEB 4 67

No 5
Consular

United States Consulate General
Havana January 28. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir Daniel R. Fighe and Jane A. Sanner both citizens of the United States were married in the rooms of this Consulate on the 22 day of January Inst by the Rev Dr. D. Sewall of Brooklyn New York Manage of Daml R Fighe and Jane A Sanner their being temporarily in Havana

In accordance with the requirements of law I send herewith the official certificate of such manage

I remain Sir Most Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
William T. Minor
U. S. Consul General

Adrian January 28. 1863

William Dillon

Dispatch No 272

One Inclosure

Marriage of

David R. Tighe

and

Jane A. Tennes

Consulate General of the United States of America, at Havana. Cuba

I, William T. Minor, Consul General of the United States of America at Habana and the dependencies thereof, hereby certify that at the rooms of the Consulate General in my presence on this 22d day of January 1867, the marriage ceremony between Daniel R. Tighe, born in Boston State of Massachusetts, in said United States of America, forty nine years of age, now residing in said Habana, and Jane A. Tanner born in Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania in said United States of America, thirty eight years of age, now residing in said Havana was duly performed by the Rev Dr T. Sewall, in the presence of Thomas Savage and Joseph A. Springer witnesses.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at said Habana the day and year last above mentioned.

William T Minor

U. S. Consul General

Certificate of
Marriage of
Daniel R. Tighe
to
Jane A. Tanner
U. S. Consulate Genl
Habana

Inclosure
Dispatch No 272

Received

No 273

DEPT. OF STATE
RECEIVED
FEB 4 1867

Cpy to S.

United States Consulate General
Havana January 28. 1867

Hon William H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatches from the Department of State from 144 to 150 both inclusive

I remain Sir most respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
William J Minor
U. S. Consul General

No. 1 Consulate Gen
Habana January 28. 1868
William J. Minor
Dispatch No 273

To Inclosure

Acknowledging
receipt of dispatches
from Department of State
from 141 to 156 both
inclusive

Received

No 274

DEPT. OF STATE. Recd FEB 4 '67

United States Consulate Genl
Havana January 28. 1867

How William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir After having made such
repairs to the machinery of
his Steamer as were necessary
Captain Corpew started from
this port with the "Winooski"
on the morning of Tuesday
the 22d Instant to make
a cruize around the Island
of Cuba. He will visit such
Keys and small Islands
as will be suitable for the
landing of Slaves, and also
go into the principal ports
in order to ascertain if there
are any indications that
any Slave Expedition has
been landed or if there be
any rumors that any is
Expected to arrive upon
the Island. For the part

Captain Corpew with the "Winooski" started on the 22 January 1867 to cruize around the Island of Cuba

Copy to Compromise file

six weeks there has been no
move of any kind here
with reference to slave ex-
peditions

I have the honor to be
Most Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
William P. Mann
U. S. Consul General

Received copy & Encl. to Treas.

No 275

United States Consulate General

Havana January 29. 1867

Hon William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir The mercantile firm of Bernabeu, Muntfeldt & co of this place have kindly given to me two pamphlets issued by them in the month of December 1866 containing the prices current of cigars of all the principal manufacturers of Havana These two pamphlets were all that I could obtain and I doubt whether more can be procured One of them I have handed to Mr. A. H Stebbins an agent of the Treasury Department to be given to the Surveyor of the Port of New York and the other is herewith sent in order that if deemed advisable copies may be

Prices Current

Cigars

made of the same by the Treasury Department and transmitted to the principal Custom Houses in the Country In sending the samphets Messrs Bendes Mirtfeldt & Co were careful to advise me that the prices as quoted by them were not always the actual market value of the cigars as by the following extract from their letter

"Please bear in mind that "the quotations contained in "our general price current of "Cigars are liable to modifi= "cations inasmuch as a good= "many manufacturers often and "some always sell below the "rates marked in their re= "spective price current and "that therefore the latter can= "not be looked upon as "always as actual market "value" I have the honor to be

With Sentiments of respect

Your Obedient Servt

William T Sherman

U. S. Grant Genl

U.S. Consulate General
Havana July 29 1867
William L. Alma
Despatch No 295
One Inclosure

Prices Current
of Cigars in
Havana

Received

No 276

DEPT. OF STATE
FEB 12 1867

United States Consulate General
Havana February 4 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State Washington D.C.

Sir Accompanying this dispatch are sent accounts for quarter Ending Dec 31. 1866 as follows No 1 for postage No 2 for boat hire No 3 for Stationery No 4 for rent No 6 for chief furnished There are no vouchers for postage and boat hire because of the impossibility of obtaining them, the proper vouchers accompany accounts Nos 3 and 4 for Stationery and rent Except for the newspapers in Stationery account, which are sent to the Department in lieu of vouchers The amount of $47 appearing as expended in No 6 was paid out for the following reasons The

accounts for Quarter Ending Dec 31 1866

men Petersen Blessington and
Batchelder were all discharged
Soldiers of the army of the United
States who had fought to put
down the late rebellion

Petersen was here on his way
from California to the North and
being found sick was sent to the
hospital by this Consulate

Blessington and Batchelder were
also found sick in the streets of
Havana with fever and both
sent by this Consulate to the
hospital After Batchelder
left the hospital he remained
seven days here before an op=
portunity was found to send
him North None of these three
had money or friends to assist
them

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

William J. Minor
U. S. Consul Genl

To Dept. Rec'd Feb 1 22

Received

No 277

DEPT. OF STATE

Ans March 4

United States Consulate Genral
Havana February 12th 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir The American bark "Isaac Rich" Captain J. E. Acorn arrived at this port on the 6th Instant having on board Edward Rice Captain John Watson mate. Charles Armour. Thos. Layton. Thos. Hargave and Wm H. Mounce crew of the american Schooner John Dorrance and all colored except the captain which were rescued from the Schooner on the 21st day of January 1867 in Lattitude 35° 10' N Lon 62° 34' West about 95 miles N E of Bermuda by Captain Acorn in about two hours after they rescue the Schooner went down The John Dorrance left New York for Philadelphia on the 25th day of December last past, on the 27th the

Rescue of Captain and crew of Schooner John Dorrance

Experienced a heavy gale by which
She was disabled and afterwards
drifted until the rescue of his
officers and crew

All the officers and crew were
sent to Baltimore by the Steamer
"Cuba" which left this port on
Friday the 8th instant

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully Your Obt Servt
William T Minor
U.S. Consul General

Navana Feb 12 1865
William T Minor
Consul General
Navana

Sir
I have the honor to
Enclose to you the
Captain and crew
of the Schooner
Ann Amanda

No 278 and Desp 2

Letter Mailed & answered

United States Consulate General

Havana February 12. 1867

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir In continuation of the subject matter of dispatch No 266 from this Consulate with reference to property belonging to the late so called confederate government I have the honor to state further that Mr. C. G Ramsay returned to Havana about two weeks since, and upon learning of his arrival here I immediately addressed a communication to him a copy of which marked inclosure No 1 accompanies this dispatch upon the receipt of his reply to the same the copy of which is inclosure No 2 I again made a further communication to him inclosure No 3 ma-

With reference to property belonging to late so called confederate government in Havana

king a proposition with ref-
erence to the property, which
proposition was accepted
by him as by Inclosure
No 4 I have made the
proposition to Mr. C. G.
Ramsey as appearing in
the Correspondence because
the property is all the while
rapidly deteriorating in value
and has been now nearly
two years in the Store Houses
of Havana, and if remain-
ing beyond two years an
additional heavy charge
for Storage will be made
and for the further reason
that an opportunity is of-
fered to send all the
property to Newyork by
the Steamers Harriet Lane
and Pelican; but more
especially because the
whole matter as to pay-
ment of charges in Storage

Jc appears to fall directly ✱
under the principles sanc-
tioned by the government
in the case of the Steamers
"Harriet Lane" and "Pelican"
With reference to the cotton
mentioned in the last two
letters of the Conespondence
Mr. Ramsay has sent home
Some papers I shall in-
vestigate the matter fur-
ther and report the result
of such investigation

I have the Honor to be
With Sentiments of respect
Your Obedient Servant
William P Mann
U. S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Feby 12. 1867
William P. Mimo

Dispatch No 278
Four (4) Inclosures

with reference to
property belonging
to late so called
Confederate govern-
ment

Copy

United States Consulate General
Havana February 8. 1867

C. G. Ramsay Esq

Sir

On the 29th day of November last past I addressed a communication to Messrs M. A. Herrera & Co of this city, requesting them to furnish me with a list and description of such property as they might have received either directly or indirectly from yourself or Mr. Chas. J. Helm late agent of the so called Confederate Government In accordance with such request that firm have furnished me with a list of packages now in their possession consigned by you from the Steamer "Louisa Ann Fanny" Will you furnish me with a list of such articles, in addition to those as may have come into your charge directly or indirectly from Mr. Chas J. Helm as such agent as aforesaid and also give such information as may be in your power with reference to property of any kind in Havana that belonged to the late So called Confederate government

I make this request on behalf of the government of the United States

I am Very Respectfully Yours
(Signed) William P. Wynn
U.S. Consul General

Copy

Havana 11th Feby 1867

William T. Minor Esq
U.S. Consul General, Havana

Sir.

I beg now to acknowledge receipt of your communication of yesterday's date.

Messrs Herrera & Co had already informed me of the receipt and contents of your communication of 29th Novr last, and of their reply to same. In addition to the note of merchandize furnished you by my said friends. I beg to say that I have also on hand some 68.000 lbs of powder, 8 cases said to contain cartridges, 2 cases medical instruments and 2 cases harness - being the only goods under my charge to which your communication above mentioned can in any way refer to., the same having been put into my hands by order of Mr C.J. Helm and subject to his disposal -

I shall be pleased to have your farther communications respecting this business and should your proposal be such as to allow me in my capacity of consignee of Mr Helm to meet your wishes and I anticipate will be the case I shall with pleasure furnish you with such information as I may be in possession of and that can in any way promote the interests in question.

Over

I am Sir, Yours
Very Respectfully
(Signed) C. G. Ramsay

Copy.

United States Consulate General
Havana February 11th 1867

C.G. Ramsay Esq

Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of todays date in reply to mine of the 8th instant, informing me that in addition to the note of merchandise furnished by Messrs M A Herrera & Co you have on hand some 68.000 lbs of powder, 8 cases said to contain cartridges - 2 cases medical instruments and 2 cases harness all of which were put into your hands by order of Mr C.J. Helm, and subject to his disposal.

As these goods mentioned by you as well as those in the note of merchandise furnished by Messrs M A Herrera & Co are constantly deteriorating in value and in a short time will be subject to largely increased charges for storage, I beg leave to make the following proposition to you viz; That you deliver or cause to be delivered to me as the agent of the government of the United States all these goods, both those mentioned in your communication and those in the note furnished by Messrs M A Herrera & Co to be by me received and shipped to New York at the earliest possible period and

there to be sold under the direction of the government of the United States and the proceeds of such sale to be retained by such government and to be its property, unless Mr Charles J. Helm or some other person or persons shall make claim for such proceeds before some judicial Tribunal in the United States and show better right to such proceeds than the said government. If this proposition be accepted by you, I shall ship the goods to New York by the steamers Harriet Crabe and Pelican.

The government of the United States has also received information that a considerable amount of cotton has been in the hands of private parties in Havana which belonged to the late Confederate government so called, and was disposed of by said parties at about the time of the termination of the insurrection in the United States for their own benefit. If you have any knowledge of any such cotton will you please communicate it to me

I am, very respectfully Yours
(Signed) William T Minor
U. S. Consul General

Copy

Havana 12th February 1867

William T. Minor Esq
U. S. Consul General
Havana

Sir. Your communication of yesterday's date has been received, and in reply I beg to say that I accept the propositions made by you therein, and will deliver to you the property named in accordance therewith. The only thing I desire is that you will hold me harmless from any claims that might be made on me for the proceeds of said property, inasmuch as I am merely acting as an agent in the matter. I will also here mention that there are some charges due on these goods. On the Powder and cartridges, there is only commission due to Messrs J. G. Burnham & Co in whose hands I placed the powder in leaving Havana last year; all other expenses on same have been refunded to me already. On the goods in the hands of Messrs M. A Cebrera & Co there are the usual receiving charges, such as Custom House & Warehouse expenses, lighterage, & commissions; and on the instruments & Carnes there are also the usual receiving expenses. As these are all legitimate charges due to the parties in whose hands the goods are, I take for granted that it will be agreable to you to pay

them, and I will therefore make out the orders at once for the property to be transfered to you, and enclose same herein, viz:—

Order on Messrs M A Herrera & Co for 244 Packages goods by "Louisa Ann Fanny"

" " do for 32 Retorts,

" " Messrs J C Burnham & Co for 688 Bands Powder & 8 cases cartridges

" " Mr Rafael Perez Stg. Mex. for 2 cases medical instruments and 2 cases Harness -

Be kind enough to give me a receipt for these goods -

As I have already mentioned these are all the goods I have left on hand. All other goods, either cotton or other kind, received by me, have been reshipped in accordance with instructions, or accounted for by me to the parties who placed them in my hands.

There is however one lot of 191 Bales Cotton, the papers for which were placed in my hands by Mr C. J. Helm, as his consignee. It was shipped from Texas by the Steamer "Lizzie" to the consignment of Mr C. J. Helm at Havana, with certain proviso in the Bill of Lading that it should be reshipped to Messrs Fraser Trenholm & Co Liverpool if the steamer should enter any other port - The "Lizzie" went to Tampico, & I have not been able yet to ascertain what became of this cotton, whether

it was shipped to Europe as directed or not. As you will probably already be aware of the shipment and if it has been accounted for properly. I enclose the papers herein for your perusal -

I am, Sir.

Yours very respectfully
(Signed) C G Ramsay

P.S.

Having some business to attend to, which will require my absence from Havana for a few weeks. I shall probably leave tomorrow & will therefore ask you to please reply to this at your earliest convenience -

Havana Feby 12. 1867

Inclosure No 4
Dispatch No 278

Copy of Letter of
C. G. Ramsay ac-
cepting Jurisdiction

Received

No 279

Mr. Seward

DEPT. OF STATE
Recd MAR 2 1867

Acknowledge Receipt

Consular Permit

Matter about

Ans. Mar. 13, 1867

Ack'd 4.

United States Consulate General

Havana Feby 18. 1867

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir I have the honor to state that Captain Cooper returned to this port with the "Winooski" on Friday the 15th Instant after having made a circuit of the Island of Cuba and stopping at the principal places, he could not discover any indications any where, or hear any rumors of any Slave Expedition; he reports that the Spanish authorities are vigilant and active all on the Island to discover and thwart any such Expedition and that there has been and still is a chain of night pickets throughout the coast of Cuba

Captain Cooper with the Winooski makes the circuit of Cuba and finds no evidence of any Slave Expedition

guarding all noted points where a landing could take place and that the impression is general that on account of such vigilance and activity no slave Expedition could have been fitted out

I have become entirely satisfied that the "Rosa del Tinia" whose arrival in Havana was communicated to the Department in Dispatch No 261 came in ballast from Fernando Po without Africans or any Cargo

"The "Rosa del Tinia" came from "Fernando Po" without Africans

On Saturday afternoon last H. B M Vice Consul General advised me that the British bark "Martha" had been wrecked about 5 miles to the Eastward of Cape Corrientes on the South Western coast of Cuba

on Friday the 12th Instant
and that 16 of his crew
are still in a perilous po-
sition and that there was
no British War Steamer or
other vessel, in or near
the Harbor of Havana
that he could send for
their rescue I immediately
requested Captain Corpew to
start with the Winooski to
attempt the rescue of these
unfortunate seamen, which
he consented to do and
left this port yesterday
(Sunday) Morning for that
purpose the place of the
wreck is about 225 miles
from Havana

Captain Corpew goes to Cape Cruz about 225 miles from Havana to attempt the rescue of 16 British Seamen

I have the honor to be
With sentiments of respect
Your Obedient Servant
William T. Minor
U. S. Consul General

Havana Feby 18. 1859

William P. Moss

Dispatch No 279

No Inclosure

Cruise of Cap Corpus with the Wyndrosh armed Cutter

The Rosa del Viña brought no Africans to Cuba

Cap Corpus goes to Neuvitas 16 British Seamen wrecked about 225 miles from Havana

Received

No 280

DEPT. OF STATE
Rec'd FEB 26 '67

Ack Mail 4

United States Consulate Genual
Havana February 18. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir. Accompanying this dispatch are sent returns from the Consular agency of "San Juan de los Remedios" for quarters Ending Sept 30 and Dec 31. 1866 being enclosures Nos 1 and 2 and also returns from the Consular agency of "Nuevitas" for the same quarters being Inclosures Nos 3 and 4

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
William J. Minor
U. S. Consul Genual

Amount Coll. 7.00

Havana Feby 18. 1867

Wm. T. Minor

Dispatch No 280

Four (4) Inclosures

Quarterly returns from Consular agencies of "Sasa Juan de los Remidios" and Nuevitas

Received

No 281

Consulate General

United States

Havana February 19. 1867

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir I have the honor to send herewith a copy of the Official Gazette of Havana of the date of Feby 15 1867 containing a royal order published under the direction of the Captain General of Cuba establishing rules for the settlement of Estates of Chinese Coolies dying in the Island of Cuba together with a translation of the same

Orders of Spanish government with reference to Estate of Chinese Coolies dying in Cuba

The object appears to be to encourage the immigration of Chinese Coolies to the Island of Cuba

I remain Sir

With great respect

Your Obt Sent

William J. Mann

U. S. Consul General

Havana Feby 19. 1867

William Palmer

Dispatch No 281

Two Inclosures

Orders of Spanish Government with reference to Estate of Cochin dying in Cuba

DEPT. OF STATE
RECEIVED FEB 22 1897

Copy - translation.

Bureau of Administration.

Section of Grace and Justice and

Public Instruction.

His Excellency the Minister for the Colonies in a Royal order of 5th of December last, says to His Excellency the Superior Civil Governor, what follows:

Most Excellent Sir: The Queen (God save her) being advised of the communication addressed to this Department by that of State in which the Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain in China represent the expediency of adopting rules in order that the estates of Asiatics that have died in the Island of Cuba shall go with all security and promptness into the possession of their heirs, which fact would give stimulus to the emigration of Chinese colonists to the Antilles, Her Majesty, in accordance with the advice

Seccion de Gracia y Justicia é Instruccion pública.

El Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Ultramar en Real órden de 5 de Diciembre último dice al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior civil lo que sigue:

"Excmo. Sr.—Dada cuenta á la Reina (Q. D. G.) de la comunicacion dirigida á este Ministerio por el de Estado, haciendo presente el Ministro Plenipotenciario de España en China la conveniencia de que se dicten reglas para que las herencias de los asiáticos fallecidos en esa Isla lleguen con toda seguridad y prontitud á poder de sus herederos, cuyo hecho estimularia la emigracion de colonos chinos á las Antillas, S. M. de conformidad con la consulta de la Sala de Indias del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia ha tenido á bien dictar las reglas siguientes. Primera.—El Gobernador Superior civil de la Isla de Cuba á propuesta de la autoridad Superior gubernativa respectiva, nombrará de entre los chinos que residen en cada Juzgado de la Isla, un individuo de los mismos que represente á los herederos ausentes de los finados de su raza en todos los juicios de abintestato ó de testamentaría en que puedan resultar bienes. Segunda.—Para ser nombrado representante ó defensor de los herederos ausentes de los chinos, es necesario, ser mayor de 25 años, hablar el español, saber leer y escribir y reunir además las circunstancias de moralidad y buena conducta. Tercera.—Su intervencion, limitada exclusivamente á los negocios mencionados en la regla 1ª será necesaria en todos los casos en que con arreglo á la ley, debe prevenirse el juicio de abintestato ó de testamentaría. Cuarta.—El representante ó defensor de los colonos chinos además de su intervencion en dichos casos, expondrá ó dará cuantas noticias puedan ser conducentes para poder averiguar y designar el paradero de los herederos del finado. Quinta:—En vista de lo que exponga, se ampliará, si se conceptúa necesario, la averiguacion con testigos de la misma raza que puedan estar instruidos, ó por parentesco, ó por trato ó amistad con el finado, y se les preguntará, la patria de aquel, si saben que hizo testamento, cuando y ante quien, ó se persuadan haber muerto abintestato, si saben de donde era originario, cual fué el lugar de su nacimiento y el de su última vecindad en el imperio Chino, y si tenia parientes y donde residian. Sexta.—Recibidas que sean en su caso las informaciones se conferirá traslado al representante defensor de colonos asiáticos, y con lo que exponga, y oido el Ministerio fiscal, se dictará la providencia oportuna, bien ampliando la informacion si fuera necesario, ó bien dándola por concluisa. Sétima.—Terminada, se librará á las autoridades indígenas respectivas, oficio ó exhorto para averiguar la existencia de los herederos abintestatos ó testamentarios, citándolos con término proporcionado y haciéndoles saber el nombre del representante ó defensor de chinos por si quieren autorizarle para su representacion. Octava.—El exhorto se dirigirá al Representante de España en China, remitiéndolo en la forma y por el conducto prevenido en las disposiciones vigentes sobre la materia. Novena. El representante de España en China acordará y procurará su cumplimiento por las autoridades indígenas en la forma que sea dable y segun la legislacion del país, y cumplimentado lo devolverá por el conducto que se le dirigió: Décima.—Devuelto el exhorto y recibido por el juez exhortante y no autorizándose por los herederos ausentes persona para percibir la herencia, se reducirá esta á metálico, prévias las formalidades establecidas, remitiéndose aquel á las autoridades indígenas respectivas de los herederos que designen en las diligencias de cumplimiento del exhorto, á fin de que dichas sumas se entreguen á dichos herederos. Décima primera.—En todos estos juicios intervendrá el Ministerio fiscal. Duodécima.—Los representantes defensores de los herederos ausentes de los asiáticos fallecidos en la isla de Cuba por las asistencias á inventarios, almonedas y remates, por los escritos que presenten y por cualquiera otra diligencia ó acto que practiquen, ó en que intervengan y que devengue derechos, cobrarán los derechos señalados á los procuradores por los aranceles vigentes. Décima tercera.—Los representantes de defensores de los herederos ausentes de los chinos podrán ser separados por el Gobernador Superior civil á propuesta del juez ó de la autoridad Superior gubernativa respectiva y tambien cuando lo estime oportuno el mismo Gobernador Superior civil. Décima cuarta.—En todo lo que no fuere contrario á las anteriores reglas se observarán las disposiciones vigentes relativas á los juicios de abintestato ó testamentaria."

Y acordado por S. E. el cumplimiento de la citada Real órden, el Ilmo. Sr. Director ha dispuesto se publique en la Gaceta para general conocimiento.

Habana 14 de Febrero de 1867—El Jefe de la Seccion, *José de Villasante y Catalan.*

of the Hall of the Indies of the Supreme Court of Justice, has been pleased to dictate the following Rules:

1st. The Superior Civil Governor of the Island of Cuba at the proposal of the respective Superior Government Authority will appoint from amongst the Chinese residing within each Judicial district of the Island, a person who is to represent the absent heirs of the deceased of his race in all judicial proceedings both testamentary and intestate where any effects result to exist.

2d. In order to be appointed a representative or defender of the absent heirs of Chinese, it is necessary that the person be over 25 years of age, conversant with the Spanish language, able to read and write, and be also possessed of the circumstances of morality and

good conduct. _____

Third. His intervention limited exclusively to the business mentioned in Rule 1st will be required in all cases wherein, according to Law, proceedings testamentary or intestate shall be decreed.

4th The Representative or Defender of Chinese colonists, in addition to his intervention in such cases, is to state & furnish such information as he may have that will lead to the ascertainment of the place where the heirs of deceased may be found.

5th In view of what he may say, the investigation will be carried farther, if deemed necessary, examining witnesses of the same race who may be acquainted with facts either from relationship or from association or

friendship with deceased - such witnesses
are to be asked the country of the deceased,
if they know whether he made a will -
if yea, when, and before whom - or whether
they are satisfied of his having died
intestate, whence he originally came from,
his place of birth, and his last place
of residence in the Chinese Empire - if he
had relatives and their places of residence
6th Whatever information be obtained is to
be conveyed to the representative defender
of asiatic colonists, and after his represen-
tation has been brought forth and the
Attorney of the Court been heard, the proper
decree must be issued either to continue
the investigations, if necessary,
or to close them. _____
7th The investigation once terminated
a commission will be issued to the

respective native Authorities to
ascertain the existence of the legal or
testamentary heirs, summoning
these to appear within a proper term,
and advising them of the name of
the representative or defender of
Chinese that they may, if willing,
authorize him to act for them.
8th. The Commission will be addressed
to the representative of Spain in China
forwarding the same in the form
and thro' the channels prescribed
in the existing regulations upon the subject.
9th. The representative of Spain
in China will accord, and endeavor
to procure the execution by the native
Authorities in the form that may be
possible, and according to the legis
lation of the country, and once executed

he will return it by the same channel thro which he received it. —

10th. The commission being returned and received by the Judge that issues it, and in the event that no one has been authorized by the absent heirs to receive the inheritance, this will be converted into Specie with all the requisite formalities, and transmitted to the respective native Authorities of the heirs designated in the proceedings of execution of the Commission to the end that such sums be paid over to the heirs. ———

11th In all these judicial proceedings the District Attorney is to have inter-vention. ——

12th. The representatives defenders of the absent heirs of Chinese,

deceased in the Island of Cuba,
for their attendance at the forming
of inventories, at public sales
or sales at auction, for their memorials
or petitions to the Courts and for any
other proceeding or act they may
perform, or in which they shall have
intervention, provided the same
be entitled to fees, will receive the
fees allowed to procurators or
solicitors in the existing tariff.

13th The Representatives defenders of the
absent heirs of Chiveros may be removed
by the Superior Civil Governor at the
suggestion of the Judge or of the res=
=pective Superior Government Au-
-thority, and also whenever the said
Superior Civil Governor may
deem it proper. ———

14th The existing regulations bearing upon judicial proceedings both testa= =mentary or intestate, so far as they do not interfere with the preceding rules, are to be observed."

And His Excellency having prescribed the fulfilment of the said Royal Order, the Director of Administration has disposed that the same be published in the Gazette for general information.

Havana 14th Feby 1867.

The Chief of the Section =

José de Villasante y Catalan

Enclosure with Desp. No. 281

Royal order-Rules for the administration of Estates of Cubans Coroles Spaniards in Cuba dated 5th Dec 1866. Published by order of Govr Genl. of Cuba 9th Feby 1867

Received

Mr. Seward
Ack. March 4

No 282

United States Consulate General

Havana February 19. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir I have the honor to state that the American Schooner "James Wyman" came here from Nassau on Saturday the 16th Instant to procure Stores and provisions for the United States Steamer of War "Lancaster" Upon application made from this office the proper authorities here have permitted the Schooner to enter and clear free of the usual port charges While thanking the authorities for this act of courtesy I have promised them that it should be communicated to the Government of the United States

American Schooner "James Wyman" coming for Stores for U.S.S. Lancaster admitted without port charges

I remain Sir
With Sentiments of respect
Your Obedient Servant
William T. Minor
U.S. Consul General

Acknowledge with sentiments of
satisfaction what seems to be
a judicious & humane
proceeding in Cuba as regard
to Slaves employed there

Received

No 283

Ack. Dec. 4

DEPT. OF STATE
Rec'd

United States Consulate General
Havana Febmary 19. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir Herewith are sent State=
ment of "Arrivals and departures
of Vessels" form No 14. and of
"Navigation and Commerce" form
No 130 at the port of Havana for
quarter ending December 31. 1866

The whole numbw of invoices
certified at this consulate dur=
ing the same quarter was 622
viz from 3113 to 3735 both in=
clusive, for two of these numbers
viz 3554 and 3709 no corresponding
invoices were issued one invoice
issued bears the numbw 3531½

I have the honor to be
Most Respectfully Your Obt Servt
William J Minor
U. S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Feby 19. 1867
William T. Minor

Dispatch No 283
Two Inclosures

Report of "Arrivals & departures of Vessels" and of "Navigation and Commerce" for quarter Ending Dec 31. 1866

Received No 283 Mch 16.

United States Consulate General
Havana February 26. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir Captain Cooper returned to Havana on the evening of Friday the 19th. Instant, after an unsuccessful search for the shipwrecked crew of the British Ship "Martha". his leaving to look after these unfortunate seamen was communicated to the Department in dispatch No 279 bearing date Feby 18 1867. The Ship had gone to pieces before the arrival of Capt Cooper at the place of the wreck It is his opinion however that the crew had left in the small boats and were probably saved

I have the honor to be
Sir Most Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
William T. Minor
U. S. Consul General

Consulate Havana

Copy to Treasury Mch 16 Wm D Smith

Received

P Smith
Copies

No 284

DEPT. OF STATE
Recd MAR 16
ackd " 16

United States Consulate General
Havana March 5. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir The Steamers "Harriet Lane" and "Pelican" will probably leave this port for N.York the latter port of next week Captain Faunce has selected the "Pelican" to carry the powder and other goods, about which information was communicated to the Department, in Dispatch No 278 bearing date February 12. 1867 from this Consulate General

Powder and other goods to be sent North by the Pelican suggesting that collector at N.York receive instructions thereon

A list of all the packages with their marks will be sent to the Department, by the first opportunity after the sailing of the "Pelican" a like list will also be furnished to Captain Faunce for the Collector of customs at New York upon his arrival

at that port Will it not be
well for the Treasury Depart=
ment to issue instructions
to the Collector at New York
in order that he may be
prepared to act with reference
to these goods on their arrival
in the City of New York?

I have the honor to be
With Sentiments of respect
Your Obedient Servant
William P. Minor
U. S. Consul General

Note Treasury Mch. 18.

Received

No 285

United States Consulate Genl
Havana March 5. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C

Sir But very few of the masters of American Merchant vessels arriving at Havana, are furnished with a correct list of Consular fees by the custom offices at their ports of clearance in the United States I send herewith a list that was delivered to a master on the 5th day of Feby 1867 which upon Examination will be found incorrect, the same lists are sent from most of the ports in the United States It is very desirable that the defect should be remedied if possible

lists of moneys Consular fees furnished to masters of American vessels at ports of clearance

I have the honr to be
Most Respectfully Your Obt Servt
William J. Moor
U.S. Consul Genl

U.S. Consulate General
Havana March 5. 1867

William L. Sloan

Dispatch No 285

One Inclosure

Incloses list of
Consular fees publish-
ed Masters of
vessels & Custom Houses
in the United States

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DISTRICT OF PORTLAND AND FALMOUTH.

No 47

PORT OF PORTLAND.

These are to Certify all whom it doth Concern,

That Wilson Bucklin *Master,*

or Commander of the Brig Essex

of New York *burthen*

Two Hundred Nineteen *tons*

or thereabouts, mounted with no *Guns, navigated*

with Eight *Men*

American built, and bound for Havana

having on board

Merchandize

hath here entered and cleared his said vessel according to law.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal, at the Custom House, Portland,

Maine, this 5th *day of* Feb

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-

seven *and in the* ninety first *year*

of the Independence of the United States of America.

L. Jewett Collector.

U. S. Examined
Cleared Feb 5 1861

LIST OF CONSULAR FEES.

Receiving and Delivering Ship's Papers.

1. For receiving and delivering ship's register and papers, including consular certificates as prescribed in forms Nos. 38 and 39 half a cent on every ton, registered measurement of the vessel for which the service is performed.

Discharging or Shipping Seamen or Mariners.

2. For every seaman, from one to ten, who may be discharged or shipped, including the certificates therefor attached to crew list and shipping articles to be paid by the master of the vessel, fifty cents; but no additional charge shall be made for any number of seamen exceeding ten, who may be discharged from or shipped between the date of the arrival and departure of the vessel.

Protests, Passports, &c.

3.	For noting marine protest	$1.00
4.	For extending marine protest	2.00
	And if it exceed two hundred words, for every additional one hundred words	1.00
5.	For issuing warrant of survey on vessels, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores or either	1.00
6.	For a passport, including seal	1.00
7.	For visaing a passport	1.00
8.	For preparing agreement of master to give increased wages to seamen, attested under seal	1.00
9.	For preparing any other official document or instrument of writing, not herein named or enumerated, if under one hundred words	1.00
	If exceeding one hundred words, for every additional hundred words	.50

For the following Certificates, viz:

10.	Of the deposit of a ship's register and papers when required by custom-house authorities	.25
11.	In cases of vessels deviating from the voyage	.50
12.	When ship's register is retained *entire* in the consulate	.25
13.	For master to take home destitute American seamen	no fee.
14.	Of conduct of crew on board, in cases of refusal of duty, and in cases of imprisonment, &c.	.25
15.	Given to master at his own request, (for example, see Form No. 48.)	.50
16.	To a seaman, of his discharge	no fee.
17.	Of appointment of new master, including oath of master	1.00
18.	Of the ownership of a vessel	.50
19.	Of decision and award, in cases of protests against masters, passengers, or crew, (for example see form No. 49,)	2.00
20.	Of roll or list of crew, when required by the captain or authorities of the port	.50
21.	To bill of health	.50
22.	To shipping articles	.50
23.	Of cancelling ship's register	.50
24.	To debenture certificate, including oaths of master and mate	1.25
25.	To invoice, including oath	2.00
26.	To currency	.50
27.	Of sea letter	2.00
28.	Of endorsment of bottomry on ship's register	.50
29.	Of ditto on payment of bottomry on ship's register	.50
30.	Of ditto of new ownership on ship's register	.50

Acknowledgments.

31.	Of the master to bottomry bond	1.00
32.	Of the merchant to assignment of bottomry bond	1.00
33.	Of the vendor to a bill of sale of vessel	1.00
34.	Of the master to a mortgage or mortgage bill of sale of vessel	1.00
35.	Of the master to an order for payment of seamen's wages or voyages, at home, including making up order, if required	.50
36.	Of one or more persons to a deed or instrument of writing	2.00
37.	Of one or more persons to a power of attorney	2.00

Declarations and Oaths.

38.	Of declaration and oath of master to one or more desertions, including oaths, attached to crew list and shipping articles each	.50
39.	To one or more deaths or losses of seamen overboard at sea, including oaths, attached to crew list and shipping articles, each	.50
40.	To not being able to procure two-thirds of a crew of protected American seamen	.50
41.	To ship's inventories of stores	.50
42.	To the correctness of log book	.50
43.	To ship's bills and vouchers for disbursements and repairs	.50

Authenticating Copies of Papers.

44.	Of marine note of protest	1.00
45.	Of extended protest	2.00
46.	Of call, warrant, and report of survey on vessel, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either, (for example, see Form No. 50,)	1.00
47.	Of inventories and letters, or either, of masters	1.00
48.	Of account of sales of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either	1.00
49.	Of advertisement for funds on bottomry	1.00
50.	Of advertisement of sale of vessel or cargo, provisions or stores	1.00

Authenticating Signatures.

51.	To reports of survey on vessel or cargo, provisions or stores	1.00
52.	To estimate of repairs of vessel	1.00
53.	To (auctioneer's) account of sales of vessel or cargo, provisions or stores	1.00
54.	To average bonds	2.00
55.	Of governors, judges, notaries public, custom-house and other officers	2.00
56.	Of merchants and individuals	2.00
57.	For any other consular certificates or services of like character not herein named or enumerated	.50

Consuls' Orders and Letters.

58.	To send seamen to hospital	no fee.
59.	To send seamen to prison	.50
60.	To release seamen from prison	.50
61.	To authorities or captain of the port, in cases of sinking vessels, (for example, see Form No. 31,)	.50
62.	Requesting the arrest of seamen	.50
63.	For any other letter or order of like character	.50

Filing Documents in Consulate.

64.	Calls of survey on vessel, hatches, cargoes, provisions and stores, or either	.25
65.	Warrants of survey on vessels, hatches, cargoes, provisions and stores, or either	.25
66.	Reports of survey on vessels, hatches, cargoes, provisions and stores, or either	.25
67.	Estimates of repairs of vessel	.25
68.	Consul's certificate to advertisement for funds on bottomry	.25
69.	To advertisement of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either	.25
70.	Inventories of vessels, cargo, provisions and stores, or either	.25
71.	Letter of master notifying consul of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either	.25
72.	Of master notifying auctioneer of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either	.25
73.	Accounts of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either	.25
74.	For filing any other document prepared in or out of the consulate	.25

Recording Documents.

75.	Calls of survey on vessel, hatches, cargo, provisions and stores, or either; warrants and reports of ditto, ditto; estimates of repairs; certificates of consuls to advertisements for funds on bottomry, and of sale of vessel; inventories of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores; letter of master to consul notifying sale of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either; letter of master to auctioneer, and account of sales of vessel, cargo, provisions and stores, or either, for every 100 words (As the original documents are required to be filed in the consulate, it will not be necessary to record them. Should it ever become necessary, however, to deliver up the originals, they must be recorded before delivery, the party receiving the same paying the record fee as above mentioned.)	.20
76.	Order and consul's certificate to pay seamen's wages or voyages, at home	.25
77.	Certificate given to master at his own request, when required	.25
78.	Appointment of new master	.25
79.	Application of a citizen of the United States for a sea letter	.25
80.	Sea letter, for every one hundred words	.20
81.	Bill of sale, when required, for every one hundred words	.20
82.	Consul's letter to captain of port, or authorities, in cases of sinking vessels	.25
83.	Consul's certificates to masters taking home destitute American seamen	no fee
84.	Protests of masters and others, other than marine protests, for every one hundred words	.20
85.	Average bonds, when required, for every one hundred words	.20
86.	Powers of attorney, when required, for every one hundred words	.20
87.	Any other document or instrument of writing not herein named or enumerated, prepared in or out of the consulate, and required to be recorded, for every one hundred words	.20

Estates of Deceased American Citizens.

88. For taking into possession the personal estate of any citizen who shall die within the limits of a consulate, inventorying, selling, and finally settling and preparing or transmitting according to law, the balance due thereon, five per cent. on the gross amount of such estate. If part of such estate shall be delivered over before final settlement, two and one-half per cent. to be charged on the part so delivered over as is not in money, and five per cent. on the gross amount of the residue. If among the effects of the deceased are found certificates of foreign stocks, loans, or other property, two and one-half per cent. on the amount thereof. No charge will be made for placing the official seal upon the personal property or effects of such deceased citizen, or for breaking or removing the seals, when required by the person or persons referred to in section 29 of the act of August 18, 1856.

Miscellaneous Services.

89.	For consul's seal and signature to clearance from custom-house authorities	.50
90.	For administering oaths, not herein before provided for, each	.25
91.	For consul's attendance at a shipwreck, or for the purpose of assisting a ship in distress, or of saving wrecked goods or property, over and above traveling expenses, a per diem of four dollars, whenever the consul's interposition is required by the parties interested	4.00
92.	For attending an appraisement, where the goods or effects are under one thousand dollars in value	3.00
93.	For attending valuation of goods of one thousand dollars and upwards in value, for every day's attendance during which the valuation continues	5.00
94.	For attending sale of goods, if the purchase money be under one thousand dollars	3.00
95.	For attending sale of goods, if the purchase money is one thousand dollars and upwards, for every day during which the sale continues	5.00
96.	For attending sale of vessel, when required	2.00

Fees for Unofficial Services, Perquisites of the Consular Officers.

As the unofficial acts of a consular officer may be performed by a notary public, and as the compensation charged therefor is regarded as a perquisite of his office, the rate of such compensation may be determined either by agreement or the custom of the place, subject, however, to future instructions.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana March 16, 1867

Josiah Smith Esq
Consular Bureau
Dear Sir

I have just discovered that my dispatches from this Consulate on one leaving date Feby 19, 1867 and the other Feby 26 are numbered 283. The number 286 has therefore been omitted in order that one of these may take that number. Will you do me the favor to make the change.

I am Very Respectfully Yours
William D Minor
U. S. Consul General

Copy sent to Treasury Mch. 28

Received 29. Mar. No 289

Mr E. P. Smith

Sec'y's Copy Consulate Jerusalem

Copy to Treasury Dept.

United States Consulate Jerusalem

Havana March 20. 1867

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir In dispatch No 288 I stated refering to the goods de=livered up by Ramsay, as follows viz "All of these goods have been "put on board the Steamer "Pelican under the charge of Cap "Faunce and sent to New York "the Expenses which I have "agreed to pay, for Storage ware=house charges and placing "the goods on board the Pel=ican amount to about fifteen hundred dollars"

I should have said that the Expenses on the powder were about fifteen hundred dollars I had an estimate of Expenses on powder before me when the dispatch was written amounting to about

that sum and misdirectly
applied it to all the goods
I suppose the Expenses
on the other property will
be from two thousand
to two thousand five hundred
dollars more

The original value of
all the goods when first
coming here was from
fifty to fifty five thousand
dollars

I have the honor to be
with great respect
your Obedient Servt
William P. Minor
U. S. Consul General

Received

No 288

Mr. C. L. Smith

Consulate Gen.l

United States Consulate General
Havana March 16. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir After my dispatch No 278 was sent inclosing correspondence with Mr. C. G. Ramsay, with reference to property in Havana, under his charge, as merchant for Mr. C. J. Helm late agent of the so called Confederate government in Havana, I discovered that the last letter of Mr. Ramsay called for an answer and on the 13th of February I replied that upon the delivery of the goods to me a receipt would be given for the same and all proper charges paid

Unconditional surrender of rebel property in Havana to Govt of the U. S

On the 9th day of March Instant Mr. Ramsay has written to me that the correspondence about the property has been sent to Mr. C. J. Helm who has replied that the goods belonged to the late so called Confederate government

that he has no interest in them and should make no claim whatever for them

Copies of my letter marked inclosure No 1 and of letter of Mr. Ramsay with copy of Mr. Holm's letter inclosure No 2 accompany this dispatch

I also send a list of all the property which has been delivered to me by Ramsay with the marks as appearing on the several boxes and packages inclosure No 3

All of these goods have been put on board the steamer Pelican under the charge of Captain Faunce and sent to Newyork; the Expenses, which I have agreed to pay, for storage merchants charges and placing the goods on board the Pelican amount to about fifteen hundred dollars. So soon as the bills are presented by the merchants here in whose possession these goods have been

Error in subsequent dispatches

a statement will be transmitted

I have the honor to be
Most Respectfully
Your Obedient Sert
William P. Moses
U. S. Consul Genl

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana March 16th 1867.
W. T. Minor Consul Genl

No 288.
3 Inclosures
Recd

Unconditional surrender
of rebel property in
Havana. to U.S States.
List of the property.
Shipmt of same to
New York - Unavoid=
=able expenses to be paid
of which a statement
will be forwarded=

Copy

United States Conculate General
Havana, Feby 13th 1867

C. G. Ramsay Esq

Sir. I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 12th inst. accepting my proposition, including also orders upon Messrs M A. Herera & Co Messrs J C. Burnham & Co and Mr Rafael Perez Sta Maria to deliver to me the goods named in the orders respectively upon my paying such proper charges as may be due upon such goods.

When the goods are received I will pay all such charges and shall make an arrangement to take possession of them at the earliest possible moment. I will also give you a receipt for all received, stating conditions.

I am, very respectfully Yours
(Signed) William A. Wilmot
U. S. Conculate General

Copy of Letter of
Consul General
Mann to C. G.
Ramsay
Dated Feby 13, 1867

Inclosure No 1
Dispatch No 288

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana

Havana 9th March 1867

William L. Minor Esq
U. S. Consul General Havana

Sir On my return to Havana yesterday I was placed in possession, thro Mesrs M. A. Herrera & Co. of your Communication of 13th ult. contents of which have been duly noted

Having advised Mr. L. J. Helm of the correspondence which took place with you on said subject to his order, and of my action in the matter, I have received a reply from him the contents of which it is mine that I should communicate to you and beg therefore to hand you at foot a copy of his letter It is satisfactory to me to see the final and satisfactory close of this business and thanking you for the polite and courteous manner in which you communicated to me your claims as also for all your proceedings in this matter

I am Sir
Yours Very Respectfully
(Signed) C. G. Ramsay

Over

Toronto C.W Feby 22d 1867

C. G. Ramsay Esq
Havana

Dear Sir I have received and read the copy of a correspondence between yourself as my merchant and Governor Almon Consul General for the United States at Havana touching certain property held by you subject to my order, as follows

Gov Almons letter to you	dated	8th	Inst
Your letter to Gov Almon	"	11th	"
Gov Almon to you	"	11th	"
Your reply	"	12th	"

Your action in the premises is approved by me I have no personal interest in this property which belonged to the late Confederate government and will assert no claim whatever

Very truly
Signed Ch. J. Helm

Copy of Letter of
C. G. Ramsay
to Consul General
Shaw
dated Mch 9. 1867
with copy of
letter of C. J. Helm

Inclosure No 2
Dispatch No 288

U. S. Consulate Gnl
Havana

Invoice of Merchandise (rest of cargoes of St Louisa Ann Fanny) and 32 Retorts transferred by C. G. Ramsay Esq.re to the Consul General of the United States W. T. Minor Esq.re and shipped by his order on board the American Stmr Pelican.

	99	Bales Cartridge paper
4/9	6	do Stationary
3 10	4	Cases do
3/4	2	do. Caps
	1	do Buttons
1/20	20	Bales Jackets
23/42	20	do Trowsers
6/1	6	do Shirts
52 & 52 9	2	Cases Twine
1/2	2	do Stationery
Castro	1	Bale of Books
	1	Case do
2142 2143 2144 2147 2148	5	do Stationary
38	1	do Saddlery
	1	Bale Twine
49/66 182	9	Cases Trousers
44/48	5	Bales Caps
	32	Retorts
	34	Boxes Cartridges
1/2	2	Cases Revolvers
3/4	2	do Swords
2266. 62. 59 64. 67. 65. 25 62. 46.	18	do Arms
	10	do do

Invoice of Merchandise transfered by Dr Rafael Rey y Sta Maria and shipped by order of the Consul General of the United States W. T. Minor Esq.re on board of the American Stmr Pelican

	2	Cases Surgical Instruments
	1	do Saddlery
	1	do do

(over)

Invoice of Powder and Cartriges shipped by J. C Burnham of Havana by order of William T. Minor U. S. Consul General on board of American Steamer Pelican

688 Barrels Powder

8 Cases Cartridges.

Havana March 1867.

William T. Minor

U. S Consul General

Sold goods enumerated in the annexed invoice to the value of Dollars in Gold Coin according to the Custom House Estimate

Invoice No 3

Exhibit No 288

U. S. Consulate Gnl

Havana

W. J. Smith G.S.P.

RECEIVED
MAR 20 1868

Treasury Department.
March 19th 1868.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of April 22nd, 1867, enclosing a copy of dispatch No. 295 from Wm T. Minor, then Consul General at Havana, I now have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from the same gentleman of February 1st ultimo, submitting an account of Mb. A. Herrera & Co. for disbursements and commissions on account of the cargo of the Steamship "Pelican" on her voyage from Havana to New-York, sold by agents

of

Hon. Wm H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

of this Department in the latter city, and to inquire whether any instructions in relation to receiving these articles of merchandise were given to Mr. Minor, in accordance with which he gave assurances that the charges would be paid by this Government, and if so, that a copy of such instructions may be transmitted to me.

With great respect,

Your obt. svt.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Stamford, Feby 1, 1868.

DEPT. OF STATE
Rood MAR 20 '68
Consular Division.

Hon. F. W. Seward,

Asst. Secty of State,

Sir,

I send herewith a detailed account, which I have obtained from Havana since my late visit to Washington, of the claim of Sesp. M. A. Herrera & Co. for costs, charges and commissions on account of goods surrendered by that firm to the Govt. of the U. S. and sent from Havana in March, 1867, on board the steamer Pelican to New York, and there disposed of for the benefit of the Govt. I suppose that the whole of this claim of M. A. Herrera & Co., amounting in costs, charges and commissions to the sum of $2845.84/100 in gold was a lien on the property in their hands

hands, and that they could not have been compelled under legal proceedings to deliver the property to any one except on the payment to them in cash of this amount of $2,845 8/100.

They delivered up the property however on the promise that their claim should be paid.

May I not ask therefore that attention will be given to the matter, as soon as it-consistently can be.

I would suggest that, when the claim has been audited, a draft for the amount be sent through the consulate at Havana payable to the order of M. A. Herrera & Co. together with the bill herewith sent for their receipt.

I remain most respectfully,

Your obdt. Servant,

(signed) William T. Minor,

late U.S. Consul Genl.

at Havana.

(Copy)

Invoice of Merchandize held to the order of C. G. Ramsay, Esqr.

Transpened by his directions to the Consul General of the United States W. T. Minor, Esqr. for account of his Govt. and Shipped by his order onboard the Steamer Pélécan

		99 Bales Cartridge paper – estimated value	$	4000 00
	4/9	6 Bales Stationery }	"	
W.T.C	1/3 10	4 Cases do }	"	" 1200 00
	3/4	2 do Caps		" 459 33
		1 do Buttons		" 356 50
	1/20	20 Bales Jackets }		
	23/42	20 do Trowsers }		" 11.750
	6/11	6 do Shirts		" 2245 32
	528/529	2 Cases Twine		" 403 58
	1/2	2 do Stationery		" 200 00
Castro		1 Bale Books		" 15
		1 Case do		" 100
		5 do Stationery		" 325
		1 do Saddlery		" 51
	47/50 182	9 do Trowsers & Shirts		" 3850
		1 Bale Twine		" 15
	44/48	5 do caps		" 400
		32 Retorts		480
		34 boxes Cartridge Caps		1070
	1/2	2 Cases Revolvers		3000
	3/4	2 do Swords		400
3,60,65,69 44,67,85,75 62,45		13 do Arms & Ammunition		1995
		10 do do do		3810
				$35625 73

Charges

Import and Export deposit duty & fine for not specifying	$ 930	56
Receiving and Lighterage to Store of 61 Cases of arms & boxes of caps to Stores, Labor storing stores due & boat hire	" 89	37
Labor examining & assorting caps & Cartage Cooperage ——— Stores due & Boat hire	" 75	87
Lighterage to Regla Stores of 166. pkgs	" 83	
Carried over	$ 1178	80

Brought over			$ 35.625 7
do	"	$ 1178 80	
Capatag for receiving 4 boxes pistols caps from arms			
Artillery Stores and removing bottle Cabanas	"	5 62	
Stores dues on same on taking out & receiving	"	12 75	
Leighterage on same 42 - recvg by military 8 7 -	"	11 25	
Stores dues taking out Cartridges	"	12 75	
Capatag for receiving arms & ammunition 4 pkgs on Lighter	"	36 25	
Leighterage onboard Str. Pelecon of 247 Pkgs & 32 Pelots	"	149 00	
Shipping Expenses	"	36 12	
Capatag receiving 32 Pelots on arrival	"	32 00	
Leighterage to Regla Stores	"	25 50	
Regla Warehouse for Storage insurance free	"	407 44	$ 1907 4
			$ 37533 2
Commission 2½ pr Ct.			$ 938 3
			$ 38471 0

Havanna 2ott March 1867

(sgd) p/p M. A. Herrera Co.

G. R. Ruttkeen

I have examined the above Invoice the value fixed on the prop is that I gave Mesr. M. A. Herrera Co. in May last the same bein the estimated value on which I agreed they were to collect a Commission of 2½ per cent on shipment or other disposal of so The expenses on the goods as above specified are just an correct.

Havanna 2ott March 1867

(sgd) C. G. Ramsay

I have examining the above account of Mesr. M. A. Herrera C for costs charges and Commissions on account of Goods delive upto the United States Government and sent to New York on the Pelican and find them all correct

Stamford Feby 1. 1868.

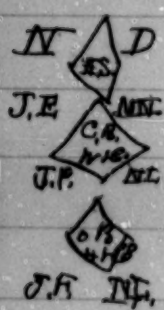
(sgd) Wm. T. Minor

late U.S. Consul General

at Havanna

Recei

Invoice of Merchandize transfered by Dn. R. Perez
Sto Maria
And Shipped by order of the Consul Gnl of the
United States, W.T. Minor Esqr. onboard the
America Steamer "Pelécan"



2 Cases Surgical Instruments
1 do Saddlery
1 do do

Charges

Deposit duty on Val $ 859 @ 1780	$ 16,11	
Regla Warehouse for storage & fire insurance	$ 6,12	
Shipping Expenses & Lighterage onboard	2 75	24 9
Commission nothing		"
		$ 24 9

Havana Octo March 1867
pp. M. A. Herrera H.C
G. K. Butterer

Received

No

United States Consulate Genl
Havana March 27. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir I have the honor to tender my resignation of the office of United States Consul Genual at Havana Cuba and most respectfully ask that the resignation may be accepted so that I may leave Havana by the first day of May

I remain Sir
With great respect
Your Obedient Sent
William P Minor
U. S. Consul Genl

Received

No 287

Mr E. L. Smith
DEPT. OF STATE

Consulate General

United States Consulate
Havana March 16. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir I have the honor to inform the Department that the Steamers "Harriet Lane" and "Pelican" under the command of Capt John Faunce convoyed by the Revenue Steamer "Hugh McCulloch" left this port yesterday afternoon the 15th instant at 4 oclock bound for Newyork The Steamers will stop in at Charleston

Departure of Steamers Harriet Lane and Pelican from Havana for Newyork

I remain Sir
With Sentiments of respect
Your Obedient Servant
William P. Miner
U. S. Consul General

Received
Wm. H. Seward

No 290

Wm. H. Smith
Apl 3

United States Consulate General
Havana March 26. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C

Sir. I have the honor to send herewith copy of correspondence with reference to one hundred and ninety one (191) bales of cotton belonging to the late so called Confederate government

correspondence with reference to 191 bales of cotton belonging to late Confederate government shewing the Power to be in hands of Jeremiah Stephens & Wm Chandler in Havana

From the bill of lading accompanying the correspondence it appears that 191 bales of cotton were shipped on board the Steamer "Lizzie" from Lavaca to C. J. Helm at Havana, on the 10th day of January 1865 with written instructions on the bill of lading that if the Steamer was forced to make any other port than Havana the Consignee should ship according to the conditions of the bill of lading - The "Lizzie"

went into Tampico consigned to Stewart L. Jolly & Co but the consignees failed to reship the cotton in accordance with the instructions on the bill of lading So that * * * * Mr. C. J Helm now received the cotton_ Messrs Jimenez Nephew & Co of Havana admit that the cotton was shipped on board the Lizzie and say it was reshipped for Europe from Tampico It appears farther from letters of Stewart L. Jolly & Co. that, in accordance with orders received from Mr. Marcus Lasa a partner of the firm of Jimenez Nephew & Co of Havana, all this cotton was shipped either to Jimenez, Nephew & Co of Havana or to Jimenez Nephew & Co of London, and that before reshipment new marks were put on the bales in pursuance with orders from

the Same Mr. Marcus Cava, the
old marks having been obliterated
when the Cotton arrived at Tampico
It appears entirely certain
from the whole Correspondence
that Messrs Jimenez, Nephew
& Co either at their House at
Havana or at London have
received these 191 bales of Cotton
and appropriated them to their
own use and never in any
way accounted for the Same
to the late so called Confederate
government or any of its agents;
there were about 100000 lbs of
cotton and worth at the time
of its Conversion about 35 cents
per lb The Correspondence
was handed to me by Mr. C.
G Ramsay when he turned
over the goods which were
sent to Newyork in the Bel-
gian and was referred to
in one of his letters concerning
those goods and I now for-

ward the same in order that
the Department may decide
what action, if any, shall
be taken in the premises
I remain Sir with great respect
Your Obedient Svt
William P. Mims
U. S. Consul General

U. S. Consulate General
Kanagawa March 26 1891
William P. Mims
Esquire to 290
Ass't Secretary
Department of State
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

Returning to 191 bales
Boston Shirtings
Per Cafe de Ellis
Entered under Bonds
and shipped per
Ty Ameru, Yokohama
to Boston

Copy of

Bill of Lading.

No 12. Shipped in good order and well conditioned by Henry Sampson, General Agent, U. S. Treasury on board the good Steamship Lizzie whereof Samuel Marcy is Master for the present voyage, now lying in the port of Lavaca and bound for Havana. _____

Packages and goods specified below; and to be delivered in the like order and condition at the Port of Havana (the dangers and accidents of Navigation of whatsoever nature and Kind excepted) unto U. S. Holm, U. S. Cons. Agent or to Assigns, they paying Freight for the said One Hundred & ninety one Bales cotton at the rates fixed by act of Congress, being five (5) pence sterling per pound & no primage.

In witness whereof, the Captain or Agent of the said vessel hath affirmed to 5 Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Dated in Lavaca the Tenth day

U. S. Consulate General

of January 1865.

Marks.		Packages.
(C)	51 Bales weighing	26270
[H]	45 " "	24168
(B)	40 " "	21543
[S]	39 " "	21132
(K)	16 " "	8661
	191 " "	101,774 lbs.

ship mark (J) I
on all.

One hundred & ninety one Bales cotton —

(signd) Samuel Marcy.

(Endorsements on the back)

For reshipment to Frazer, Trenholm & Co: C. S. Depositaries at Liverpool, proceeds to be placed at credit Hon: P. W. Gray, Treasury Agent of Trans Miss Dept. — (signed) Henry Sampson. Genl Agent C. S. Treasury per J. W. Whitmarsh sub agent

Bill of Lading
Steamer Lizzie
from
Port of Galveston
to
Jan 10th 1865

If this vessel is forced to make any port other than Havana the consignee of vessel is requested to reship as above and draw on Messrs Frazer, Trenholm & Co. or intermediate consignee, for freight and charges advanced.

Copy - translation.

Havana Feby 22d 1867.

Messrs Jimenez, Sobrino & Co.

I understand that the Steamer Lizzie had recently arrived at Tampico with a cargo of cotton one half of which is for account of the Confederate Government. Will you have the goodness to inform me who are the consignees in Tampico, how many bales of cotton the steamer brought, and all other facts you may be in possession of upon this business, which will be of service to me to advise in due time of the disposition made of the cotton consigned to me.

I am. Your very obt servt
(signed) C. I. Helm.

Copy - translation.

Chs. G. Helm Esqr.
Present.

Havana Feby 23d 1865

Dear Sir: We have the pleasure of replying to your letter of yesterday, and in regard to the question you ask of us, say that the Stmr Lizzie brought to Tampico 191 (One hundred and ninety one) bales of cotton for account of the Confederate Government, which were there reshipped for Europe in accordance with the instructions of the said Government, in the event of the vessel putting into some place where no Confederate Agent resides The vessel was consigned at that place to Messrs C. L. Jolly & Co.

Awaiting your orders, we remain
Your very Obt Servts &c
(Sigd) Jimeno, Sobrino & Co.

Copy translation.

Havana February 23d 1865

Messrs Stewart, Jolly & Co:
Tampico.

Gentlemen;

I have been advised of the arrival at Tampico of the Stmr Lizzie with One hundred and ninety one bales of cotton on board for account of the Confederate States, which were originally shipped to my order to Havana, and have been consigned to you with instruc-tions to reship them to Liverpool to the consignment of Messrs Frazer, Trenholm, & Co. If upon receiving this the cotton has not been reshipped and it could be sold at Tampico at the rate of thirty five cents or more, you will sell the same, and after paying the freight and dis-bursements at Tampico remit to me by steamer the proceeds in gold; and if you cannot sell at the rate of thirty five cents, then you will reship it, accord-ing to instructions, to Messrs Frazer, Trenholm & Co. drawing on them for

freight and expenses. I hold an open policy of insurance to cover all your shipments of gold to me.

I am. Your Mt. Obt Servt &c

(sign'd) C. J. Helm

Copy.

per "Barcelona". Tampico 17th March 1865

C. J. Helm Esq.

Havana.

Sir;

Confirming our respects of 17th ult. we have now to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 23d. same, and in reply beg to say that all the cotton per Steamer Lizzie has been shipped according to orders received from Mr Marcos Lasa, Partner of the firm of Messrs Jimeney Sobrino & Co., as follows:

260 Bales in the French Barque "Hersies" for Liverpool consigned to Messrs Jimeney, Sobrino & Co. of London

130 " in the English Schooner "Rovena" for Havana, consigned to Messrs Jimeney, Sobrino & Co. there, and

55 Bales in the Spanish Schooner "Salvadora"
for Havana, consigned to Messrs Jimenez,
Sobrino & Co. there.
And we have no doubt but that
on application to these gentlemen
you will be able to arrange for
the 191 bales you refer to.

As there is no sale for cotton
in this Port at present, and to avoid
delays, we have shipped per "Salvadora"
the 76 Bales cotton received per Schooner
"Vermilyea". Bill of Lading goes
to Messrs Jimenez, Sobrino & Co. ac-
companied by our draft on you
No. 255 for $5026.84 cts. in favor of
said friends which we recommend
to your protection, and on payment
of which they will hand over the
cotton. For your guidance we
enclose copy of Ds charges as above
lot, and remain, Sir,

Your Obedt Servants
(signed) Stewart, Tolby & Co

Havana April 8th 1865

Messrs Stewart, L. Colly & Co.

Tampico.

Gentlemen:

I acknowledge receipt of your favors of the 17th & 27th ult.o with the enclosures, contents of which have my attention.

It is proper to observe that Señor Dn Marcos Lasa, partner of the firm of Messrs Jimenez, Sobrino & Co., had no authority whatever to direct the manner of reship-ment of the 191 bales cotton of the Confederate Government, received by the Stmr Lizzie

I notice particularly that they were shipped together with those belonging to said Steamer, and all consigned to the said Messrs Jimenez, Sobrino & Co. at Liverpool, presuming that these gentlemen will deliver them to Messrs Frazer, Trenholm & Co. as soon as they have been notified to this effect.

Upon the payment of your draft on me No. 255 for the Amount of $5026.$^{84}/_{100}$ in favor of the said Messrs Jimenez, Sobrino & Co. in Havana, the Bills of Lading of the 76 Bales of cotton

by the Schooner "Salvadora", were turned over to me. This cotton has arrived &c.

I request of you that, if you shall receive other lots of cotton for account of the Confederate States, you will reship them direct to Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool, according to instructions.

I am, very truly Yours.

(signed) C. J. Helm.

Copy-translation.

Havana April 5th 1865

Messrs Frazer, Trenholm & Co.

Liverpool.

Gentlemen.

The Steamer Lizzie which sailed from Galveston sometime ago had on board (191) One hundred and ninety one bales of cotton for account of the Confederate Government, consigned to me, for reshipment to you, and she went into Tampico. The consignees of the Steamer there reshipped this cotton with that of the Steamer in contravention of the instructions on the Bills of Lading, and

of my orders, to the consignment of Messrs Jimeney, Sobrino & Co. - London, (the house owning the Steamer being Messrs Jimeney, Sobrino & Co. Havana). In order that you may be enabled to claim and receive the 191 bales of cotton, I enclose you the originals (keeping copies) of the letters directed to me by Messrs Stewart L. Jolly & Co of Tampico, and Messrs Jimeney, Sobrino & Co. in Havana remarking that the 191 bales of cotton of the Government had been shipped as above expressed, and also admitting your right to claim and receive it.

I am, very truly
Your Obt Servt
(signed) C. J. Helm

Copy

via New York

Liverpool 5th May 1865.

C. J. Helm Esq.
Havana. Dear Sir:

We enclose
Press copies of our respects of 28 April and
1st Inst. and are since without

your further favors. Cottons ex "Lizzie".

Messrs Jimenez, Sobrino & Co. to whom we exhibited thro' our London Agent the original letters to you from their Havana firm & Messrs J. L. Jolly & Co state that they are under acceptance for the full amount of the 260 Bales p.r "Mexico". That 190 Bales have their own initials, none of the remainder have the Confederate Government mark, and that in the absence of any advice on the subject from their Havana firm the matter must be adjusted there. They add that in their opinion the Government cotton will yet come forward by some other vessel, and they promise to furnish our agent with any fresh information they may receive on the subject. Hitherto their Havana firm have given them no particulars of the shipment per "Mexico". Our agent says that the Spanish Merchants in London report so favorably of J. S. & Co. Havana, that he cannot think there will be any loss in the matter, excepting what

may be caused by the delay, and altho' the London house will not consent, as we requested them, to hold the cotton or the nett proceeds, specially until we can hear from you, we do not consider under the circumstances that we can take any stringent legal measures until we have your reply to the present and full authority to do so.

You will no doubt understand that our remarks in the letter of 1st Inst. on the subject of future business are intended to apply to Treasury Cottons only, as in those cases we are willing to stretch a point to facilitate Government interests. But all private Shipments, such as those of the Sequestrated, we decline to receive at all under such restrictions; and if placed in our hands you will please give them other direction

Our cotton market is quiet at the nominal quotations of last week - say 11¢ for middling uplands - but the tendency of prices is downwards. Referring to the accompanying circular, We are &c - &c

(Signed) p/p Fraser, Trenholm & Co
S. R. Armstrong

Copy - translation.

Havana 24th July 1865.

Messrs Stewart L. Jolly & Co:
Tampico:

Gentlemen:

As you were the consignees of the British Steamer "Lizzie" at Tampico I beg of you to have the goodness of informing me by what vessel or vessels you reshipped at that place the 191 Bales of cotton, which were shipped Henry Sampson Esq. of Texas by the said steamer on her first trip from the port of Lavacca. By the Bills of Lading of the Steamer you will see that the marks of said 191 bales were the following:

C	57	Bales	With the countermark S I upon all.
H	45	"	
B	40	"	
S	39	"	
K	16	"	

I will be extremely obliged to you if you will furnish me this information by the return mail. Yours, very

Copy.

Liverpool 1st June 1865.

C. J. Helm Esq.
Havana. Dear Sir:

Referring to the enclosed press copy of our respects of 5th Inst. on the subject of the cottons ex Lizzie we beg to call your attention to the following extract from a letter of our London agent, dated 26 May.

"I find on resuming my enquiries respect-
"ing your missing consignment ex "Lizzie"
"that advices were received last night
"from Mess Sinnerey & Co. by their London
"firm, dated 3d May which state on
"authority of letters from Tampico that the
"part of the "Lizzie's" Cargo for account
"of the Confederate Govt was left at
"that port"

We trust therefore that ere this the cotton has been reshipped to your care, and is on its way hither.

We are Dear Sir Yrs Tr
a/gnd) p/p Frazer, Trenholm & Co.
J. R. Armstrong.

very truly &c &c
(signed) C. I. Helm.

Copy.

Tampico 27th August 1865

Charles I. Helm Esquire.

Havana.

Dear Sir: We are in receipt of your favor of 24th July and in reply thereto beg to refer you to our respects of 17th March relating the same subject, and the only thing further we can say is that no lot of 191 Bales was kept any separate account of, that all was shipped by us according to instructions of Mr Lasa, and that although the manifest of the cargo expressed the marks and numbers you refer to, still on arrival here these were in so many cases obliterated that it was necessary to re-mark here, which was also done according to instructions of Mr Lasa, and therefore the bales shipped did not agree in their mks & Nos with those received. We are—

Correspondence with reference to 191 bales of cotton belonging to the late so called Confederate Government

No. 1 Enclosure in Consulate Genl Havana

Inclosure in Dispatch No 290

Sir, I have &c &c &c
(signed) Stewart Gilly &c.

Copy sent to Treasury Apl. 12

Mr E. P. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE

Received

No 291

Apl " 10

United States Consulate General

Havana March 30. 1867

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C

Sir I have the honor to ac=
knowledge the receipt from the
Department of dispatch No 161
with reference to the claim of
Mr J. G. Newcomb for his services
in the discovery and obtaining
possession of the Ships "Harriet
Lane" and "Pelican" and giving
information in respect to the
cotton in the "Aliene"

as to
Compensa=
tion to which
J. G. Newcomb
is entitled
for
information
in matter
of
Harriet Lane
Pelican
and
cotton in
"Aliene"

During the latter part of May
1865 just after the collapse of
the late rebellion, Mr J. G. New=
comb called upon me in Havana
desiring to know what Compensa=
tion the Government of the United
States would give for such infor=
mation as would enable
such government to seize and
reclaim property belonging

to the late rebel government
at the same time, & stating
a law of Congress giving to
any informant, one half of
the value of any property be-
longing to the rebel government
and located in the United States
for such information as
would Enable our government
to seize and hold such property
I replied to Mr. Newcomb that
no authority was vested in
me to make an agreement
of any kind with reference to
the matter but that I should
be pleased to receive the infor-
mation and that I had
no doubt that the govern-
ment would treat his in-
formation with the same
compensation as given under
the law to others

Relying then upon this as-
surance Mr. Newcomb fur-
nished me with information

with reference to the Steamers
"Harriet Lane" and "Pelican" and
also in respect to the Action in
the "Rhine" upon which my
action was based as com-
municated in dispatch No
100 to the Department bearing
date June 13th 1865 and accom-
panied with five inclosures

In so far as the events have
proved that the information
received from Mr Newcomb
was correct and the govern-
ment has seized and held the
property I think it only just
that Mr Newcomb should re-
ceive the same compensation,
that others would have received
under the law of Congress in exist-
ence when this information
was communicated

I have the honor to be
With great respect
Your Obedient Servant
William L Minn
U. S. Consul Genl

No.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana March 30. 1867
William P. Minor

Dispatch No 291
No Inclosure

As to Compensation
to which J. Newcomb
is Entitled for infor-
mation respecting
Harriet Lane and Rebecca
and Cotton on the
"Rhone"

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate Hong

No.	Date. 1867. Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produ
	In Port.		Brig	Thomas Owen	"	"	"	"	"	New York	"	"	"
	"	"	Schr	Alcora	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	Brig	L. M. Merritt	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	Schr	Roset	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	Jany	12	Bark	John Griffin	347 10/100	N. York	formerly B.H. Bark	N. York	"	"	J. E. Ward and two others	W. W. Chase	U. S
6	"	"	"	Catalina	389.66	"	"	"	"	"	Jonathan Thom	W. J. Perkins & son	"
7	"	14	Steam.	Fah-Kee	601.17	"	"	formerly U.S. Gunboat	"	"	St Jago (transit)	F. Macy & others	John Stirling
8	"	16	Brig	Penobscot	275.29	"	"	1857 Brewer Me.	Bangor Me.	N. York	Chas. F. Smith & 8 others	C. W. P. Smith	"
9	"	24	Steam.	Fah-Kee	601.17	St Jago	formerly U.S. Gunboat	N. York	N. York	(transit)	F. Macy & 2 others	John Sterling	Franc
10	"	26	Brig	Penwert	291.63	N. York	1863	Stubbs Brook Me.	"	"	H. Houston & 10 others	R.R. Allen	U. S
11	"	30	"	H. Houston	297.51	"	"	1865 Stockton Me.	Stubbs Brook Me.	"	Abm. Black & 19 others	James A. French	"
12	Feby	2	"	Nellie Antrim	213.49	Jacksonville (Fla)	1864	Millbridge	N. York	"	Warren Ray	F. Lowell	"
13	"	16	Steam.	Fah-Kee	601.17	N. York	(transit)	formerly U.S. Gunboat	N. York	St Jago	(transit) F. Macy & 2 others	J. Sterling	"
14	"	20	Brig	Havana	386.7	Habana	1866	Gilbraith Me.	N. York	New York	J. E. Ward & 2 others	S. T. Dennis	Baltic
15	"	25	Steam.	Fah-Kee	601.17	St Jago	in transit	"	"	"	"	"	Franci
16	"	26	Brig	Thos Owen	301.10	N. York	1860	Cape Elizabeth Portland Me.	"	"	A. S. Pettingill & 12 others	A. S. Pettingill	U. S

4906 46/100 tons

U.S. Consulate General
Hong Kong Feb 28 1867
Wm. P. Williams
Notary Public

[Form No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

…e Agency at Nuevitas, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of March 1867 inclusive.

CARGOES.

INWARD.					OUTWARD.						
Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
"	In port			. .	Cuba	Cuba	Sugar Molasses Honey Tobacco Segars Cedar	117 Hhds 172 " 8 " 2 Barrels 25 Tales. 4000 314 logs 57056/12	18909 73.	Jany	15
"	" "			" "	"	"	Sugar Molasses Old Iron " copper	88 Hhds 208 " 5.600 lbs 221 "	10344.80	"	22
"	" "			" "	"	"	Sugar Molasses Cedar Mahogany Lighter	62 Hhds 28 " 743 logs 116605 ft 249 " 38000 7 Tierces	12003.94	"	25
"	" "			" "	"	"	Sugar Molasses	66 Hhds 232 "	11309 89	"	28
U. S.	U S Ajusted	Ajusted		$15000 00	"	"	Molasses Cedar Mahogany Fustic	100 Hhds 859 logs 161154 ft 118 " 1958 5 tons	12471. 13.	Feby	9
" "	U. S.	"		10.000.00	"	"	Sugar Molasses Honey Cedar Mahogany Fustic	94 Hhds 101 " 13 Tierces 946 logs 184677 ft 112 " 20520 13 tons	20.221 61.	"	27
" "	" "	"		5000.00	In transit		In transit			Jany	14
" "	" "	Cooperage		4000.00	Cuba	Cuba	Molasses Cedar Fustic	30 Hhds 792 logs 143142 ft 5 tons	8.003. 89	Feby	9
Transit					In transit		In transit			Jany	24
U. S	U. S.	Cooperage		7500.00	Cuba	Cuba	Sugar Molasses Old segs.	230 Hhds 202 " 2 tons	18465.04	Feby	9
" "	" "	Ajusted		6000.00	"	"	Sugar Molasses	200 Hhds 251 "	18076. 65	"	19
" "	" "	Pitch Pine		3000.00	"	"	Sugar Molasses	194 Hhds 133 "	14287.56	"	21
" "	" "	Ajusted		4000.00	In transit		In transit			"	16
Ballast		Ballast			Cuba	Cuba	Sugar Molasses Honey &c.	498 Hhds 44 " 2 " 8 tierces	29.475.25	March	2
Transit					In transit		In transit			Feby	25
" U. S.	U. S.	Ajusted		12000.00	Cuba	Cuba	Sugar Molasses Honey	477 Hhds 59 " 14 tierces	25926.04	March	11
				$66500.00					$199495.53		

Nuevitas

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consular Agency at

No.	Date. 1867 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced.	W
	Feby	26.	.	.	490 64/95	.	.	Mar. 31/67	.	.	.	.	.	
17.	.	26.	Schr	Ida May	173 45/95	Jacksonville	1866	Jonesport Me	Jonesport Me	N. York	F. A. Dicks & 4 others	F. A. Dicks	U. S.	
18.	March	5.	.	Kent	138 72/95	N. York	1865	E. Machias	N. York	.	F. Talbot and one other	S. G. Brown	.	
19.	.	11.	.	Alcora	142 26/95	.	1864	.	E. Machias	.	W. H. Tapley & 3 others	G. E. Talbot	.	
20.	.	14.	.	Hamburg	183.	.	1865.	.	.	.	G. H. Talbot & three others	Thos. S. Thompson	.	
21.	.	.	.	E. Richardson	235 67/95	.	1864	Jonesboro Me	Boston Mass.	.	Aaron B. Thompson & 5 others	A. B. Thompson	.	
22.	.	19.	.	D. Talbot	285 35/95	Havana	1864	Camden Me	Camden Me	Jonesport Me	Thos. S. Packard and 6 others.	C. S. Packard	Ballast	
23.	.	20.	Str.	Tahkee	601 72/95	N. York	(In transit as above		N. York	St. Jago	F. Waydell & 2 others	John Stirling	U. S.	
24.	.	22.	Brig	Adela	359 45/95	.	1861	E. Machias	.	.	In port	M. Hunter & six others	W. K. Whittemore	.
25.	.	25.	.	Juliet L. Clark	297 18/95	.	1863	Millbridge Me	.	.	.	M. Hunter & 4 others	N. A. Frothy	.
26.	.	27.	.	Arrowtuck	280 12/95	.	1858	Brunswick Me	Boston	.	D. L. Emery & 13 others	J. R. Bryant	.	
27.	.	30.	Steam.	Tahkee	601 72/95	St. Jago	(In transit as above		N. York	N. York	F. Waydell & 2 others	J. Stirling	In transit	

8204 46/100 Tons

[FORM No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels]

ency at Nuevitas, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of March 1867 inclusive

CARGOES.

INWARD.					OUTWARD.					
...ured.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month. Day.
	"	"	"	$ 66500.00	"	"	"	"	$ 199.495.53	
	U.S.	Pitch pine		3000.00	Cuba	Cuba	Sugar Molasses Honey	239 Hhds 700 " 14 Tierces	16.653.92	March 11
	" "	Assorted		10.000.00	"	"	Sugar Molasses Honey	187 Hhds 106 " 18 Tierces	14.046.83	" 15
	" "	"		4000.00	"	"	Molasses Cattle hair	299 Hhds 1 bale	8.639.12	" 18
	" "	"		10000.00	"	"	Molasses do. Cedar	346 Hhds 7 Tierces 68 Pcs 15457/ft	11875.37	" 27
	" "	"		8000.00	"	"	Sugar Molasses	300 Hhds 57 Bbls 110 Hhds	17794.32	" 27
ast	"	"	Ballast	"	In port					In port
	U.S.	Assorted		4000.00	In transit		In transit			March 20th
	" "	"		6000.00	In port					In port
	" "	"		12000.00	In port					In port
	" "	"		12000.00	In port					In port
mit					In transit		In transit			March 30
				$ 135500.00					$ 268.507.09	

Argentine Flag American Bottom
Bark "Enrique" Cuba Cuba Sugar 937 Hhds. 50.803.49 March 19.

British Flag and Bottom
Sch. Adah " " Molasses 240 Hhds.
do 20 Tierces 8731.32 Feby. 22

Nuevitas April 1st 1867.

[signature]
[signature]

Navigation and Com

Of the United States at the port of San Juan de los

Vessels

Entered		Cleared		Inward	
No. of Vessels	Where from	No. of Vessels	Where for	No. of Vessels	Description
1	In port	1	Philadelphia	1	"
6	New York	4	New York	4	Cooperage & Mdse
		2	In port	2	do & Lumber
10	Havana	3	New York	3	Ballast
		1	Boston	1	do
		1	New Orleans	1	do
		5	In port	5	do
1	Portland	1	Boston	1	Cooperage stock
1	Necessitas	1	Laguna la Grande	1	W. I. G. Minorka
1	Matanzas	1	New York	1	Ballast
3	Philadelphia	1	Philadelphia	1	Cooperage stock
		2	In port	2	do
1	Charleston	1	do	1	Lumber
1	Boston	1	do	1	Ballast
1	Bangor	1	do	1	Shooks. hoopers
1	Machias	1	do	1	Lumber
27		27		27	

Classes of Vessels Entered: 1 W.S.S. 6 Barques 16 Brigs 5 Schooners, & 1 in
Classes of Vessels Cleared: 1 W.S.S. 4 do 8 do 1 do & 13 "
aggregate Tonnage entered 7.898 33/

...mmerce

...s Ranchos during the quarter ending March 31. 1867

...ard			Cargoes Outward													
...tion	Value		Nos of Vessels	Sugar Mks	J.	C	Molasses Mks	J.	C	Honey	J.	C	Value			
			1	(54			295				46	1	13.589	00		
...ge	33.439	00	4	1632	163		178		10		80	8	126.513	00		
...ber.	13.716	00	2	Import												
			3	2036	203								143.415	00		
			1	489									26.257	00		
			1	514	52		124						44.048	00		
			5	Import												
...ik	5.617	00	1				336	32					10.265	00		
...ki			1	-												
			1	575	55	3							35.032	00		
...ck	7.963	00	1				375	34					12.416	00		
	15.173	00	2	Import												
	1.740	00	1	"												
			1	"												
			1	"												
...re	5.738	00	1	"												
	2.600	00	1	"												
	$85.986	00	27	5.300	473	3	1308	66	10	126	9		$409.535	00		

...1 in port Caibarien 31 March 1867

...3 " "

W. A. C. ...

Navigation & Commerce

San Juan de los Remedios

March 31st 1857

Isaac Stone

U. S. Consular Agent

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at

No.	Date. 1867 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where proc
				VESSELS.									
			Brig	O C Clary						Philadelphia			
1	Jany	12	Brig	M Louisa Miller	370 88	New York	1836	Harrington	Boston	New York	John Leighton	Leighton	
2	"	17	"	Mariposa	298 92	"	1865	Ellwyfield	do	do	Edgar Marston	Nash	
3	"	24	"	Lena Thurlow	381 27	Havana	1866	Trenton	Portland	do	Jas E Tabor	Cabot	
4	"	"	Bark	Arizona	563 23	do	1865	Stockton	New York	do	Benj Winsor	Conant	
5	"	27	"	J K Nelson	405 2	N.Y. via Cardenas	1865	Franklin	do	do	Jas E Madan	Nelson	N
6	"	"	Brig	Don Quixote	425 26	Havana	1866	Belfast	Belfast	do	John Marston	Hassel	Ba
7	"	29	"	Charles Wells	191 63	Portland	1858	Searsport	Portland	Boston	Jacob Winslow	Morton	N
8	"	"	Schr	Maria C Hart	186 94	New York	1866	Bristol	St George	New York	M A Hart	Hart	N.
9	Febry	12	Bark	Acacia	327 00	Havana	1858	Harpswell	Portland	Boston	J N Winslow	Robinson	Ba
10	"	10	Ussr.	Vermonte	—	Mazatlan	—	—	—	Liverpool	—	Long Cooper	—
11	"	27	Bark	Eliza A White	411 00	Matanzas	1862	Cumberland Me	Portland	New York	Geo S Winslow	Look	Ba
12	"	28	Brig	Rattoni	241 00	New York	1866	Bangor	Bangor	In port	Lincoln Comstock	Coombs	N
13	"	"	"	Persis Hinckley	191 52	Philadelphia	1866	Ellwyfield	Ellwyfield	Philadelphia	Jno Foster	Foster	N
14	March	7	"	Star	314 73	Havana	1865	Boston	Salem	Marblehead	Jno G Upton	Sparrow	Ba
15	"	8	Schr	James M Thompson	272 45	Philadelphia	1864	Wilmington Del	Philadelphia	In port	W Johnson	Shaw	N
16	"	"	Brig	Chas M Goodrich	393 2	Havana	1865	Westbrook	Portland	In port	J S Winslow	Look	Ba
17	"	"	"	Winfield	442 22	"	1864	Yarmouth	Yarmouth	do	Reuben Mariner	Loring	
	"	11	Bark	Evan Pugh	552 23	"	1864	Camden	Boston	do	J McLaughlin	Emery	
	"	18	"	Grace Rich	583 22	"	1866	Shipbuilders	New York	do	F Harrington	Ashorn	
	"	22	Schr	Thos J Frazier	109 05	Charleston	1859	Freeburn S C	Charleston	In port	J N Watson	Wells	N
	"	23	Brig	Edward	213 82	Boston	1860	Newport	Newport	do	Henry Burton	Gardner	Ba
	"	25	"	Ida L Ray	157 32	Havana	1864	Harrington	Boston	do	John Watson	Curtis	
	"	"	"	Angelia	281 1	New York	1866	Ellwyfield	New York	do	J N Crispin	Leighton	N
	"	26	"	Fannie Butler	216 53	Bangor	1850	Bangor	Bangor	do	A Barbour	Barbour	
	"	"	Schr	Nicola	146 55	Machias	1863	East Machias	East Machias	do	J. Wilson	Keller	
	"	30	"	C S Edmunds	230 79	Philadelphia	1865	Dorchester	Philadelphia	do	John Swanson	Jarvis	
					7898 33								

In port

March 20th

In port

In port

[Form No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

Consular Agency at St Iago de los Remedios, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of March 1867 inclusive

CARGOES.

INWARD.					OUTWARD.						
There produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
							Sugar and Molasses.				
					Cuba	46 Ms 14 Hhds	54 " "	295 "	13589 00	Jany	23d
US		Cooperage Stock	Unknown	9597 00	"		49 53		38162 00	Febry	5th
US		do	"	8748 00	"		405 40		31076 00		14th
Ballast		Ballast	"		"		542 25		39903 00		20th
do		do	"		"		862 26		59173 00		18th
U.S.	U.S.	Merchandize	"	10,100 00	"		630 60		44886		23d
Ballast	Ballast	Ballast	"		"		632 62		44339	March	2d
U.S	U.S.	Coop. Stock	"	5617 00	"		" "	336 32	10265	"	6th
U.S.	U.S.	Merchandize	"	4694 00	"	St Jago 46 Hhds 15 puncheons Rum	100 10	178 "	10 15369	Febry	21st
Ballast	Ballast	Ballast	"		"		489 "		28257	"	28th
—	—	—	"		"		" "	" "	" "	"	13th
Ballast	Ballast	Ballast	"		"		575 55 3		35032 00	March	26th
U.S.	U.S.	Coop. Stock	"	8516 00	"		"	"	"	In port	
U.S.	U.S.	do	"	7963 00	"			375 34	12416 00	March	26th
Ballast	Ballast	Ballast	"		"		514 52	124 "	4004 00	do	do
U.S.	U.S.	Cooperage	"	8152 00	"					In port	
Ballast	Ballast	Ballast	"		"					do	
"	"	"	"		"					do	
"	"	"	"		"					do	
"	"	"	"		"					do	
U.S	U.S.	Lumber	"	1740 00	"					do	
Ballast	Ballast	Ballast	"		"					do	
"	"	do	"		"					do	
U.S	U.S.	Hoops & Lumber	"	5,200 00	"					do	
U S	U S	Shooks &c	"	5738 00	"					do	
U S	U S	Lumber	"	2,600 00	"					do	
U S	U.S.	Hoops & Lumber	"	7021 00	"					do	
				$85,986 00			1262 962	5300 473 3	1308 66 10	$44735 00	

Caibarien 31st March 1867.

L. Dunn

Consular Agent

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at

No.	Date. 18 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	VESSELS. Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where proc

Arrivals & Departures
of American Vessel

San Juan de los Remedios

March 31st 1857

Isaac Stine
U. S. Consular Agent

Spain

Navigation and Commerce~

Of the U. States, at the port of Nuevitas during the quarter ending 31st March 1864.

Vessels.				Cargoes.					
Entered.		Cleared.		Inward			Outward		
Number	Where from	Number	Where for.	Number	Description	Value.	Number	Description	Value.
4	In port	4	N. York	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	4.	Sugar 333 Hhds = Molasses 637 Hhds = Tobacco 25 bales = Segars 4000 = Cedar 1056 logs 171656 feet = Mahogany 249 logs 38 000 feet = Honey 5 Hhds & 9 tierces	$ 52.568.36
		10.	N. York.	2	Cooperage	$ 11.500.00	10.	Sugar 1488 Hhds & 37 bbls = Molasses 1604 Hhds & 7 tierces = Cedar 2665 logs 504442 feet = Mahogany 230 logs 40029 feet = Fustic 23 tons = Honey 76½ tierces & 7 Hhds.	155.520.00
16.	N. York.			14.	General cargo	118.000.00			
		3.	N. York (Transit)				3.	In transit	
		3.	In port.				3.	In port	
2.	Jacksonville	2	N. York.	2	Pitch pine	6000.00	2.	Sugar 433 Hhds = Molasses 233 Hhds = Honey 14 tierces	30.943.48
1.	Antigua.	1.	N. York.	1.	Ballast	. . . . .	1.	Molasses 240 Hhds = 20 tierces . . .	8.731.32
3.	Habana.	2	N. York				2.	Sugar 1435 Hhds. = 44 Hhds molasses = Honey 2 Hhds & 8 tierces . . .	80.278.74
3.	St Jago	1.	In port	3.	Ballast	. . . . .	1.	In port	
		3.	In transit	3	In transit	. . . . .	3.	In transit	
29.		29.		29.		$ 135.500.00	29.		$ 328.041.90

Classes of Vessels entered: Steamers 6; Barques 3; Brigs 9; Schooners 7; in port 4.
" " cleared: do 6; do. 3; do 8; do 8; in port 4.

Nathan Sikes

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE *of the United States at the Port of* Key West

VESSELS—						
ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		
No. of vessels.	WHERE FROM—	No. of vessels.	WHERE FOR—	No. of vessels.	DESCRIPTION.	
		1	Queenstown			
		2	New York			
		1	Bristol			
		1	Pensacola			
		1	Fernandina			
		1	New Orleans			
		1	Mobile			
		1	Georgetown S.C.			
24	In Port	2	Cabarien			
		2	Remedios			
		4	Sagua			
		2	Cardenas			
		4	Matanzas			
		1	Cienfuegos			
1	Mantua	1	Baltimore	1	Copper ore in transit	
1	Belfast Me	1	Sagua	1	Potatoes &	"
1	Sullivan "	1	Nuevitas	1	Box shooks	"
		28	Key West	28	(75 bdls 1798 cedar) Sponge Fish	"
32	Key West	4	In Port	4	Salt & " "	"
		5	Baltimore	5	Gen. Mails & passengers	
		5	New York	5	" 2 transit & Ballast	"
14	New Orleans	2	Philadelphia	2	Empty Casks	"
		2	In Port	2	C. P. Lumber &c	"
5	Baltimore	5	New Orleans	5	Gen. mails & passgrs	
78	Classes of vessels entered	78		54		1
	Classes of vessels cleared					
	Aggregate tonnage entered					
	Number of invoices, wares, merchandise, &c., authenticated,					
	Total amount of invoices, $					

Previously reported.

...vana ..., during the quarter ending March 31st 1867

CARGOES—

RD.									OUTWARD.		
		VALUE.	Sugar	Molds	Cigars	Tobacco	Straps	DESCRIPTION.		VALUE.	
		Dollars.	Cents. Hhds	Boxes	Hhds	Mats	Bales	Bdls		Dollars.	Cents.
	1		Sugar not invoiced								
	2	396	465	350	.	1003	.	.	Steamer 1 Schooner	7049045	
	1	.	.	235	.	.	.	.	"	619531	
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fruit	11386	
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	. . .	
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	. . .	
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	. . .	
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	. . .	
	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	. . .	
	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	. . .	
	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	. . .	
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	. . .	
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In transit	. . .	
4.500	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	. . .	
6.500	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	. . —	
50420	28	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	14 Hhds Annatto "	70681	
900	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	. . .	
68200	5	579	3148	.	34.5	.	308		17 Hhds copper, 14 Hhds tobacco, 300 Box pines	9635962	
8.500	5	.	1196	.	165.5	.	95		14 doz agaches.	3076440	
900	2	100	965	.	3.5	.	.		"	2430598	
4500	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	. . .	
53000	5	.	2089	.	687.4	148	321		87 Hhds Annatto, 120 Box pines, Coffee none "	10913924	
197420	78	1075	7854	585	890.9	1151	724			33807567	

United States Consul.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE *of the United States at the Port of* Key

VESSELS—					
ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.	
No. of vessels.	WHERE FROM—	No. of vessels.	WHERE FOR—	No. of vessels.	DESCRIPTION.
78		78		54	
		15	New York	15	Gen. mails & passgrs. via Nassau
		6	New Orleans	6	" " & " in transit
		1	Brazos, Texas	1	General
		2	Matanzas	2	"
34	New York	2	Cardenas	2	"
		1	Sold	1	Ballast
		7	In Port	7	Gen. mails & pass.
		1	New York	1	In transit
2	Vera Cruz	1	New Orleans	1	" "
		6	Philadelphia	6	Gen. mails & pass
11	Philadelphia	1	Matanzas	1	" " "
		1	New Orleans	1	Potatoes & Onions
		3	In Port	3	Gen. mails & Coal
		2	Boston	2	Cooperage & Shooks
		2	New Orleans	2	" shooks & Cordage
		2	Sisal Morena	2	" "
18	Portland	6	Sagua	6	" stone, & Casks
		1	Caibarien	1	Box shooks
		2	Matanzas	2	" " Cooperage & Sh
		3	In Port	3	" " " "
		1	New Orleans	1	Lumber
2	Wilmington	1	Nuevitas	1	"
1	Wiscasset Me	1	Sagua	1	" & Shooks
146		146		122	

~~Classes of vessels entered~~

~~Classes of vessels cleared~~

~~Aggregate tonnage entered~~

~~Number of invoices, wares, merchandise, &c., authenticated.~~

~~Total amount of invoices, $~~

vana, during the quarter ending March 31st 1867.

CARGOES—

ARD.						OUTWARD.					
										VALUE.	
	VALUE.	Sugar	Molasses	No. of Vessels.	Cigars	Tobacco	Oranges		Dollars.	Cents.
	Dollars.	Cents.	Hhds Boxes	Hhds	Mille	Bales	Bales			
$	197420	78	1075 7854	585	890.9	1158	724		$	3380756	7
	552890	15	140 15368	.	2782.4	3322	6194	126 Cs Cheroots 50 Bbls potatoes 1 Pkg Effects &c &c		524567	71
	76500	6	299 1177	150	65.	.	.			45143	68
	15000	1	. 975	.	252.	.	.	20 Cases beer 14 Pipes wine &c &c		56322	31
	24850	2	. .	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. .	.
	31000	2	. .	.	.	.	.	"		. .	.
	. .	1	. .	.	.	.	.	Sold		. .	.
	145000	7	. .	.	.	.	.	In Port		. .	.
	. .	1	. 1364	.	.	.	.			27788	43
	. .	1	. 111	.	28.	498	240	Cigars &c &c		18186	40
	107000	6	. 5277	307	54.	191	828			130321	44
	13000	1	. .	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. .	.
	2500	1	. .	.	.	.	.	Entered		. .	.
	40500	3	. .	.	.	.	.	In Port		. .	
	9000	2	. 3147	.	141.2	.	.			79268	52
	25000	2	84 2440	.	.	.	.			36449	66
	16000	2	. .	.	.	.	.			. .	.
	47500	6	. .	.	.	.	.			. .	.
	10000	1	. .	.	.	.	.			. .	.
	11715	2	. .	.	.	.	.			. .	.
	18000	3	. .	.	.	.	.	In Port		. .	.
	6500	1	. 1116	.	.	.	.			23988	85
	4800	1	. .	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. .	.
	10000	1	. .	.	.	.	.	"		. .	.
$	1364175	146	15988829	1042	42135	5162	7986		$	1301171	67

United States Consul.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE *of the United States at the Port of* Pensa

VESSELS—						
ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		
No. of vessels.	WHERE FROM—	No. of vessels.	WHERE FOR—	No. of vessels.	DESCRIPTION.	
146		146		122		11
		1	Trinidad	1	B.P. Lumber	"
		1	Laguna	1	" "	"
7	Pensacola	1	New Orleans	1	" Logs & Timber	"
		1	Pensacola	1	Lumber	"
		6	In Port	3	" & Ballast	"
		3	Laguna	3	Gen. Empty Casks, Ice, &c.	"
		1	St Jago	1	Ice	"
12	Boston	2	Remedios	2	General	"
		6	In Port	6	Gen. Ice, Rosin & c.	"
1	Newport	1	Matanzas	1	Produce	"
1	Charleston S.C.	1	Charleston	1	Ballast	"
1	St Marks. Fla	1	St Marks	1	Lumber	"
1	Machias Me	1	Chiba via Cardenas	1	"	"
1	Bath "	1	Remedios	1	Box shooks	"
1	Nassau	1	Nassau	1	Ballast	"
		2	Remedios	2	"	"
3	Mobile	1	In Port	1	Lumber	"
		1	New Orleans	1	"	"
2	Fernandina	1	In Port	1	"	"
		1	Georgetown	1	P.P. Lumber	"
2	Georgetown S.C.	1	In Port	1	Lumber, hoops & Rice	"
		1	Portland	1	In transit	"
2	Sierra Morena	1	In Port	1	" "	"
180		1801		1756		61

Classes of vessels entered

Classes of vessels cleared

Aggregate tonnage entered

Number of invoices, wares, merchandise, &c., authenticated.

Total amount of invoices, $

28.

...uana, during the quarter ending March 31st 1867

CARGOES—

ARD.			OUTWARD.									
			Value.		No. of						Value.	
			Dollars.	Cents.	Sugars Hhds	Sugars Tcs Boxes	Molasses Hhds	Sugars Mats Bales	Tobacco Bales	Tobacco Bbls	Dollars.	Cents.
$	1364175	146	598	38829	1042	42135	5162	7986			$ 1.301171	67
"	3000	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		.	.
"	4500	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	"		.	.
"	4000	1	.	.	346	.	.	.			$ 983922	
"	3000	1	.	.	8	5.	.	.	Molasses		67257	
"	6500	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port		.	.
"	25000	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		.	.
"	4000	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	"		.	.
"	24750	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	"		.	.
"	26470	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port		.	.
"	3000	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		.	.
"	. .	1	.	.	125	.	.	.	120 tt Oranges		400332	
"	3475	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		.	.
"	6000	1	.	350	.	.	.	.			718720	
"	14000	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		.	.
"	. .	1	.	Cords	Specimens	for	U. S.	S.	Lancaster		.	.
"	. .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		.	.
"	1500	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port		.	.
"	3000	1	.	.	388	.	.	.			968135	
"	4000	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port		.	.
"	2550	1	10	.	300	3.	.	.	Sundries		924062	
"	2500	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port		.	.
"	. .	1	.	.	375	.	.	.			1414292	
"	. .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port		.	.
$	1505420	180	608	39179	2584	42135	5162	7986			$ 1.355938	87

United States Consul.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE *of the United States at the Port of* Gave

VESSELS—						
ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		
No. of vessels.	WHERE FROM—	No. of vessels.	WHERE FOR—	No. of vessels.	DESCRIPTION.	
180		180		156		1150
		1	Cienfuegos	1	Boxshooks	
6	St John N.B	1	Matanzas	1	" "	
		4	In Port	4	" "	3
2	Trinidad	2	Philadelphia	2	In transit	
1	Providence	1	Sagua	1	Hoops & produce	
1	Antwerp	1	In Port	1	Tiles Hay & C.	
1	Cardiff	1	" "	1	496 Tons Coal	
1	Appalachicola	1	Sagua	1	Ballast	
1	Galveston	1	Boston	1	100 tons coal	
1	Greytown	1	In Port	1	Ballast	
	"		"		"	
	"		"		"	
	"		"		"	
	"		"		"	
	"		"		"	
	"		"		"	
	"		"		"	
	"		"		"	
	"		"		"	
	"		"		"	
	"		"		"	
	"		"		"	
	"		"		"	
	"		"		"	
	"		"		"	
194		194		170 arrived		1150

Classes of vessels entered 51 Steams 1 Ships 20 Barks 43 Brigs 39 Schs

Classes of vessels cleared 48 " 1 " 19 " 45 " 28 "

Aggregate tonnage entered 81.319. 31/100

Number of invoices, wares, merchandise, &c., authenticated, 653 -

Total amount of invoices, $

...vana ..., during the quarter ending March 31st 1867.

CARGOES—

RD.									OUTWARD.		
		VALUE.								VALUE.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Sugar Hhd	Molasses No. of Hhds.	Cigars Boxes	Tobacco Thos	Bitters Mills		Dollars.	Cents.
	$1.005420	80	1608	39879	2584	4221.5	5162	7986		$1.355938	87
"	12000	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	.	.
"	5000	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	.
"	30500	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	.	.
"	. .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	In transit	.	.
"	3000	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	.	.
"	8880	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	.	.
"	2000	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "	.	.
"	. .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	.	.
"	800	1	.	412	.	.	.	.		$ 775012	
"	. .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port		
					"						
					"						
					"						
					"						
					"						
					"						
					"						
					"						
					"						
					"						
					"						
					"						
					"						
	$1588.600	194	1608	39591	2584	4221.5	5162	7986	Sundries	$1.363688	99

Schrs 16 sloops = 170
" 14 = = 155

William J. Minor

United States Consul. General

Navigation & Commerce
of the U. S. at Havana
quarter ending March 31st 1867

William Miller
Consul General

No. 1

Mr. Seward

Rec'd June 11. 1867

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at Cienfuegos

DATE. 1867 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where per
		Amounts brot over		34884	41	11						
Feby	16	Schr	James Wyman	42	43 Nassau	52	Scituate	Portland	Nassau	C.C. Nelson	C.H. Nelson	Ba
"	17	Stmr	Manhattan	1387	51 New Orleans	65	Brooklyn	New York	New York	C. Whitney	C. Turner	Ja
"	16	Schr	E.L. Jefferson	91	35 New York	66	Georgetown	Portland	New Orleans	G. Titcomb	G. Titcomb	Po
"	16	Brig	Capera	307	29 16 "	64	Stockton	Stockton	New York via Matanzas	W. Richison	W. Richison	Ba
"	16	"	J.D. Brown	393	05 Portland	66	Westbrook	Portland	S. Morena	Johnson	J. Dain	Ba
"	17	Schr	St Croix	221	- New York	66	Calais	Calais	Bruns Sk	F. Waite	W.H. Gregg	Ba
"	18	Brig	Uncle Jerry	413	30 Portland	67	Westbrook	Portland	Sagua	J. Winslow	H. Norton	Ba
"	21	Stmr	H. Hudson	326	48 Phila	Bot of U.S.		Phila	Phila	E. Watson	J. Hayes	Ba
"	21	"	Morro Castle	1681	- New York	64	New York	New York	New York	H. Ward	R. Adams	
"	21	Sloop	Lyman Dudley	27	41 Key West	59	Noank	Key West	Key West	A. Brown	S. River	Ba
"	20	Schr	King of the Forest	87	74 "	47	Waterford	Mystic	"	D.W. Morgan	R. Burrows	
"	20	"	Gautaro	50	74 "	64	Boothbay	Key West	"	J. Bartlem	A. Roberts	
"	23	Sloop	J. Sawyer	20	26 "	38	Hartford	"	"	J. Phillips	R. Latham	
"	24	Schr	Vernal	148	98 Pensacola	66	Bath	Bath	New Orleans	J.D. Billings	J. Perry	Ba
"	24	Stmr	Fanita	96	68 Key West	66	New York	New York	In Port	L.B. Martin	P.W. Martin	Ba
"	24	Brig	Winfield	442	97 Mobile	64	Yarmouth	Yarmouth	Remedios	B. Merrit	G. Loring	
"	25	Schr	Phebe	99	75 New York	59	Patchogue	New York	New York	M. Morrow	M. Morrow	88
"	26	"	Day Break	174	58 Fernandina	65	Stockton	Stockton	New Orleans	C. Fletcher	J.W. Emens	Ba
"	27	Brig	Essex	219	08 Portland	55	Freeport	New York	Matanzas	F. Doane	W. Ducklin	Ba
"	27	Schr	Maine Law	186	69 Georgetown	53	Camden	Georgetown	Georgetown	G. Johnson	G. Johnson	Ca
"	27	Bk	Louis F. Stocker	349	12 New York	65	Harpswell	Portland	Cardenas	C.P. Ingraham	F.F. Dibble	Ba
"	28	Brig	Gypsy Queen	290	06 S. Morena	66	Westbrook	"	Portland	C. Merrill	W.P. York	Ba
"	28	Bark	Cordelia	231	49 Fernandina	48	Baltimore	New London	In Port	A Bragan	J.C. Wells	Ba
9 Mar	1	Stmr	Eagle	1354	81 New York	64	New York	New York	New York	H. Ward	H.R. Crane	Ba
10	2	"	Liberty	1229	58 New Orleans	64	Phila	Baltimore	Baltimore	C.S. Brown	J.S. Dain	
11	3	"	Cuba	1075	16 Baltimore	Bot of U.S.		"	New Orleans	"	J. Burkehart	
12	3	"	Emily	275	13 Key West	"	"	New Orleans	Key West	C. Mason	C. Mason	Ba
13	3	"	Stars & Stripes	448	- Phila	"	"	Phila	Phila	H. Watson	J.H. Elmes	Ba
14	4	Bk	Eva H. Fisk	552	93 Mobile	64	Camden	Boston	Remedios	F.H. Thayer	E. Emery	Ba
15	3	"	Celia M. Young	610	30 St John	67	Stockton	Stockton	In Port	W. Carver	D. Ames	Ba
16	4	Schr	Wave Crest	261	08 Trinidad	65	Wilmington	Bay Harbor	Phila	D.F. Davis	D.F. Davis	Ba
17	4	Brig	Kennebec	266	16 Portland	62	Bath	Portland	Sagua	C. Chase	J. Linnett	Ba
18	4	"	W.C. Welsh	268	34 Trinidad	65	Baltimore	Phila	Phila	A. Trowbridge	A. Trowbridge	Ba
19	4	"	Ortolan	301	33 Phila	57	Elsworth	"	Matanzas	W. Gregg	R.B. Ely	Ba
100	4	"	Charlotte	248	06 New York	66	Brewer	Bangor	Cardenas	S. Barlett	H. Stapell	
1	5	Stmr	Raleigh	168	56 New Orleans	65	Brooklyn	New York	New York	N.S.S.S. Co	C. Marshman	Ba
2	6	Brig	H.H. McGilvery	168	82 St John	51	Searsport	Searsport	Matanzas	W.H. Ellery	J. Smart	
3	6	"	George Dunham	338	01 Portland	63	Freeport	Portland	Boston	G. Dunham	V. McClellan	
4	7	Stmr	Juniata	1215	04 New Orleans	Bot of U.S.		Phila	Phila	P.S.M.S.S. Co	P. Morris	Ba
105	7	Sloop	Julia Latham	28	56 Key West	56	E. Lynn	Key West	Key West	H. Campos	F. Arteaga	Ba
6	8	Bk	Key Stone	568	- St John	67	Pembroke	Pembroke	Cienfuegos	J.C. Wilder	J. Webster	Ba
7	8	Brig	Ida L. Ray	157	32 Boston	64	Harrington	Boston	Remedios	J. Webster	J.F. Curtis	
8	8	Sloop	Nevada	27	40 Key West	66	New London	Mystic	Key West	W.S. Appleman	W. Appleman	Ba
109	8	"	G.G. King	51	30 "	53	Noank	Key West	"	J. Fogarty	W. Johnson	
				52	51	31						

General
e at Havana, from the 1st January to the 31st March 1867

FORM No. 14.
[Quarterly Returns of American Vessels]

CARGOES.

INWARD.										OUTWARD.				
Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.				Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
					Sugar	Molasses	Cigars	Oranges						
					Hhds & Boxes	Hhds	Mille	Bales	Bbls					
			$ 716.085	1068	19247	1017	1919	2777	5551			$ 1674062.29		
Ballast			. .	Goods & provisions for U.S. Steam "Lancaster"								. . .	Feby	20
Intransit			. .	.	.	.	.	95				29494	"	16
Potatoes & Shoes			3000	.	.	150	.	.	.			407128	Mar	12
General &c			12000	.	99	.	.	.	.			148189	"	5
Box shooks & hoops			7500	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	"	8
General &c			15000	.	975	.	252	.	.	Soap, pine apples & sundries		563231	"	12
Box shooks			6000	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	"	6
General mails &c			20000	.	1100	.	15.	70	227	Junk stores &		274342	Feby	23
" mails &c			50000	.	1469	.	2719	390	764	jelly cigars &c		527089	"	27
Live Fish			500	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bitt Oranges		146	"	23
" "			800	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	"	21
" "			500	.	.	.	.	.	.	"		. . .	"	21
" "			500	.	.	.	.	.	.	"		. . .	"	25
Pitch Pine hoops & Turpentine			4000	.	.	346	.	.	.			98922	Mar	21
Ballast			. .	.	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
"			. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	Mar	2
880 Bbls Potatoes			4400	.	.	.	.	.	.	270 Bitt Oranges &		21481	"	5
Lumber			3000	.	.	388	.	.	.			968135	"	27
Shooks & Hoops			4215	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	"	9
Pitch Pine Lumber			2550	10	.	300	3.	.	.	Sundries		924062	"	27
General			15000	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	"	9
Intransit			. .	.	.	375	.	.	.			1414292	"	1
Lumber			4000	.	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
General mails &c			50000	.	1340	.	277.5	556	227	(oil, potatoes) Cargo &c		5025264	Mar	5
" &c			20000	459	870	.	10.8	.	153	300 Pine &c		346183	"	2
" &c			15000	.	600	.	80.	89.	.	24 Bitt Oranges		251243	"	3
257 hd Cattle			6400	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	"	7
General mails &c			25000	.	1200	.	25.	.	110			2670868	"	9
Ballast			— .	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	"	4
Box shooks			12000	.	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
Cargo in transit			. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	Mar	5
Box shooks			6000	.	.	.	.	.	.	"		. . .	"	20
Cargo in transit			. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	"		. . .	"	5
General			13000	.	.	.	.	.	.	"		. . .	"	12
"			16000	.	.	.	.	.	.	"		. . .	"	16
Potatoes Lard &c			3500	.	.	.	.	.	.	In transit		. . .	"	6
Box shooks			5000	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	"	23
" " & potatoes			14000	.	1846	.	141.2	.	.			473193	"	29
Empty Barrels			200	51	214	.	35	.	.			70504	"	8
Live Fish			500	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries		8629	"	16
Box shooks			12000	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	"	22
General &c			9750	.	.	.	.	.	.	"		. . .	"	18
Live Fish			500	.	.	.	.	.	.	"		. . .	"	11
" "			500	.	.	.	.	.	.	"		. . .	"	9
			$ 1068400	1388	21960	2576	2998.9	3882	7127			$ 1052792.14		

4

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at General

No.	Date. 1867 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Ports from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced.
				Amounts brought over	52515	91		18					
110	Mar	8	Sloop	C. Lawyer	20	96 Key West	38	Hartford	Key West	Key West	I. Phillips	R. Latham	Live C
11	"	8	Stmr	Columbia	1271	38 New York	57	New York	New York	New York	M Ward	D Barton	Genera
12	"	9	"	Havana	2015	72 "	63	Phila	New York	New Orleans	S.S. & B. Co	G. Palmer	Sor tra
13	"	10	Schr	Belle	133	17 Providence	59	Runs River	Boston	Laguna	J Howes	J Howes	Hoops
14	"	10	Bark	Egeria	640	88 Boston	64	Newburyport	New York	In Port	C Adams	H Hamell	Ice &c
115	"	10	"	Cuba	473	43 New York	66	Franklin	"	"	"	J.C. Ward	J.P. Lunsbery	General
16	"	12	Stmr	Mariposa	1081	40 New Orleans	64	New York	New York	New York	N.Y. M. & P.S. Co	H. Brick	Intra
17	"	12	"	Star of the Union	1075	75 "	65	Phila	Phila	Phila	P.R.M.P.S. Co	J. Brooksey	Empty
18	"	8	Bark	Deziah	393	81 Antwerp	63	Searsport	Searsport	In Port	W.M. Gilkey	L. Gilkey	Hides H
19	"	14	Stmr	Morro Castle	1681	- New York	64	New York	New York	New York	M Ward	R Adams	General
120	"	14	Schr	Cautaro	30	74 Key West	64	Deerhaven	Key West	Key West	J Barchum	W Taylor	Live F
21	"	15	"	Cora	48	86 Pensacola	Bot of U.S.		New Orleans	Pensacola	J Hannia	J Hannia	Lumb
22	"	15	Stmr	Emily	275	13 Key West	"	"	"	Key West	C.K. Warner	C.K. Warner	150 hd
23	"	16	"	H. Hudson	526	48 Phila	"	"	Phila	Phila	J. Watson	J Howes	Genera
24	"	16	Bark	Lucy S Nickels	591	40 Cardiff	55	Searsport	Searsport	In Port	D Bakes	S Ford	196 Bo
125	"	18	Brig	Mandy	202	46 Pensacola	54	Gloucester	New York	"	"	Hoyt	Hannon	Lumbe
26	"	18	Stmr	Cuba	1075	16 New Orleans	Bot of U.S.		Baltimore	Baltimore	C.I. Brown	J Butchart	General
27	"	18	Schr	Wild Pigeon	420	28 New York	"	"	Taunton	In Port	J.A. Phillips	J.A. Phillips	Genera
28	"	18	"	Laura Gertrude	350	69 Apalachicola	55	Castine Co	New York	Laguna	Hampshire	Hampshire	Balla
29	"	19	Brig	Pomona	421	64 Galveston	66	Richmond	Richmond	Matamoras	Southard	T Brown	Coal
130	"	19	"	Edwin H. Kennedy	336	38 Boston	64	Waldeboro	Waldeboro	Laguna	H Kennedy	H. Cryer	Empty
31	"	19	"	Hyperion	306	36 Portland	64	Wiscasset	New York	In Port	G.E. Dutt	J Simonton	Potatoes
32	"	20	"	Meriwa	350	04 "	64	Pembroke	Portland	Laguna	C.S. Hunt	S Ingwell	Stone, co
33	"	21	Schr	Richard Hill	169	78 New York	61	Brandywine	Brookhaven	In Port	W Hulse	W.H. Hulse	General
34	"	21	Brig	Alice Starrett	299	94 Boston	66	Rockland	New York	Laguna	S Starrett	J.C. Cooper	Ice —
135	"	21	Bark	Mary D. Roberts	369	25 Portland	65	Little Hocking	"	In Port	H.A. Bull	J. Burns	Coopers
36	"	22	Stmr	Gov Marvin	446	- Key West	Bot of U.S.		New Orleans	Key West	J.S. Rich	J.M. Keys	150 hd Ca
37	"	22	"	Eagle	1338	81 New York	64	New York	New York	New York	M Ward	M.R. Deane	Mural
38	"	23	Schr	Cora Price	38	26 New Orleans	65	Nyack	Galveston	In Port	A Robbins	A. Robbins	Birch Bo
39	"	24	Stmr	Juniata	1215	04 Phila	Bot of U.S.		Phila	New Orleans	P.R.M.P.S. Co	P Craig	Potatoes
140	"	24	Schr	Joseph Allen	67	20 Key West	65	Accomac	Accomac	In Port	J Kelso	J Kelso	Balla
41	"	24	"	Sun D.	140	76 Pensacola	39	New Brunswick	Pensacola	"	"	H Crowley	A Roach	"
42	"	24	Sloop	F. Dudley	27	41 Key West	59	Noank	Key West	Key West	Ashman	S Rice	Live Fi
43	"	25	Stmr	Capsidan	868	56 New Orleans	65	Brooklyn	New York	New York	N.Y.M.P.S. Co	W Eaton	General
44	"	25	Schr	Sophia Jamison	111	62 New York	61	Vinalhaven	Rockland	In Port	G Jamison	G Jamison	Balla
145	"	25	Bark	Calavera	522	07 Boston	55	Searsport	Searsport	"	"	W.H. Gilkey	W.H. Carver	General
46	"	25	Schr	Abbie	29	62 St. John	63	Yarmouth	Yarmouth	"	"	D Young	D. Young	Box sho
47	"	25	Stmr	Emily	270	13 Key West	Bot of U.S.		New Orleans	Key West	C.K. Warner	C.K. Warner	140 hd C
48	"	25	Bark	Eureka	384	95 Boston	61	Yarmouth	Yarmouth	In Port	S Walsh	C Chandler	Ice —
49	"	25	Brig	Charlena	232	01 Phila	59	Falmouth	Portland	"	"	U.S. Hunt	J Waterhouse	General
150	"	23	Stmr	Liberty	1229	53 Baltimore	64	Phila	Baltimore	New Orleans	C.I. Brown	T Daine	"
51	"	26	Bark	Mary Edson	303	81 Boston	59	Medford	Boston	In Port	E Ryder	E Ryder	"
52	"	26	Schr	Abbie Dursley	309	28 Pensacola	64	Camden	"	"	"	D.N. Kelly	D.N. Kelly	Lumbe
153	"	25	Bark	Mary C. Dyer	314	79 New York	56	Millbridge	New York	"	"	G. Young	B Wellington	General
					75403	65							

Form No. 14
Quarterly Returns of American Vessels

Havana, from the 1st January to the 31st March 1867

CARGOES.

INWARD.

Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
				Sugar	Molasses / Coals	Tobacco	Cheroots	
				Hhds / Boxes	Hhds / Tons	Bales	Bxs	
			$1.068400	1358 / 28960	2576 / 2998.7	3882	7127	
	Live Fish	500		. / 1	. .	.	.	
	Gen.l mails &c	50000		. / 1213	. / 416	814	433	
	in transit	- -		. .	. .	.	.	
	Fish & Produce	3000		. .	. .	.	.	
	Sgs & tins	2000		. .	. .	.	.	
	Gen.l &c	30000		. .	. .	.	.	
	in transit	- -		. .	. .	.	.	
	Empty Hhds	700		19 / 741	. .	.	.	
	Sgs Hay &c	6880		. .	. .	.	.	
	Gen.l mails &c	50000		. / 1255	. / 64	405	101	
	Live Fish	500		. .	. .	.	.	
	Lumber	3000		. .	8 / 5	.	.	
	Head Cattle	5400		. .	. .	.	.	
	Gen.l &c	15000		. / 1201	. .	.	.	
	Tons coal	3000		. .	. .	.	.	
	Timber	4000		. .	. .	.	.	
	Gen.l &c	9500	171	1218	. / 17.7	.	.	
	Gen.l &c	12000		. .	. .	.	.	
	Ballast	- -		. .	. .	.	.	
	Coal 100 tons	800		. / 412	. .	.	.	
	Empty Hhds Ice &c	7000		. .	. .	.	.	
	Staves & Box shooks	3500		. .	. .	.	.	
	Sugar casks & c	7000		. .	. .	.	.	
	Gen.l &c	15000		. .	. .	.	.	
		2000		. .	. .	.	.	
	Sugar	8000		. .	. .	.	.	
	Head Cattle & Sheep	3750		. .	. .	.	.	
	Gen.l Mails & passengers	50000		. / 1130	. / 898.4	555	325	
	Pine Lumber	4000		. .	. .	.	.	
	Fruit & Onions	2500		. .	. .	.	.	
	Ballast	- -		. .	. .	.	.	
	"	- -		. .	. .	.	.	
	Live Fish	500		. .	. .	.	.	
	Gen.l &c	5000		. / 1196	. / 165.5	.	.	
	Ballast	- -		. .	. .	.	.	
	Gen.l &c	12000		. .	. .	.	.	
	Shooks	5000		. .	. .	.	.	
	Head Cattle	2800		. .	. .	.	.	
		3000		. .	. .	.	.	
	Gen.l &c	8000		. .	. .	.	.	
	"	5000		. / 600	. / 161.	6	.	
	"	6000		. .	. .	.	.	
	Lumber	2500		. .	. .	.	.	
	General	10000		. .	. .	.	.	
		$1429230	1608	38227	2584 / 4221.5	5182	7988	

OUTWARD.

Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure: Month.	Day.
	$1.052/9214		
Sundries	7767	Mar	12
1746 potatoes & Sundries	447/3038	"	12
In transit	. . .	"	9
Ballast	. . .	"	19
	. . .	In Port	
	. . .	" "	
In transit	. . .	Mar	19
"	1725/94	"	19
	. . .	In Port	
Sundries.	5086/83	Mar	20
Ballast	. . .	"	19
1 Archimey	6/25/	"	21
Ballast	. . .	"	21
"	2418/34	"	22
	. . .	In Port	
	. . .	" "	
1746 potatoes & 71 Cayenne Jr	3228/52	Mar	19
	. . .	In Port	
Ballast		Mar	19
"	775/12	"	8
Ballast	. . .	"	8
	. . .	In Port	
Ballast	. . .	Mar	29
	. . .	In Port	
Ballast	. . .	Mar	8
	. . .	In Port	
Ballast	. . .	Mar	23
25 M Oranges & Sundries	5244/28	"	2
	. . .	In Port	
In transit	. . .	Mar	24
	. . .	In Port	
	. . .	" "	
Sundries.	8979	Mar	30
1200 Oranges.	3045/46	"	27
	. . .	In Port	
	. . .	" "	
	. . .	" "	
Ballast	. . .	Mar	30
	. . .	In Port	
	. . .	" "	
25 M Oranges 1200 Pine Apples & Sundries	2228/52	Mar	23
	. . .	In Port	
	. . .	" "	
	. . .	" "	
	$1.335/0056		

DATE. 1867

No.	Month.
	Anconna
	Mar
55	"
56	"
57	"
58	"
59	"
60	"
61	"
62	"
63	"
64	"
65	"
66	"
67	"
68	"
69	"
70	"

FORM No. 11
Returns of American Vessels

1867

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate, at Genoa

No.	Date 1867 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where proceeded.
				Amounts brot over	7540	65							
54	Mar	28	Stmr	Habana	1151	12 Vera Cruz	Dot of U.S.	New York	New York		J. Bennington	J. Baker	
55	"	28	Brig	Josie A. Perkins	391	74 Boston	66	Boston	Boston	In Port	D. Clark	D. Leland	
56	"	28	Schr	Ida F. Wheeler	211	59 Phila	61	Harpswell	Portland	" "	H. D. Cobb	H. Dyer	
57	"	28	Stmr	Columbia	1271	38 New York	57	New York	New York	" "	W. Ward	D. D. Baker	
58	"	30	Schr	John S. Whipple	76	73 Greytown	49	Source	"	" "	J. E. Chute	N. Cooper	
59	"	31	Stmr	Stars & Stripes	484	- Phila	Dot of U.S.	Phila		" "	E. Watson	J. Holmes	
60	"	30	Sloop	J. Sawyer	20	46 Key West	38	Hartford	Key West	" "	J. Phillips	R. Latham	
61	"	30	"	Julia Latham	21	56 "	56	Eastport	"	" "	Mampro	Mampro	
62	"	31	Brig	J.B. Brown	393	05 St. Mouna	66	Westbrook	Portland	" "	J. Winslow	J. Davis	
63	"	31	Schr	Empire State	75	50 New Orleans	48	Somerset	New Orleans	" "	———	J. Billings	
64	"	31	"	Georgie Deering	25	75 Portland	56	Harpswell	Portland	" "	C. Williams	C. Williams	
65	"	31	"	Norah	137	76 St. John	64	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	" "	H. Carlson	Choate	
66	"	30	Brig	Mary A. Read	143	75 Georgetown	66	Robinston	New Bedford	" "	F. Reed	F. Read	
67	"	31	Bark	Monomet	437	54 Boston	61	Searsport	Boston	" "	C. H. Gray	C. H. Gray	
68	"	30	Schr	Mary J. Adams	231	45 Mobile	66	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	" "	H. Billings	H. Billings	
69	"	31	"	Prince	197	35 St. John	66	Eastport	Eastport	" "	J. Garvin	J. Wiggins	
70	"	31	Bark	Ocean Home	307	30 New York	Formerly British		New York	" "	H. Ward	J. Randt	

8/31/1931

FORM No. 14.
(Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.)

...eneral ...
...e, at Havana, from the 1st January to the 31st March 1867

CARGOES.

INWARD.

Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
			$1429230	
In transit			1864	
Ice & Blatoes do			2470	
Coal			2500	
General mails &c			50000	
Ballast				
General mails &c			30000	
Live Fish			500	
Salt			400	
In transit				
Empty Casks			500	
Cooperage & produce			6500	
Box shooks			7500	
Lumber hoops & Rice			2000	
Ice			1000	
Lumber			1500	
Box shooks			6000	
General			28000	
			$1568600	

OUTWARD.

Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
		Sugar	Molasses	Cigars
		Hhds Boxes	Hhds	Mille
				$1335900 56
				2778843

June 14

ARRIVALS AND DÉPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at

No.	Date. 18 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	VESSELS. Ton-nage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where p

Arrivals & Departures
of American Vessels.
U.S. Consulate General
Havana March 31st 1847

William L. Minor
Consul General

29 91

Spain

Form No. 14.
Returns of American Vessels

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at Genera

No.	Date 18 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where pro
				Market									
88			Bk		336 58					Guanetanamo			
80			Brig	Eliza Cochrane	300 72					Matanzas			
82			Bark	Arizona	563 13					Caibarien			
83			"	Sacramento	173 94					New York			
86			Brig	Don Quijote	425 78					Remedios			
98			"	Hyperion	306 25					Cardenas			
02			Bark	Cordelia	231 40					Fernandina			
05			Brig	William Mason	299 29					Cienfuegos			
06			Bark	Wm E. Anderson	356 94					Sagua			
09			"	Acacia	327 04					Remedios			
10			"	Rome	814 16					New Orleans			
11			"	Anna Walsh	575 62					Sagua			
15			"	John E. Holbrook	338 37					Mobile			
16			"	Ocean Eagle	318 52					Matanzas			
17			Sch	May Munroe	203 93					Sagua			
19			Bark	Arthur Kinsman	414 20					New York			
20			Brig	Aguera	451 13					Sagua			
21			Sch	Donna Anna	28 64					Matanzas			
26			"	Vicanor	112 60					Cardenas			
27			Brig	Mary A. Read	143 75					Georgetown S.C.			
30			Bark	Lucy	265 29					Matanzas			
32			Brig	Lina Thulow	381 17					Caibarien			
33			Sch	Lachin	84 37					Pensacola			
34			Brig	Cordova	150 47		18			Bristol			
					7743 69								
	Jany	2	"	Jn Marshall	221 30	Manzanilla	49	Belfast	Belfast	Baltimore	Z.D. Ellis	Z.D. Ellis	
	"	2	"	R.S. Hazel	245 49	Belfast	60	"	"	Sagua	R. Sibley	W. Staples	
	"	2	"	Havana	386 07	Sullivan	66	Sullivan	New York	Nuevitas	E.P. Dorth	S.N. Dennis	
	"	4	Stmr	Ruby	140 15	Key West	Bot of U.S.		"	Key West	A Rose	H. Dennis	
	"	4	"	Merrimack	2199 45	New York	62	Boston		New Orleans	R.J. Hilliard	E. Endicott	
	"	5	"	Manhattan	1837 51	Vera Cruz	65	Brooklyn	"	"	C.H. Whitney	E. Turner	
7	"	4	Sloop	J. Sawyer	20 26	Key West	38	Hartford	Key West	Key West	J. Phillips	R. Gatham	
8	"	5	"	Lyman Dudley	27 41	"	59	Noank	"	"	N. Arnau	S. Perez	
9	"	5	"	Grover C. King	31 30	"	53	"	"	"	J. Fogarty	M. Johnson	
10	"	6	Stmr	Cuba	1075 16	New Orleans	Bot of U.S.		Baltimore	Baltimore	G. Brown	G. Eckhardt	
11	"	7	"	Emily	275 13	Key West	"	"	New Orleans	Key West	C. Marvin	C. Marvin	
12	"	7	Sloop	Julia Gatham	28 56	"	56	E. Lyme	Key West	"	N. Campos	N. Campos	
13	"	8	Stmr	Morro Castle	1681 -	New York	64	New York	New York	New York	Garrison & Co	R. Adams	
14	"	9	"	Liberty	1229 53	Baltimore	64	Phila	Baltimore	New Orleans	G.T. Brown	J.T. Bain	
15	"	12	Sch	Navitas	307 4	Key West	64	Dochbay	Key West	Key West	J. Bartine	A. Roberts	
16	"	13	Stmr	H. Hudson	526 48	Phila	Bot of U.S.		Phila	Phila	J. Watson	C. Howes	
17	"	14	"	Havana	2015 72	New Orleans	63	Phila	New York	New York	U.S.P.S.Co	J. Whitman	
18	"	14	Schr	Phebe	99 75	New York	59	Patchogue	"	"	M Conrow	M Conrow	
19	"	15	Stmr	Eagle	1384 81	"	62	New York	"	"	M Ward	M.R. Greene	
20	"	15	Brig	N. Stowers	244 01	Portland	54	Prospect	Boston	Boston	A Blanchard	W.B. Stowers	
21	"	15	"	Wm H. Parks	173 96	Phila	51	Portland	Phila	Phila	C.T. Warren	R.T. Hopkins	
					13 37 5 79								

[FORM No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

General
ate at Havana, from the 1st January to the 31st March 1867

CARGOES.

INWARD.

Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
Coppers re intransit				
Potatoes &c			4.500	
Box Shooks			6.500	
185 hd Cattle			3.700	
General mails &c			12.000	
In transit				
Live Fish			500	
" "			500	
" "			500	
Horses & General			15.000	
290 hd Cattle			5.800	
Live Fish			500	
General Mails &c			50.000	
" " "			8.000	
Live Fish			500	
General, mails &c			12.000	
Ballast				
Potatoes &c			4490	
General mails &c			30.000	
Cooperage			5.000	
General			15.000	
			£ 174.190	

Originally Reported

OUTWARD.

Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
Sugar Hhds	Sugar Boxes	Molasses Hhds	Cigars Mille	Tobacco Bales	Oranges Barrels	
		Cargo of Sugar, not invoiced.			Mar	18
			Ballast		Jany	16
			"		"	17
				£ 94801 8	"	18
			Ballast		"	16
			"		"	8
			"		"	12
			"		"	8
			"		"	26
			"		Feby	6
			"		"	1
			"		"	7
			"		Jany	11
			"		"	23
			"		"	18
396	465	1003	18 tons Timber 11 hhds crockery	610127	Feby	22
			Ballast		Jany	15
			"		"	12
			"		"	12
			"		"	10
			"		"	16
			"		"	17
			Fruit	£ 11386	"	11
		235	"	619531	Feby	4
			In transit		Jany	2
			Ballast		"	24
			"		Feby	4
			"		"	8
		65.	25 hhds tobacco 2 bales cases	227054	Jany	5
	111	28.	498	240 sugar &c &c	1818640	"	5
			Ballast		"	7
			6 bales oranges	2632	"	12
			Ballast		"	7
	22			35	87790	"	6
			Ballast		"	10
			Sundries	7086	"	12
	845	216.1	75	661	3387330	"	12
		184.5		140	1713376	"	9
			Ballast		"	12
	797	9.	91	140	2105204	"	17
			Ballast		"	14
		5.			218106	"	19
102	635	91.	11	565	2393328	"	19
	1301				819059	Feby	16
		307			790826	"	13
498	4176	592.6	1678	1784	£ 23626393		

2

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at General Ha

No.	Date. 1867 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced.	Wh
				VESSELS.										
				Amounts brot over	13	37379		18						
22	Jany	16	Bk	Fannie	410	31 New York	65	Searsport	Searsport	Matanzas	J Carver	C Carver	General	Ca
23	"	16	Sloop	Nevada	27	40 Key West	66	New London	Mystic	Key West	H Hoffleman	W Hoffleman	Fire Fish	
24	"	17	Schr	King of the Forest	89	74 "	47	Waterford	"	"	D Morgan	D Morgan	"	"
25	"	18	Brig	Hattie L Bishop	310	89 Portland	64	Harpswell	Harpswell	New Orleans	E Allen	A D Arthur	Lumber	Ca
26	"	18	"	Meteor	231	54 New York	52	Sullivan	Boston	Matanzas	H Curtis	A Anderson	General	
27	"	19	Schr	D C Foster	95	23 Key West	59	Pokeepsie	New York	Key West	S S Wicks	N Wicks	Ballast	
28	"	19	Stmr	Stars & Stripes	184	- Phila	Dot of U S		Phila	Phila	J Watson	J Holmes	General	
29	"	19	Brig	Gypsey Queen	290	06 Portland	66	Westbrook	Portland	Sisal Morro	C Merrill	W P York	Box shook	
30	"	19	Stmr	Emily	275	13 Key West	Dot of U S	New Orleans	Key West	C Marxen	C Marxen	C Marxen	315 hd C	
31	"	20	Brig	Loriana	281	41 Pensacola	56	Thomaston	Boston	Trinidad	E T Sears	G D Humbly	C P Sun	
32	"	21	Stmr	Liberty	1229	53 New Orleans	64	Phila	Baltimore	Baltimore	G T Brown	J A Dain	General	
33	"	21	"	Calafia	575	59 New York	66	New York	New York	Sold	Geo Daniels	M S Woodhue	Ballast	
34	"	22	Brig	Hiram Abiff	227	40 Pensacola	64	Wiscasset	Wiscasset	Cagua	A P Palmer	C C Gibbs	Lumber	
35	"	25	Schr	W C Alexander	180	67 Portland	Formerly British		New York	New Orleans	A S Boudom	A C Boudom	Shooks	
36	"	26	Stmr	Cuba	1075	76 Baltimore	Dot of U S	Baltimore	"		G T Brown	J Burkehart	General	
37	"	26	Schr	Ruth H Baker	317	69 Boston	63	Yarmouth	Yarmouth	Cagua	W H Knight	W H Knight	"	
38	"	26	Stmr	Columbia	1271	38 New York	57	New York	New York	New York	M Ward	D D Barton	"	"
39	"	27	Schr	Naonta	192	28 Wilmington	66	Quigton	Bangor	New Orleans	W B Emery	D Smith	Lumber	
40	"	27	Bk	Andaman	427	74 New York	63	Bath	Bath	New York	W M Otis	W M Otis	General	
41	"	28	Ship	Canova	715	25 Boston	56	"	Boston	Trago	H Rich	C Elliott	Ice	
42	"	25	Brig	Mary C Emery	348	20 Wiscasset	66	Waldoboro	Waldoboro	Cagua	J W Emery	J W Emery	Shooks	
43	"	29	Bark	James E Ward	362	34 Portland	58	Wiscasset	New York	"	S Sibley	J Vanderlina	"	
44	"	28	Brig	Angier H Curtis	325	22 "	64	Harpswell	Harpswell	Matanzas	A Merryman	A Merryman	Box & Sh	
45	"	30	"	Hattie E Wheeler	352	46 "	61	"	Portland	Cagua	E Rimmey	M Capitell	"	"
46	"	31	"	John Balch	139	69 Newport	46	Prescott	Newport	Matanzas	G Munroe	C A Whaley	Produce	
47	Feby	1	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51 New York	65	Brooklyn	New York	New Orleans	C A Whitney	E Sumner	General	
48	"	1	"	Morro Castle	1681	- "	64	New York	"	New York	M Ward	R Adams	"	
49	"	1	Sloop	Julia Cadmus	26	56 Key West	56	Eliyon	Key West	Key West	Campos	A Campos	Fire Fish	
50	"	1	Schr	Field & Laura	109	56 Charleston	65	Essex	Georgetown	Charleston	S M Inds	S M Inds	Ballast	
51	"	1	Stmr	Emily	275	13 Key West	Dot of U S	New Orleans	Key West	C R Marxen	C R Marxen	C R Marxen	219 hd C	
52	"	4	Brig	William	95	48 St Marks	Formerly Brit	New York	St Marks	J S Dobson	J S Dobson	J S Dobson	Lumber	
53	"	4	"	Hossak	344	78 Machias	66	E Machias	"	Phila via Cardenas	J H Talbot	W Elliot	"	
54	"	6	Bark	Isaac Rich	583	22 Bath	66	Kipscott Falls	"	Remedios	H M Carney	J E Acorn	Box shoo	
55	"	6	Stmr	Cuba	1075	76 New Orleans	Dot of U S	Baltimore	Baltimore	G T Brown	J Burkehardt		General	
56	"	8	"	Eagle	1384	81 New York	62	New York	New York	New York	M Ward	M R Greene	"	
57	"	7	Brig	Keystone	430	66 "	66	Thomaston	"	New Orleans	A A Darter	A A Darter	"	
58	"	12	"	Clara M Goodrich	293	09 Portland	65	Westbrook	Portland	Caibarien	J Winslow	N W Wood	Box shoo	
59	"	12	"	Wenonah	235	56 "	56	Bucksport	"	Cagua	A Dyer	C L Sanderant	"	
60	"	13	Schr	Louisa C Johnson	226	57 New York	56	Blanket	Brookhaven	New Orleans	M Johnson	E Tuthill	General	
61	"	14	Brig	Star	344	73 Boston	65	Boston	Salem	Remedios	G S Ryder	G S Spanag	"	
62	"	15	Stmr	Columbia	1271	38 New York	57	New York	New York	New York	M Ward	D D Barton	"	"
63	"	14	Schr	D Talbot	285	38 Wilmington	64	Camden	Camden	Nuevitas	C S Packard	C S Packard	Lumber	
64	"	15	Sloop	Nevada	27	40 Key West	66	New London	Mystic	Key West	H Hoffleman	H Hoffleman	Fire Fish	
65	"	16	Stmr	Liberty	1229	53 Baltimore	64	Phila	Baltimore	New Orleans	G T Brown	J Dain	General	
					34884	41								

[Form No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

Havana, from the 1st January to the 31st March 1867

CARGOES.

INWARD.						OUTWARD.								
ed.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure	
					Sugar	Molasses	Cigars	Tobacco	Oranges				Month.	Day.
					Hhds Boxes	Hhds	Mille	Bales	Bbls					
			174490		498 4176	892	598.6	1678	1784			£23626393		
		ral &c	15000							Ballast			Feby	14
		Fish	500							"			Jany	19
		"	500							"			"	19
		ber Shooks & produce	10000		1620							34362 14	Feby	21
		ural	9850							Ballast			"	7
		last								"			"	9
		ural &c	20000		979		5.	30	351			2303370	Jany	26
		shooks & Cooperage	8500							Ballast			Feby	6
		hd Cattle	6300							"			Jany	22
		P. Lumber	3000							"			Feby	13
		ural	8700	30	1038							1992249	Jany	23
		last								Sold			"	31
		ber	4300							Ballast			Feby	12
		ks	15000	84	820							2208752	"	20
		ural	12000		296		154.8			furniture		1776182	Jany	26
		"	16000							Ballast			Feby	11
		mails &c	50000	38	900		356.2	60	383			3171111	Jany	30
		ber	6500		1116							2393885	Feby	23
		ural	17000		2322				3			5173559	"	27
			4000							Ballast			"	2
		ks & lumber	10000							"			"	16
		" produce	12000							"			"	16
		& Hhd Shooks	7500							"			"	16
		" " "	9500							"			"	21
		duce	3000							"			"	13
		eral mails &c	28000							In transit			"	1
		" "	40000		1492		317.3	474	804	110 Hhds potatoes & Sundries		5811472	"	6
		Fish	500							Sundries		20988	"	6
		last				125				120 M fruit		400332	"	13
		hd Cattle	6470							Ballast			"	8
		mber	3475							"			"	16
		"	6000		350							718720	"	26
		shooks	14000							Ballast			Mar	8
		eral mails &c	15000	119			6.		120			865388	Feby	6
		" "	45000		1056		208.3	86	797			2918820	"	13
			13500		800							1870023	Mar	4
		shooks	10.000							Ballast			"	1
		"	7.000							"			"	6
		ural	20000	299	377							2010163	"	7
		"	15000							Ballast			"	1
		mails &c	50000		1312		165.7	396	1131	26 Hhds potatoes & 5 tons sundries		4225437	Feby	20
		ber	4800							Ballast			Mar	11
		Fish	500							"			Feby	17
		ural	13000		593		107.1	53	181			2653671	"	18
			£ 716085	1068	17247	1017	1917	2777	5551			£1740629		

Received No 292

United States Consulate General
Havana April 1. 1867 & Ept. 10

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatches from the Department of State from 151 to 160 both inclusive In dispatch No 156 there was no copy of letter of Mr. Josiah Cook of Buffalo N York, but instead thereof, a sealed letter addressed to "a Messieurs J. Podbielski et Brn. G. Gotkouski"; Every inquiry has been made with reference to the seaman John Leahy referred to in such dispatch but no information can be obtained

No such seaman as John Leahy can be found in Havana

In accordance with the request in dispatch No 158 with reference to the Schooner "Wyman" being permitted to enter and clear the harbor of Havana free of the usual port charges

Thanks of Secy of Navy given to officials who extended courtesies to Schooner "Wyman"

I have communicated to the officials who were instrumental therein your appreciation of their good offices together with the thanks of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy

application made in recognition of Mr Adolph Carranda as Consular agent at Cienfuegos

Application has been made to the Superior Government of Cuba for the official recognition of Mr. Adolph Carranda as U.S. Consular agent at Cienfuegos whose certificate of appointment was received in dispatch No 159

I Remain Sir
With great respect
Your Obedient Servant
William D Mmor
U. S. Consul General

Received

No 293

United States Consulate General
Havana April 1. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir Will you cause to be sent to this Consulate the following blanks viz form No 26 meth= et for boarding and lodging seamen - form No 28 voucher for clothing - form No 29 receipt for wages — also blanks for copies of Extended protests - and some large Envelopes, both those directed to the Department, and with plain backs

I have the honor to be
Most Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
William T. Minor
U. S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate
Havana April 1. 1867
William J. Minor

Dispatch No 293
No Inclosure

Asking for blanks

Received

No 294

Mr. A. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE
Recd Apl 12

Rec'd

United States Consulate General
Havana April 5. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir On the 20th of March ultimo Mr. A. Hoffman acting as the Commercial agent of the Mexican Republic in this place, without recognition shown by the Spanish Colonial authorities, communicated to me that recruiting for the army of the Empire of Mexico was being carried on to a considerable Extent in Havana and requesting me as the representative of the United States to call the attention of the authorities here to the fact - believing that such recruiting was inimicous to the interests of the United States and in opposition to the wishes of our gov-

Recruiting for the Mexican Empire in Havana

ument I concluded to
lay the matter before General
Manzano, governor general
of Cuba, and accordingly
on the 22 day of March ultimo
I called upon him stating
what had been communi-
cated to me and at the
same time saying to him
that on a former occasion
when it was rumored
that recruiting for the Mex-
ican Empire was to be
carried on in Austria *
under the sanction of that
government, the Hon *
Secretary of State of the gov-
ernment of the United States
had strongly protested #
that in the event of hos-
tilities being carried on in
Mexico by Austrian subjects
under the command or with
the sanction of the govern-
ment of Vienna the United

States will feel themselves at
liberty to regard those hostilities
as constituting a state of
war by Austria against
the Republic of Mexico; and
in regard to such war waged
at that time and under ex-
isting circumstances the
United States could not
engage to remain as silent
a neutral spectators. And
that I believed that the
sentiments then expressed
were still the sentiments
of the Government of the
United States. General
Manzano replied that this
was the first intimation
that he had had of the
matter and assured me
that if upon investigation
it should be found to be
true that the recruiting
should be stopped

Within the past week

rumors come to me from
a great many sources that
the recruiting is still con-
tinued and quite openly
I have the honor to be
With great respect
Your Obedient Servant
William J. Minor
U. S. Consul Genl

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Aug 10. 1865
Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Reporting the
Arrival of the Empress
of Mexico at
Havana

Mr J. Smith

No. 26.

Ack

Ack'd 16

DEPT. OF STATE
Rec'd APR 15 '69

Received.

United States Consulate General.
Havana April 10th 1869.

Honorable Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

The four seamen found on board of the American Brig "Mary Lowell," when captured at Ragged Island by the Spanish vessel of war "Andaluza," being still detained as prisoners - on board of one of the Spanish vessels of war in this port, on the 7th instant I addressed a note in their behalf to H B M's Consul General at this port - as per enclosure No 1. to which the Consul received last evening a reply a translation of which is appended.

Relating to the seamen of the Brig Mary Lowell detained as prisoners at Havana

The translation was handed to me by the Consul and although quite literal, will enable the Department to form an idea of the situation of the seamen

I have the honor to be

with great respect,

Your obedient Servant.

Henry C Hall

Vice Consul General

Copy and Translation.

Commandancy General of Marine.

Havana.

I have received Yr Hs communication of yesterday enclosing a copy of another addressed to you by the Consul General of the United States at this place inquiring whether there is any reason why the crew of the American Brig "Mary Lowell" captured by the Spanish Gunboat "Andaluza" should continue under detention at this port and if they can return to the United States and requesting me for an answer to enable you to satisfy your colleague.

Althó without Yr Hs polite request I would have given you the earliest possible answer to your communication, this circumstance induces me to hasten to say to you, that from verbal information which I have obtained from the prize court, the seamen of the "Mary Lowell" were interrogated the day before yesterday, say the date of Yr Hs communication but as it seems that

their declarations are not sufficient to declare their liberty and return to the United States they will still have to remain for the least time possible on board of the Frigate "Gerona" where they are treated with every consideration and the Court does not neglect the prompt decision of the case, which is still pending, the most exact veracity of the facts being necessary in order to produce the most equitable sentence possible.

Yr Ex.- will not disavow that in such matters one cannot proceed lightly and therefore I feel persuaded that convinced of the right and justice which animate me you can give your colleague such an answer as will satisfy him-

Havana April 9th 1869. God preserve Yr Ex. many years

(signed) José Malcampo

The Consul General of
H B M at this port.

Copy.

United States Consulate General

Harana, April 7th 1869.

Sir:

Having learned that the four seamen found on board of the American Brig "Mary Lovell" when she was taken possession of at Ragged Island by the Spanish Gunboat "Andaluza", are still held as prisoners on board of one of the Spanish vessels of war, in this port, I respectfully request, that you will please inquire into the fact and ascertain whether there is any necessity or motive for longer depriving them of their liberty, and if not to request that they may be placed at my disposal to be sent to the United States.-

I am, Sir, with high esteem,

your obedient servant.

(Signed) Henry C. Hall-

Vice Consul General.

Alexander Graham Dunlop Esquire
H. B. M's Consul General
Harana

Havana Consulate -

With Despatch No 26.

Havana April 10 1869

Correspondence, relative
to the loss seamen
of the Brig Mary Lowell
captured by the Spanish
Gun vessel, Andalusa
at
Ragged Island.

Copy.

Havana 27th March 1867

W. T. Minor Esqr
U. S. Consul General
Present

Dear Sir: We now beg leave to wait upon you with completed Invoice of the 278 packages Merchandize shipped by your order on board the steamer "Pelican," the actual expences on which amount to . . . . . $ 19.07.48

& the Commission to . 938.33

together $ 2.845.81

The values have been filled out according to the note handed to us by Mr Ramsay in May last and which were estimated by him as a basis upon which to charge our commission of 2½% on final disposal of the goods, as neither we nor Mr Ramsay have regular invoices whereby to ascertain the actual cost, and as the intrinsic value of the goods may vary considerably from the estimate, we would prefer to leave the charge of Commission pending until after the true value can be ascertained in the U. States, and then collect the same upon that value if it be so agreable to you.

We also enclose Invoice of the 4 cases received from Mr R. Perez Sta Maria, showing the amount of charges paid by us, to be $ 24.98

We are, Dear Sir.

Your mo: obed Servants

(signed) Jap. M. A Herrera & Co

G. R. Rathbun

Copy to Secy. Treas. Sept. 25

Received

No 295

Ans. Oct. 2

United States Consulate General
Havana April 12th 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D C

Sir I have the honor to send in this dispatch the charges on account of the goods sent to Newyork in the Steamer "Pelican"

The powder was in the posession of Messrs J. C. Burnham & Co highly respectable merchants in this city, their charge for expenses of transferring from the government magazines to the Pelican and various dues to the government is $ 959.70
& Commission @ 2 p.m.t 438.00
The Commission is upon the powder estimated at 25 cents pr lb, and 32 M caps @ $10 pr M, the powder 68 800 lbs being estimated at $17.200 and the caps at $320 Mr Rafael

Peuz Santa Maria had posession
of the Surgical instruments
and cases of Harness which
he delivered to the Firme of
M. A. Henna & Co for Shipment
before the delivery of the same
known he had a charge on
account of dues paid of $17.10
All the other goods are
in posession of M. A. Henna
& Co From Copy of letter
received from this Firme, sent
herewith marked Inclosure No. 1.
it will be seen, that the charges
on account of Expenses are
$1907.48 and Commision
$938.33 and the Expenses
on account of goods received
from Rafael Peuz Santa Maria
$24.98 the Commisions how-
ever it is proposed should be
left pending until the actual
value of the goods may be
ascertained in the United
States The following are then

the entire charges Except the Commissions of M. A. Henna & co left pending

J. C. Burnham & co	Expenses	959.70
do	Commission	438
Rafael P. Sta. Maria		17.10
M. A. Henna & co	Expenses	1907.33
do	goods from R. P. Sta Maria	24.98

I have no doubt that all these charges are perfectly proper and legitimate I have already paid to J. C. Burnham & co their Expenses $959.70 and to R. Ruz Sta. Maria his $17.10 Some arrangement for the payment of the balance would seem to be necessary

I have the honor to be
With great Respect
Your Obedient Sent
William J. Hamer
U. S. Consul General

U. S. Consulate General
Havana April 12, 1867
William D. Almon

No 295

One Inclosure

Charges against
goods sent to New-
York in Steamer
Pelican

Received Copy sent to Treasury 25th Apl.

DEPT. OF STATE
Recd APR 13 '67

No 296 Ackd " 24

Consulate General of the United States of America.

Havana April 12th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

The last mail steamer from New York brought me your dispatch of the 2d inst, accompanying a copy of a communication from the Hon: Secretary of the Treasury to the Hon: Secretary of State, together with an extract of a letter to the Department from the U. S. Vice Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, upon the differential duties imposed in that Island on cargoes coming there from the United States in American vessels.

This subject, you are well aware, has for many years engaged the attention of our Government, and been the cause of much dissatisfaction on the part of the United

States with Spain. As a retaliatory measure Congress passed the law approved the 30th of June 1834, by which Spanish ships have been virtually shut out as carriers between the United States, and ports of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Spanish Government bent upon developing and protecting her mercantile marine has uniformly kept up a system of tariffs upon imports, as well as upon the tonnage of vessels, materially favoring her own against all other flags.

It is unnecessary now ~~[illegible]~~ to occupy your time with the past, which is well known to you, and I would not even speak of the present tariff of duties on imports were it not that it is yet to subsist until the 1st of July next.

All that part of your dispatch which relates to Tonnage dues, exacted in Cuba from American vessels, and to the difference in favor of

Spanish bottoms, was fully answered in my despatch No 270 (Janry 22.d 1867) to which I beg leave to refer.

In regard to duties on imports under the existing tariff, the following remarks embrace nearly all that need be said.

1st Spanish productions, from Spain in Spanish bottoms, pay 9½, 16½ or 19½ per cent ad valorem and one per cent additional on the total amount of duty; with the exception of articles having a fixed duty.

2d Foreign productions from foreign parts in foreign bottoms, pay upon a fixed valuation set on them by Tariff (Not on the amount of the Invoice) 29½ or 35½ per cent and the additional one per cent on the total amount of duty. articles having a fixed duty excepted.

3d Foreign productions from foreign parts in Spanish bottoms pay about 10 per cent less.

4th Flour - Spanish - imported in Cuba

and Porto Rico by Spanish flag, from Spanish ports, is exempt from duty - by foreign flag - $1.00 Barrel -

Do Foreign From foreign ports, not in the United States, in Spanish bottom $3.50/100 Barrel.

Do do From the United States, in Spanish bottoms $4.00 per barrel - (this difference to be in force as long as the act of 30th of June 1834, whereby U. S. Govt. prefixed tonnage due on Spanish vessels in U. S. ports, be not modified -

Do do In foreign bottoms, duty $4.00 per Barrel -

We have been for some time past expecting a very considerable modification in the tariff of imports, and the Official Gazette of the 10th Inst, has laid before us the Royal Decree of the 12th of March last, which reduces the schedule of dutiable articles to 163, from 4000 enumerated in the tariff at present

out

present in force - The new tariff is to take effect after the 1st day of July 1867.

This Royal decree makes no change whatever in the port and navigation dues; which the law of 2d June 1864. reduced to a single rate upon the tonnage, by Spanish measurement, that law is confirmed by this decree of the Queen -

Some articles not enumerated or described in the new Tariff will have a valuation fixed upon them by a General Board of Appraisers (of which at least three members must be merchants) in order to exact the duty.

There is a list of articles exempted from import duty, such as machinery for sugar, coffee or cotton plantations, all agricultural implements, cattle on the hoof for consumption, from Spain in Spanish bottoms, guano and all other manure, mineral and vegetable coal, all cattle brought in for improving breeds, rice and corn mills, precious metals, in bullion or

coin, dust, plate, or fragments, ice, live fish, paving stones, and a few other articles of no interest to the United States.

The following are the rates by the new law to be collected upon the principal articles of importation, from the United States and other foreign parts, in foreign bottoms.

Oils - Petroleum, and others analogous purified or unpurified, no tare deducted - 5/5 cents per kilogram -

Do linseed, grain, palm, whale, cocoa nut, codfish, sardine, turpentine and others analogous, for purely industrial purposes, tare included - 2 cents per kilogram -

Steel, natural state, of cementation, that cast in bars or sheets, in springs for carriages & others analogous - $5- per 100 kilograms.

Wooden hoops - for pipes and other uses $6- per thousand -

Rice - 2 7/10 cents per kilogram

Saddlers and trunk makers work &

material used by them mostly
.62½ cents per kilogram —
Codfish $1.91¼ " per 100 kilograms
Pitch, tar, rosin, &c (no tare deducted)
.66 cts per (100) kilograms
Hhds and Pipes in shook, 31¼ cents per 100 kilo:
Empty Hhds & Pipes, new or second hand, except such as have contained molasses and imported to be re-exported — 50 cts per 100 kilo:
Salt and smoked beef 3¾ cts per kilo:
Pork, hams & shoulders 10½ " " "
Ale & Porter 5/4 " per litre
Sugar box & sugar box shooks 45 " " 100 kilo:
Staves of all kinds for pipes, barrels, kegs &c with heads — $5 per thousand
Flour - no deduction for tare $3.$\frac{26}{100}$ per 100 kilo:
Common tools for arts & trades with or without handles, adzes small adzes, iron shovels, jack screws, axes, hatchets, carpenters and shoemakers hammers, punches, tongs

yokes, saws, and others similar, and machetes	9cts per kilo
Finer qualities of same, files, planes, augers, burnishers brushes, glazier diamonds moulding irons, awls, hand-saws, shoemakers tongs, hand screws &c ----	24 cts per kilo
Greens, garlic, onions, potatoes and other tubers	1/4 " " "
Soap	5 " " "
Rope, cordage &c	5/5 " " "
Lumber, timber, boards joists &c	50 cts per cubic metre.
Butter ----	12/4 cts per kilo.
Lard	7 4/5 " " "
Medicines, chemical products for medicinal purposes, including the inside tare	75 cts per kilo
Cheap Jewelry	3/2/5 " "
Wrapping & straw paper	4 35/100 cts " "
Room or wall "	15 " " "
Fish, dried, salted or smoked in brine or pickle	7/2 cts " "

Cheese 6 3/4 cts per kilog:
Tallow 3/4 " " "
Bacon, middles & sides 6 " " "
Composition, stearine,
sperm candles - 18 cts " "

The new law likewise keeps in full force the regulations respecting manifests, these must come duly verified by the Spanish Consul at the port of sailing, showed there be one there or near. All goods taken on board after the verification of the manifest by the Spanish Consul, or accidentally left out of it, must be stated upon the same manifest itself, on the voyage, by captain or supercargo. Said document to be delivered to the boarding officer, as soon as the vessel arrives in port; the penalty for infringement of the law may in some cases be confiscation of vessel, freight and profits, in other cases a fine equal to the full value of the merchandize not included in the manifest. It is important that this be made

generally known, as the authorities of the Customs here are very strict in enforcing the law, and several vessels have been subjected to the penalty, whose masters, or some of them, were probably ignorant of the law. After the manifest is delivered to the boarding officer, no additions thereto are allowed.

The productions of the Island continue free from export dues, and the same exemption is prescribed in the new tariff law to commence on the 1st July 1867.

I have the honor to be
with high respect
Your Obedient Servant
William D. Ilma
Consul General

ceived

No 297

DEPT. OF STATE.
Recd APR 19 '67

date 4 24

United States Consulate General
Havana April 13. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D C

Sir I have the honor to send herewith my official certificate of the mariage between Joseph Ferris and Catharine Shields performed at the rooms of this Consulate on the 29th day of January A.D. 1867 by the Rev Dr. P. Sewall of Brooklyn New York Inclosure No 1

And between Henry P. P. Beaten and Ann M. F. L. E. Bossier performed at the rooms of this Consulate on the 11th day of February A.D 1867 by the Rev Wilbur F. Watkins of Brooklyn New York Inclosure No 2

I remain Sir
With great respect
Your Obedient Servant
William P. Moore
U.S. Consul General

Consulate General of the United States of America.

Havana. Island of Cuba.

I, William T. Minor, Consul General of the United States of America for the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that at the rooms of this Consulate General, in my presence on this twenty ninth day of January A.D. Eighteen Hundred and Sixty seven (1867) the marriage ceremony between Joseph Ferris, a native of Portugal resident of New Orleans in the United States of America tem= =porarily sojourning in Havana, aged thirty four years, and Catherine Shields, spinster native of Ireland resident of New York temporarily sojourning in Havana, aged

twenty five years, was duly perform-
-ed by the Rev.d Dr T. Sewall,
in the presence of W. H. Smith, Joseph
A. Springer, and Solomon W. Woolcott.

In testimony whereof
I have hereunto set my Hand
and affixed the Seal of my Office
at Havana this twenty ninth
day of January A.D. 1867.

William J. Minor

U. S. Consulate General

Marriage Certificate
between
Joseph Farris
and
Catharine Shields

U. S. Consulate General
Havana April 13. 1865
William J. Minor

Notarial No 1
Certificate No 197

Consulate General of the United States of America, Havana, Cuba, I, William S. Miner, Consul Gen-eral of the United States of America for Havana and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that at the rooms of this Consulate General, in my presence on this eleventh day of February, Eighteen hundred and six-ty seven (1867) the marriage ceremo-ny between Henry Peter Paul Bicster legitimate son of Fritz Fredenick Bicster and Ana Dorothea Küss, and born at Ratzeburg, Dukedom of Lauen-berg, aged thirty one years, and Ana Maria Francisca Faureta Emma Dossier, legitimate daughter of Alfonso Bozier of Germany, and Paulina Carbonari of Italy, born in Havana, aged twenty four years; both parties temporarily sojourn-ing in Havana, was duly per-formed by the Rev. Wilbur Fisk Watkins, of Brooklyn, New York a clergyman of the Methodist

Episcopal Church of the United States, in the presence of Diedrich Erdmann, Henry Fischer, Thos P. Dandy Gust Arntz, G. Vetter, Joseph J. Toledo and William Shrews.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office at Havana day and year above written.

William J. Minor
U. S. Consul General
at Havana, Cuba

Received Office Dec 13. 1867
Recorded Nov 2
Returned Nov 29.

Marriage Certificate
Rev Dr Beasley
Rev P. D. Beasley
and
Ana R. R. C. Beasley

Received

No 298

DEPT. OF STATE
RECEIVED
APR 25 1867

Josiah Cook.

United States Consulate General
Havana April 17. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir The copy of letter of Mr. Josiah Cook Inclosure in dispatch No 156 was recd by Steamer arriving here on the 9th instant. The John Kealy referred to in the letter of Mr. Cook was one of the crew of the American bark "A. Bladshaw" arrested by the authorities at Nuevitas on account of an affray happening on board of said bark in the Harbor of Nuevitas. The particulars of the matter were communicated to the Department together with such proceedings as had been taken in dispatch No 200 from this Consulate bearing date

John Kealy inquired about in dispatch No 156 from Department

Josiah Cook. Buffalo. N.Y.

May 15. 1866 which com-
munication was acknowl-
edged by the Department
in dispatch No 117 bearing
date May 30th 1866

Since the receipt of the
last named dispatch, during
last summer, the Spanish
had one trial before the
proper tribunal at Nuevitas
And the proceedings, as re-
quired by the laws of Cuba
were sent to Havana for
revision by the Supreme Au-
thorities there and one
returned to Nuevitas for
informalities manifest
upon the proceedings.
Again the parties had a
second trial at Nuevitas
and upon the proceedings
being returned to Havana
they have for the second
time been formed irregular
There is a season of holidays

here now which will terminate on the 24th Inst When the Courts come together after that period the papers will be again returned to Nuevitas for another trial

I had an interview with Admiral Chacon Commander of the Naval Station of Havana about the matter on the 15th Instant who promised upon being advised when the papers were returned to Nuevitas, to direct the Naval authorities at that place who have jurisdiction of these matters to give immediate attention to the matter

I have the honor to be
With great Respect
Your Obt Servt
William J. Alvin
U.S. Consul Genl

A Consulate General
Havana April 17. 1869
William P. Ellmore

Dispatch No 298
No Inclosure

Concerning John
Kealy informed about
in dispatch No 156
from Department

Received

No 299

United States Consulate General
Havana April 20. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir I have the honor to communicate that I shall leave Havana for home on the 27th Instant On which day the affairs of this Consulate General will be left in the charge of Thomas Savage Esq the Vice Consul General

With great respect I am Sir
Your Obedient Sent
William P. Shinn
U. S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana April 20. 1867
William J. Minor

Dispatch No 299
No Inclosure

Stating that I shall
start for home on
the 27th day of April
1867.

Received

No 300

DEPT. OF STATE
Rec'd APR 25 '61

United States Consulate General
Havana April 20. 1861

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatches from the Department from 161 to 167 both inclusive

With great respect I am Sir
Your Obedient Servant
William J. Minor
U. S. Consul General

U. S. Consulate General

U.S. Consulate-General
Havana April 20. 1867
William J. Sinn

Dispatch No 300

No Instance

Acknowledging receipt
of dispatches from
161 to 167 both
Inclusive

Received

No 301

Mr. J. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE
MAY 3 '67

United States Consulate General
Havana April 23. 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C

Sir I have the honor to communicate to the Department that Commander Cooper with the Winooski will leave Havana to-morrow for Key West for the purpose of taking coal and provisions in order to join the fleet of Admiral Palmer It gives me great pleasure to say that Commander Cooper has discharged all the duties of the important and delicate Service in which he has been Engaged with great promptness, energy & and discretion

I am Sir With great Respect
Your Obedient Sert
William J Minor
U.S. Consul General

Received

No 302

Answered May 27

United States Consulate General

Havana April 28. 1867

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C

Sir Herewith are sent accounts at this Consulate General for quarter ending March 31 1867 for postage Inclosure No 1, boat hire No 2 & Stationery &c No 3 and Rent No 4

There are no vouchers for postage and boat hire because it is impossible to obtain them; proper vouchers accompany accounts for Stationery and rent, & apt for the Newspapers on account for Stationery, which have been sent to the Department in lieu of vouchers Will you cause the these accounts to be audited, and if found correct passed to my credit at the Treasury

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully Your Obt Sert

William J Minor

U. S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana April 23. 1867

William J. Minor

Dispatch No 302

Four (4) Inclosures

Accounts for
quarter Ending
Mch 31. 1867

Rec.d

Mr. E. V. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE

No 303

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America

Havana May 4th 1867

Hon: F. W. Seward

Asst Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

The late Consul General Mr Minor transferred the office to me on the 27th ult.o and sailed for New York. Your despatch of the 16th ult.o in reference to the Bark "Ocean Home" was handed me by Mr Ward on the 23.d, and Mr Minor, the Consul General, being still in charge, it was transferred to him. The case is still pending. Mr Minor used every exertion to obtain the release of the ship, but every thing proved fruitless. On the 27th, notwithstanding Mr Minor's application to the Governor General was still awaiting his Excellency's decision, a notice was sent to Finlay & C.o consignees of the vessel, requiring them to pay into the Royal Treasury within 24 hours the amount of the

U.S. Consulate General

fine demanded, viz: $12147. being
it is said, a sum equal to the value
of the goods unmanifested. Finlay
& Co would assume no responsibility,
and the notice was sent on board the
Ocean Home. I succeeded in stopping
the enforcement of the order for the
time, but another was sent to the
Captain in which he was distinctly
told by order of the Collector of Customs
that the Ship would not be cleared
by the Custom House until the
fine was paid.

The Collector asserts that neither
the consignees nor the master
approached him until the 2.
of April at midday (the Ship
had arrived at 2 P.M. of the
31st March). that Finlay & Co. in
lieu of that had made several
attempts to bribe some officers
of the Customs to hush up the matter.
and at an interview with him last
Monday he assured me that there are
some Bills of Lading for goods ap-

pearing on the extra list which bear dates prior to that on which the manifest was verified by the Spanish Consulate in New York, and finally that more goods have been actually discharged from the vessel than appear on both the manifest and extra list.

Owing to delays in the Spanish offices and in a great measure to the Governor General's illness, the affair has not been decided upon. The ship has been detained about 17 days at a heavy expense. Yesterday I wrote to the Collector advising him that the owners have no intention of paying the fine, and that some action must be taken at once, as the expenses are very heavy; no answer has been received by me, but I regret to say that my opinion is that they will take the ship and sell her.

I have been extremely busy during this week, for which

reason I have not prepared copies of the papers relating to this case I will forward them by the next steamer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With much respect
Your Obt Servt
Thos Savage
Consul

Received

DEPT. OF STATE.

No 304.

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America
Habana May 9th 1867. Answered 28

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

A person named Jacob Maas was murdered last month in this city, by strangulation, and his remains, in a somewhat mutilated condition were discovered in a trunk at a lodging house. Jacob Maas was a citizen of the United States, having been naturalized in Indianola Texas on the 26th of March 1855 by the District Court for the County of Calhoun.

An american citizen murdered to rob him - some of the propert recovered murderers arrested

The authorities have been very active, and it is believed that the perpetrators of the crime have been arrested, and will be soon brought to condign punishment. The object of this murder was to rob Maas, and the murderers got money

to amounting in value to upwards of 2000£ - a part of this, I am informed has been recovered.

The deceased left a family consisting of his wife and two sons. the widow has been allowed by the Court to continue in charge of the shop which she and her husband had owned in common.

I have the honor to be Sir, with great respect Your Obedient Servant.

Tho. Savage
Consul Gen.

Received

DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. C. A. Smith

Ans. n 28

No. 305.

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America
Havana May 10.th 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State of the U. S. A.
Washington.

Sir:

Reverting to my despatch No. 303 upon the case of the Bark "Ocean Home" and complying with my promise therein made, I now have the honor to lay before you copies of all the papers, and correspondence between the Authorities and this Consulate General, in relation to that affair. On the day following the date of my despatch, I received a communication from the Secretary of the Superior Civil Government advising me in behalf of the Governor General that he regretted not being able to accede to the wishes expressed by Mr Minor and myself for the reason that he could find no circumstance to prove the fact that the Master of the ship had violated the Custom House

regulations solely from ignorance.

I therefore on the following day notified the Collector of the Customs that competent persons had been appointed by me to repair on board and form an inventory and fair valuation of the Ship and her appurtenances. to which act the Government was invited to be present, and upon the same being completed and duly reported to this office, the Captain, officers, and crew moved leave the Ship with their personal effects, abandoning her under protest. I requested that no obstacles should be thrown in the way of the landing of the personal effects of the Captain and Ship's Company.

When the baggage was on the point of being brought on shore an order came to the Ship from the Collector to prevent it. on being advised of this by Capt Brandt. I sent to ascertain from the Collector (who had just superseded Mr Nogueras)

what he intended to do - then I was advised that the Custom House Au=-thorities could not consent to the landing of the crew's personal effects, in the form I had proposed, because it would be tantamount to an accept-ance on their part of the abandonment. I was at the same time informed that the Governor General had on that day reopened the matter for further consideration. On the next day I visited the new Collector, who officially advised me that the Governor-General had on the 6th called for new reports from him and other officers, and I was led to believe that the case might be looked upon in a different light within two or three days, and be brought to a termination, more satisfactory to the owners of the Bark C. Capt Brandt, who was present at my interview with the Collector, was satisfied to await a few days longer, until Monday morning when, if the Ship is not placed at his entire disposal free

from the demand which has caused her detention she will be left without officers or crew with or without their personal effects, which in the latter event will be applied for, from the Superior Authority of the Island.

The "Ocean Home" is valued at $17,500 in gold. Her detention has been now of about 24 days at an expense of 50$ per day, to which is to be added loss of business &c.

I have endeavored to check the Captain, who has been disposed to exercise less forbearance. I trust that the course pursued by this office will result in the return of the ship to the Captain, exempted from the fine.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obt Servt
Jno. Savage
U.S. Consul

Copy

Consulate Genl of the United States of America
Havana April 2d 1867.

His Excellency
Sor Dn Josè Mª de Michelena
Intendente General of the Royal
Treasury of Cuba &c &c &c.
Sir:

I beg leave to call Your Excellency's attention to the case of the American Bark "Ocean Home" now lying in this port.

This Ship arrived on Sunday the 31st from New York with a general cargo, and has been denied, as I am advised, by the Authorities of the Custom House, the usual entry, owing to the circumstance that some portion of her cargo is not included in the manifest verified by H. B. Majesty's Consulate at New York.

The master alleges that upon his arrival at about 2 P.M. the Ship was boarded by two Custom House officers, to one of whom he handed the verified manifest together with a separate

list or manifest of the goods not included in the first named document, his ships brokers in New York having omitted them because they were sent on board at the last moment, and after he had obtained his papers from the Spanish Consulate. The master also states that he, at the same time, placed in the hands of the same officer a package containing all his Bills of lading and pointed out to him the packages which appeared in the separate list; that the officer took a memorandum of the numbers of such packages, asked him the contents, which the Captain answered to the best of his knowledge, after which the officer returned him the separate list or uncertified extra manifest telling him that he did not require more. On monday the consignees of the Bark upon trying to enter her at the Custom House discovered that she would be liable to a heavy fine on account of the goods not appearing in the manifest at all. The consequence of

all this is that the Bark has not been as yet admitted to entry, notwithstanding the efforts made by her consignees, and now the 48 hours prescribed by the Custom House regulations are about to terminate. Captain Brandt, master of the Bark in question is ready to confirm his statements on oath, and I feel satisfied that they are truthful.

Your Excellency will find enclosed herewith a copy of the separate list or manifest of the goods omitted in the verified manifest which the Captain delivered to the Custom House officer, and out of which the latter took the note of the number of packages, I cannot but believe that Your Excellency will concur with me in the opinion that there was not the slightest attempt on the part of the Shipmaster to commit fraud on the Treasury, and that a mere irregularity, if any there has been, is not sufficient cause to subject the "Ocean Home" to delays, fines, or extra expenses.

I refer the matter to Your Excellency's

Superior Authority with full confidence
that it will be promptly attended to, and
justice will be done in the premises

I have the honor to remain, with
considerations of great respect and
esteem, Your Excellency's

Obedient servant.

(signd) William T. Minor

Consul Genl

The List enclosed with the original
of the within is the same appearing
attached to the protest entered by
Capt Brand - of the "Ocean Home"
on the 8th of April.

Thos Savage
Vice Consul

Intendencia General de Hacienda
Pública de la Siempre Fiel Isla
de Cuba.

Inmediatamente que recibí ayer su atenta comunicacion del mismo dia, poniendo en mi conocimiento los hechos ocurridos en la Aduana de esta Capital por conducir mas bultos que los expresados en el manifiesto la Barca Americana "Ocean Bone" llamé á la vista los antecedentes del asunto para tratar de hacer cuanto me fuera dable por satisfacer los deseos de V. espuestos en su citada comunicacion.

Desgraciadamente esos antecedentes me han demostrado la imposibilidad de acceder á sus deseos.

V. con su claro juicio é ilustrado criterio no podrá menos de estar de acuerdo conmigo cuando conozca los verdaderos detalles de la cuestion, que paso á esponerle.

El dia 31 de Marzo últ.o entró en este puerto la referida Barca procedente

de New York, y al ser visitada por el resguardo, el Capitan entregó su manifiesto compuesto de 55 renglones de carga y certificado por el Cónsul español como está prevenido, sin que presentase en ese acto de la visita adicion alguna, como consta del parte de entrada que se me ha remitido. Los consignatarios presentaron el dia 1º. de este mes las hojas de entrada de parte de su cargamento, y como algunos de estos efectos no constaban en el Manifiesto vino en conocimiento por tal dato de que el buque tenia mas carga de la manifestada. El consignatario general del buque por otro lado solicitó la entrada y permiso para la descarga, y le fué admitida por la Administracion como todas las que se solicitan dentro de la instruccion.

De aquí deducirá VS. que por parte de la Aduana no ha habido ninguno de los obstáculos que el Capitan de la Barca ha manifestado

á V.S.

Pero tanto el consignatario que es un comerciante establecido en esta Capital, como el Capitan que ha estado ya otras veces en este puerto, parece que debian conocer la resolucion dictada por el Gobierno de S.M. para que no se admita por las Aduanas de la isla otras adiciones á los manifiestos que las que los Capitanes hagan durante la navegacion y presenten con el mismo manifiesto al resguardo en el acto de la visita.

No solo en este caso omitieron el cumplimiento de la ley, sino que durante todo el dia 31, el dia 1.°, y el dia 2 hasta las 2 de la tarde no se presentaron al Administrador de la Aduana ni el consignatario ni el Capitan á hacer presente las circunstancias que le han referido á V.S. con poca exactitud.

Segun el artículo 163 de la Instruccion de Aduanas vigente, á los dueños ó consignatarios de efectos dejados

de manifestar por el Capitan, que presente en la Aduana dentro de las 48 horas las hojas de entrada, no se les imputará cargo alguno, pero el Capitan ó Sobre-cargo queda sujeto á pagar una multa igual al total valor de los efectos no manifestados.

En este caso se halla precisamente el Capitan del "Ocean Home", y esta Intendencia en cumplimiento de la ley cuya observancia no le es dable eludir, no puede dispensar de la pena al referido Capitan.

Nada puedo manifestar á V.S. acerca de cuanto salve la buena fé en este caso, porque por mas que desde luego indicandomelo V.S. crea firmemente que esa buena fé existe, yo no puedo apartarme del cumplimiento de la ley, que como V.S. conoce perfectamente no desciende ni puede descender, mucho ménos en cuestiones de aduanas á averiguar si hay buena ó mala fé en los negocios

desde el momento en que se cometió una falta sensible por la instruccion.

Creo á V.S. que siento muy mucho no poder complacer á V.S. como hubiera deseado, dandole una muestra mas de los sentimientos de distinguida consideracion que abrigo hácia su persona.

Dios guarde á V.S. muchos años

Habana y Abril 2 de 1867

(Sigue) José Mª de Michelena.

Sor Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en esta Capital.

Office of the "Intendente General"
of the Public Treasury of the Ever
Faithful Island of Cuba.

Immediately that I received
on yesterday your polite commu-
-nication of the same date advising
me of the occurrences at the Custom
House of this city arising from the
circumstance of the American Bark
Ocean Home having brought more
packages than those expressed in her
Manifest, I caused to be laid before
me all the data connected with the
affair with the view of doing all
in my power to satisfy Your wishes
as stated in said communication.

Unfortunately those data have
shown me the impossibility of
acceding to your wishes.

Your clear and enlightened judg-
-ment will prompt you to agree
with me when acquainted with the
true details of the question which
I now proceed to state.

On the 31st day of March last the said Bark arrived at this port from New York, and on being visited by the Custom House Officers the Captain delivered his Manifest made up of 53 lines of cargo, and verified by the Spanish Consul as required by law, without producing during the visit of the revenue officers any addition, as made evident in the report of entry that has been transmitted to me. The consignees made on the first day of this month, entry of a portion of her cargo, and as some of these goods did not appear on the Manifest this fact made it known that the vessel had more cargo than was manifested. The general consignee of the Ship on the other side called for the entry of the vessel and for permit for the discharge, which was allowed by the Administration of the Customs in the same manner as all others that are

solicites within the regulations.

From this you will deduce that there has not been on the part of the Custom House any of the obstacles stated to you by the Captain of the Bark.

But both the consignee who is a merchant established in this city and the Captain who has been other times in this port, it seems, should have known the resolution prescribed by Her Majesty's Government that the Custom Houses shall not admit other additions to manifests other than those made by the Captains during the voyage and produced together with the manifest to the Custom House officer at the time of the visit.

They failed to fulfil the law, not in this only, but that they allowed the whole 31st and 1st days, and the 2d up to 2 o'clock P.M. without either of them, the Consignee or the Captain, appearing before the Collector of the Custom House to apprize him

of the circumstances which have been related to you incorrectly.

In pursuance of article 163 of the Custom House regulations in force, no responsibility is attached to the owners or consignees of goods that have been left out of the Manifest by the Captain, provided they have made due entry of such goods within 48 hours; but the Captain or Supercargo is subjected to the payment of a fine equal to the total value of the goods not manifested.

The Captain of the "Ocean Home" finds himself precisely in this case, and this Intendentcy, in fulfilment of the law, the observance of which it cannot elude, has no power to exempt the said Captain from the penalty.

I can say nothing to you upon the point of the good faith appearing in this case, because, however much I am disposed, as you have given

me to understand that it exists, to believe it, yet I cannot free my-
- self from fulfilling the law, which as you are well aware, does not nor can come down, much less in Custom House questions, to investigate if there is good or bad faith in any affair, from the moment that an offense has been committed which is punishable by the regulations.

Believe me, Sir, that I regret exceedingly not being able to please you as I would have wished, thus giving you another proof of the sentiments of distinguished consideration that I entertain towards your person -

God preserve you many years
Havana April 3d 1867.

(signd) José Mª de Michelena

To
The Counsul of the United States
in this Capital.

Copy

United States Consulate General
Havana April 24th 1867

His Excellency
Lieut. General Manzano,
Governor Captain General of Cuba
Sir.

I have the honor to call the attention of your Excellency to the following statement of facts, with reference to the American Bark "Ocean Home", late from New York. Said bark entered the harbor of Havana on Sunday the 31st day of March ultimo, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and while yet under way and in the prosecution of her voyage was boarded by three custom house officers, two of whom accompanied Captain Brandt, the master of the vessel into the cabin; one of the officers handed to Capt Brandt a printed copy of what purported to be the Custom house regulations of Cuba, in the Spanish, French and English languages, the 8th section of which is as follows: "During the

" twelve hours after having delivered
" the manifest, which are to commence
" from six o'clock in the morning un-
" til seven at night, the Captain, Su-
" percargo or consignee can make any
" alteration he thinks proper or necessa-
" ry, and for this purpose he will call
" on the collector or in his absence on
" the Commander of the Custom house
" officers in service." The master then
handed to the officer a manifest of
a portion of his cargo certified by the
Spanish Consul at New York and at
the same time handed to him on a
separate piece of paper a list of all
the articles of his cargo not on the
manifest so certified together with the
bills of lading to prove the accuracy of
such list; after making some mem-
oranda, the officer retained the certi-
fied manifest and returned to the
master the piece of paper contain-
ing the list of articles not on the
certified manifest: No regular in-
terpreter came on board the bark

nor does the master understand the Spanish language. The officer required the master to sign a statement in the Spanish language which he, the master, supposed to be a receipt for the copy of the laws left with him, but, in fact, was a declaration that the certified manifest contained a list of all his cargo. On Monday when the consignees undertook to enter the bark in the Custom House, it was refused and then for the first time, the Captain was advised that the laws of Cuba required that those articles of his cargo not on the certified manifest should be entered on his manifest during the prosecution of his voyage. Captain Brandt has been once, about a year since in Havana but he then came in ballast, he has however during the past year entered other ports of Cuba and pursued the same course that he pursued upon the present occasion without question and with-

out difficulty.

I have no doubt that the Captain acted in entire good faith throughout without any intention of violating any of the laws of Cuba.

This question is then presented for the consideration of your Excellency.

A foreign vessel has entered the harbor of Havana, the master has been furnished with what purports to be a copy of the laws of Cuba, by the authorized agent of the Custom House, but which in fact were not the laws of Cuba, in consequence thereof, he, the master, has been misled and has unintentionally violated the laws - If he had been furnished with the laws now in force or if an interpreter had come on board and informed him what the laws were, he would have complied therewith, as there was abundance of time after the vessel was boarded by the officers of the customs and before he cast his anchor to have entered on his

certified manifest all the articles of his cargo not before entered and which he would cheerfully have done had he been informed of the existence of a law requiring it. For this unintentional violation of law on the part of the Master the bark has been fined twelve thousand and one hundred and forty-seven dollars ($12.147) practically a confiscation of the vessel. Under these circumstances, I appeal to the well known sense of justice of your Excellency to say if this heavy fine ought not to remitted.

I have the honor to be
With great Respect
Your Excellency's Obt Servt
(signed) William T. Minor
U.S. Consul General

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America

Havana April 27th 1867

Señor Dn José Mª Noqueras.
Administrator of the Customs
for the port of Havana &c. &a &c.
Sir:

Captain F. S. Brandt of
the American Bark "Ocean Home" has
at this moment filed in this Consulate
General a printed notice which was
sent onboard of that ship, and, though
without signature, seems to have emanated
from your office, and requiring him to
pay into the administration of the customs,
within twenty four hours of this date,
the sum of 24294. $\frac{930}{1000}$ escudos. Said
notice was served on Messrs Finlay & Co.,
but as these gentlemen refused to take any
responsibility in the matter, it was
carried onboard the "Ocean Home".

In behalf of the said master and of
the owners of the Bark Ocean Home,
I have the honor to advise you that the
case of this ship was officially brought

to the attention of His Excellency the Governor General, Superintendent of the Royal Treasury by this Consulate General on the 24th Inst., and the action of that Superior Authority in the premises is still pending, so far as this office is informed.

I will transcribe today to His Excellency the contents of this communication.

I have the honor to assure you of my consideration and respect

(signed) Thos. Savage

In charge of the Consulate Genl.

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America

Havana April 27th 1867.

His Excellency

General Dn Joaquin del Manzano

Governor General Superintendent General

of the Royal Treasury of the Island

of Cuba. &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

The late Consul General Mr Minor addressed to your Excellency on the 24th Inst. a communication upon the case of the American Bark "Ocean Home". As a notice has been served on the master of that Ship today enjoining upon him to pay the fine of over $12.000.- within 24 hours I am constrained to call Your Excellency's attention a second time, and before any reply has been received to the former letter from this Consulate, and respectfully request that the proper order be passed to the Administrator of the Customs for this port not to enforce the notice aforesaid, until Your Excellency's action and decision in the premises have been promulgated.

Accompanying a copy of my
letter to the Commissioners of the
Customs,

I have the honor to Remain
very respectfully
Your Excellency's
Obedient servant
(signed) Thos. Savage.
In charge of the Consulate Genl.

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America
Havana May 3d 1867

Sor Don José María Nogueras
Administrator of the Customs
for the Port of Havana

Sir;

You are aware that the American Bark "Ocean Home" has been now detained in this harbor by your authority, about sixteen days: her daily expenses are fully Fifty dollars, which together with loss of business &c will soon swell her damages to a heavy amount. As you have caused the master to be notified that she will not be cleared by the Custom House Authorities until he shall have paid into the Royal Treasury the amount of the fine requires of his ship, to wit, Twelve thousand One hundred and forty seven dollars or thereabouts; and the appeal of this Consulate General in behalf of her owners to the superior Authority

of the islands has thus far had no satisfactory result. I have concluded with the master's consent, to advise you in a formal manner, that the owners of the "Ocean Home" have no intention of ever paying that fine or any portion thereof, because they do not admit that (no intent on the part of the Captain to defraud the Spanish revenue having existed) they should be subjected to the payment of a heavy fine, which is almost equivalent to a confiscation of their ship, for a simple violation, if any there was, of a form.

If the Custom House Authorities intend to enforce their demand, and take possession of the ship the master will surrender her under protest and refer the case to the Government of the United States. For my part I will simply claim the privilege of forming an inventory and valuation of the ship and her appurtenances prior to the discharge of the crew and the

landing of their personal effects.

I regret exceedingly that I am not permitted to advise my Government of a satisfactory settlement of this unfortunate affair.

I am nevertheless, with considerations of respect & esteem

Your Obedient Servant

(signed) Thos. Savage.

In charge of the Consulate Genl

Copy

Gobierno Superior Civil de la
Siempre Fiel Isla de Cuba.
Secretaria.
Politica.

Tan luego como se recibió en este Gobierno Superior Civil la comunicacion fecha 24 del mes p/p de dho Ministerio relativa á la multa impuesta al Capitan de la Barca Americana "Ocean Home" por infraccion de las leyes y reglamentos de Aduanas, se pidieron al Intendente de Hacienda los informes relativos al asunto, y como segun las que este ha remitido, deben constar en ese Consulado, dados por la Intendencia de Hacienda al mismo, detalles minuciosos respecto á las causas que motivaron la imposicion de la multa, cree S. E. innecesario reproducirlos, y recomienda se le manifieste á V.S. le cabe el sentimiento de no poder acceder á las súplicas que le ha dirigido V.S. y dho Ministerio, pues para ello no encuentra el mas leve indicio en que fundar una providencia que

declare al Capitan del buque en
cuestion culpable solo por ignorancia.
Lo comunico á V.S. de órden de S.E.
y en contestacion á su comunicacion
de 27 del mes ppdo.
Dios guarde á V.S. muchos años.
Habana 4 Mayo 1867
El Secretario int.°
A.no Guardado.

Sor Agente Comercial encargado
del Consulado de los Estados Unidos.

Translation

Superior Civil Government of the
Ever Faithful Island of Cuba.
Secretary's office.
Political Bureau.

As soon as this Superior Civil
Government received Mr Minor's
communication dated 24th ult.
relative to the fine imposed upon the
Captain of the American Bark "Ocean
Home" for infringement of the laws
and regulations of the Customs. the
Intendent of the Treasury was asked
for ~~information~~ the facts relating
to the subject; and as, according
to those he has transmitted, there must
be in that Consulate, given by the
Intendency of the Treasury to the
same, minute details of the causes
which prompted ~~the~~ imposition of
the fine, His Excellency deems it
unnecessary to repeat them, and
recommends that it be stated to
you that he feels regret at not being
able to accede to the request made
by you and by Mr Minor, as he can-

not see the least circumstance upon which to base a decree declaring the Captain of the vessel in question culpable only from ignorance.

I communicate it to you by order of His Excellency, in reply to your communication of the 27th ult.

God preserve you many years.

Havana 4th May 1867

(signed) Anselmo Guasardo

acting Secretary.

To

The Commercial Agent in charge of the Consulate of the United States.

Copy

Administracion local de
Aduanas de la Habana

En respuesta á la atenta comunicacion de V.S. de 6 del actual, en que entre otras cosas solicita no se ponga obstáculo por mi parte á la descarga de los efectos personales del Capitan, oficiales y tripulacion de la Barca Am.a "Ocean Home", debo hacerle presente que hallandose pendiente de resolucion superior desde el dia de ayer todos los antecedentes á que ha dado lugar la multa impuesta al Capitan de dho buque esta Administracion no se encuentra con competencia para acceder á la peticion de V.S. mientras tanto no sea resuelto por la Superioridad el enunciado asunto Dios guarde á V.S. muchos años
Habana Mayo 8 de 1867.
(signed) Juan Trujillo.

Sor Cónsul General
de los Estados Unidos.

Translation

Local Administration of the Customs for Havana.

In answer to your polite communication of the 6th Inst. wherein, among other things, you request that no objection be made on my part to the landing of the personal effects of the Captain, Officers, and crew, of the American Bark "Ocean Home", I have to make known to you, that all the circumstances arising from the fine imposed upon the Captain of said vessel being under consideration of a Superior Authority, this Administration does not deem itself with sufficient power, to accede to your request until the affair in question has been decided upon by the Superior Officer.

God preserve you many years

Havana May 8th 1867.

(sign'd) Juan Trujillo.

To

The Consul General

of the United States.

Copy

Administracion local de Aduanas
de la Habana.

He recibido la comunicacion que con
fecha 3 del actual se sirvió V.S. dirijir-
-me sobre la multa impuesta al Capi-
-tan dela Barca Amer.a "Ocean Home",
y en respuesta tengo el honor de manifes-
-tar á V.S. que no está en mis atri-
buciones suspender la exaccion de
la referida multa, pudiendo V.S.
acudir con cualquier reclamacion
á que se crea con derecho al Exmo
Sor Gobernador Superior Civil ó al
Exmo é Illmo Sr Intendente.
Dios guarde á V.S. muchos años
Habana Mayo 6 de 1867
(signd) José Mª Nogueras.

Sor Consul Genl delos Estados Unidos

Translation

Local Administration of the Customs for Havana

I have received the communication which under date of the 3.d Inst. you were pleased to address to me on the subject of the fine required of the Captain of the Am. Bark "Ocean Home", and in answer thereto have the honor of stating to you that it is not within my authority to suspect the exaction of the said fine, and you may apply with any reclamation that you may deem you right to His Excellency the Superior Civil Governor, or to His Excellency the Intendente.

God preserve you many years. Havana May 6th 1867

(Sgd) José Ma. Noguieras

To

The Consul General

of the United States.

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America
Havana May 6th 1867.

Sor Dn José Mª. Noqueras
Administrator of the Customs for
this Port &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise you that I have appointed two competent persons to form an inventory and fair valuation of the Bark "Ocean Home" of New York. these persons will repair on board of the Bark to-day at two o'clock P. M. - after they shall have fulfilled this commission and made report to me, the Master, Officers, and crew will abandon the Ship; the Captain (Brault) made his protest against the detention of his Ship, and has requested me to furnish a copy thereof to the Superior Authority of the Island, which will be done without delay. Should you wish the Government to be represented at the formation of the Inventory and valuation by the parties appointed by this office, there will of course be nothing

objectionable in it.

I will thank you to give directions that no obstacles be thrown in the way of the landing of the personal effects of the Captain, officers, and crew.

I am Sir, respectfully
Your Obt. Servt
(signed) Tho. Savage
In charge of the Consulate General

Administracion local de Aduanas de la Habana.

En respuesta á la atenta comunicacion de V.S. de 6 del actual, en que, entre otras cosas, solicita no se ponga obtáculo por mi parte á la descarga de los efectos personales del Capitan, oficiales, y tripulacion del a B.ca Am.a "Ocean Home", debo hacerle presente que hallandose pendiente de resolucion superior, desde el dia de ayer, todos los antecedentes á que ha dado lugar la multa impuesta al Capitan de dicho buque, esta Administracion no se encuentra con competencia suficiente para acceder

á la peticion de V. mientras tanto no sea resuelta por la superioridad el enunciado asunto.

Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años

Habana 8 de Mayo de 1867

(signd) Juan Trujillo

Señor Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos.

Translation of the above

Local Administration of the Customs of Havana.

In answer to your polite communication of the 6th Inst. wherein, among other things, you solicit that no objections be made on my part to the landing of the personal effects of the Captain, officers and crew of the American Bark "Ocean Home", I have to bring to your knowledge that the circumstances to which the fine imposed on the Captain of that vessel gave rise, being awaiting the Superior decision, since yesterday,

this Administration does not deem
it with sufficient power to accede
to your petition, whilst the said affair
has not been resolved upon by the Superior
Authority.
God preserve you many years
Havana May 8th 1867.
(sign'd) Juan Trujillo.

To
The Consul General
of the United States.

Administracion local
de
Aduanas de la Habana
Contaduria.

Multa al Capitan dela
B.ca Ocean Home

Unico Aviso.

Sres Finlay y C.a

El capitulo 4.° art.: 35 de la instruccion de Aduanas mandado observar por Real Orden de 17 de Febrero de 1847, exige que los efectos introducidos bajo cualquier pabellon llevan consigo la obligacion de pagar los derechos que adeudan tan luego como se verifique su liquidacion, sea cual fuere su ascendencia.

Segun liquidacion
N.° 19536 hoja numero
del
adeuda V. por derechos de
importacion y sus arcenos
Al contado - - - - - - - - -
Escudos - - - 24294. 930
En pagarés que concurrirá
V. á firmar. Escudos
Total Escudos.

Cuya cantidad espero que en la forma expresada satisfará V. dentro de veinte y cuatro horas en cumplimiento de lo prevenido en la disposicion citada al margen.
Sirva V. verificarlo así en obsequio del buen servicio, considerando este aviso como primero y último.

Dios

Habana 27 de Abril de 1867

El Oficial de la liquidacion

The original of the foregoing is a printed blank without signature - giving notice to Finlay & Co., consignees of the Bark "Ocean Home" that they are to pay for said Bark into the Custom House the sum of 24. 294. $\frac{930}{1000}$ escudos (50 cents to each escudo) or be it Twelve thousand one hundred and forty seven Dollars, & forty six & a half cents, within 24 hours.

Thos. Savage
U.S. V. Consul

seen that paper on board the preceding day; that the Captain of the Ocean Home had offered to place it in his possession, but he, said Bruna, had not taken it because he did not understand it and did not know what it was, as he does not know the English language.

(signed) Luis Alloparrieta.

In testimony whereof the said appearer has hereto signed his name, and I, the said Consul General have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Havana this 25th day of April A. D. 1867.

L. S.

(signed) William T. Minor

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of an original affidavit on file in this Consulate General. Given under my hand and the seal of this Consulate General, at Havana May 4th 1867.

Jno Savage
U.S. Vice Consul Gen'l
in charge of Consulate Gen'l

Consulate General of the United States of Amer
Havana. Cuba.

On the day of the date hereof, befo
me, William T. Minor, Consu
General of the United States o
America for Havana an
the dependencies thereof, Reuna
came and appeared Don Lu
Mojarrieta of said City, who, be
by me sworn according to la
solemnly declared that he ha
charge of the Custom House an
whole business for the mercant
firm of Finlay & Co. of Havana; th
on Monday the 1st of April last h
had a conversation with the Cus
House or revenue officer nam
Bruna (who has the position of Avontaje
that he then had in his hand a pap
writing which expressed the lis
of goods brought by the American Ba
Ocean Home (arrived the preceding
day from New York) and not in clu
in her verified manifest - said pap
is the same now attached to the prot
extended by the master of said vess
in consequence of the action adopte
by the Custom House authorities t
wards that Ship; that he, deponen
at that conversation asked
officer Bruna how it ca
that he had not taken that pa
as an addition to the Ship's m
nifest - Bruna said that he h

F. S. Brandt. Captain of the
American Bark Ocean Home.

Sir:

By order of the Administrator of this Custom House, you are hereby notified that you have incurred in the fine of $12.147.46½ for the packages which you omitted to include on your manifest.

You are likewise notified that steps have been taken to stop the clearance of your vessel until the above named amount is paid

I have the honor &c

(sign) Claudio J. de Verneuil
Interpreter.

The original of the foregoing was handed to me on the same day of its date, by Capt F. S. Brandt and remains on file in this office.

Havana May 6th 1867

Thos. Savage
U.S. acty Consul Genl

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America
Havana. Cuba.

I, the undersigned Vice Consul General in charge of the Consulate General of the United States of America for Havana and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that the annexed documents are true copies of the originals on file in the office of this Consulate General.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Havana this Eighth day of May A.D. 1867.

Tho. Savage

Havana May 6th 1867.

To

The Consul General
of the United States of America.
Present

Sir:

In as much as the Superior Authority of this Island has deemed proper to approve of and ratify the unjust decree of the authorities of the Customs under which the heavy fine of $ 12. 147. or thereabouts is imposed upon the Bark "Ocean Home" of New York, under my command, notwithstanding the just and powerful reasons alleged in behalf of her owners to that Superior Authority, by the U. S. Consulate General; and in as much as the owners of the said Bark have directed me upon no consideration to pay said fine or recognize the justice thereof, being convinced that it is perfectly useless to remain in possession of a ship which the Authorities will not allow to depart until the amount of the fine is first paid: I have to request of you to appoint competent persons to proceed on board of the Bark aforesaid and make an Inventory of the vessel and her appurtenances and other effects belonging to her, and also a fair and just valuation of the same: after which, it is my intention to leave the ship with my officers and crew, and abandon her to the Spanish Government, under protest; and appeal to the Government of the United States against the action of the Spanish Customs Authorities here which unjustly deprives American citizens of their property. You will

please after the abandonment lodge an authenticated copy of my Protest of the 8th ult°. with the Governor, Captain General of Cuba.

I remain Respectfully
Your obedient servant

(signed) F. W. Brandt
Master

Consulate Genl of the United States of America
Havana Cuba

Messrs.

Horace A Berry,
master of Brig John Sherwood of N.Y.
A.P. Blanchard,
master of Bark Topeka of N.Y.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby respectfully requested to proceed on board of the Bark "Ocean Home" of New York now lying in this port, and make an Inventory and valuation of the said ship and all her appurtenances; after which you will make report to this Consulate General under your own hands.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Consulate General at Havana this sixth day of May A.D. 1867.

{ L.S. }

(signed) Thos Savage
Acting Consul Genl

Hon Thomas Savage Acting Consul General
of the United States of America.
Havana, Cuba.

Sir:

The undersigned Horace N. Berry master of the American Brig "John Sherwood" of New York, and A.P. Blanchard of the American Bark Topeka of New York, having been requested by you to proceed on board the American Bark "Ocean Home" of New York now lying in this port, and make an Inventory and valuation of said Bark "Ocean Home" and all her appurtenances and report the same to you, have attended to that duty and respectfully submit the following report valuation and inventory.

We find the "Ocean Home" in prime order and abundantly provided with everything pertaining to a ship: and worth, as she now lies in this port, including hull, spars, sails, rigging, provisions, &c &c, as per inventory. Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars in gold.

Havana 7th May 1867.

(signed) Horace N. Berry
Master Brig John Sherwood
signed A.P. Blanchard
Master Bk Topeka

Consulate General of the United States of America Havana Cuba
I the undersigned Vice Consul General in charge of the United States Consulate General for Havana and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify the foregoing to be the true and genuine signatures of Messrs Horace N. Berry and A.P. Blanchard, competent persons appointed by me to make the Inventory and valuation of the Bark Ocean Home of New York, and all her appurtenances, now lying at Havana, and as such are entitled to full faith and credence. Given under my hand and seal of office at Havana this seventh day of May A.D. 1867.

[D.S.]

(signed) Tho.s Savage.

Inventory of Bark "Ocean Home" of New York.

Sails — One complete suit consisting of 1 Spanker: 1 Gaff topsail: 1 Main sail. 1 Fore sail, (new) 2 Topsails (one new) 2 Top gallant sails (one new), 2 Royals, 1 Jib 1 Flying Jib (new) 1 Foretopmast stay-sail 1 Main topmast do 1 Main top gallant do 1 Mizzen do and 1 Mizzen topmast staysail also 2 new spankers 1 new Jib 1 Top gallant sail

Awning — 5 Deck Awnings with stanchions and ridge poles.

Anchors — 2 Bower Anchors

Chains — 2 Chains 75 fathoms each
1 Kedge

Rigging — 1 Full and complete sett of running rigging: also.

(1)	New Hawser	75	fathoms	8	inch	Manilla
(1)	"	"	40	do	6	" "
(1)	"	"	25	do	6	" "
(2)	"	Warps	60	do	4	" "
(1)	Coil		50	"	2½	"
(1)	"		50	"	3/4	"

(2) Coils Spun yarn, 4 Balls do
(1) " Rattene stuff

Boats — (1) Long Boat with 1 mast 2 Sails and 4 Oars
(1) 22 foot copper fastened Boat, with 4 oars.

aulins (4) Good Tarpaulines
ks & (1) Cat Block (3) Chain Hooks (1) Devils claw. (1)
Anchor shoe (2) Normans (2) Unilass Breaks
(2) Ring Stoppers (2) shank Painters (2) Capstans
(10) Capstans Bars, (4) Hand spikes (1) Tool chest
and tools (11) Water casks (8) cargo spans.
(2) Cargo falls. 1 Gaft.
(1) full suit of Patent Blocks, also (8) purchase
Blocks (3) wood Fenders (2) Watch tackle and
falls, 2 Gang way Stanchions and ropes (2 Platforms
for deck (2) side signal Lanterns (1) Sig do (3)
Cords Wood and damage (2) Sugar skids and 4
Planks (1) Fish Davit (1) Fish Hook, 1 Grind Stone
(6) Deck Bucketts. (7) Cane brooms (1) Canvas bucket
(10) Double Blocks (20) single ds (2) pair Sugar
Screws, (5) brass bars (5) Dead Eyes (12) leading
trucks (36) Hanks (2) pairs Chain can Hooks
(1) Dr. Bll Hooks (3) do Box do (6) shovels
(40) Lbs Nails (3) Pump leather (2) do Rigging do
(10) Sheets Yellow metal (1) Double Hasp of Cask
(2) pair Callipers (1) Deep Sea Lead and
line (1) Hand do (3) Signal Halleyards (4)
pieces new canvas 20 yds (1) log line and reel
(2) pair Rigging Screws (7) Cotton Hooks (5) Marlan
spikes (4) Scrapers (1) Bale Oakum (1) Harpoon
(1) pair Gains (1) Funnel. (4) Compasses (2)
Wood saws (3) Wash Basins (1) Binnacle
lamp, (1) Wash Tub (2) Brushes, (1) Paint Pan
(1) Brush
uts (2) Cans of Bright Varnish (35) Lbs Black
ls lead, (1) Gall Oil (8) pair brushes. (2) Bladders
Putty.
ands (44) Plates, 12 Cups and saucers, 2
ist Sugar bowls, 2 Gravy dishes (1) Bowl, (1)

(1) Caster and bottles, (1) Lantern (2) Cabin la
(2) Water Pitchers (1) Market basket (7) Tum
(3) Basins, (1) Bell, (1) Galley stove, 2 Bow
(5) Sauce Pans, 4 Bake pans, 2 Frying do. (
Deep pans, 2 Teakettle 3. Coffee Pots, 1 T
Pot, 1 Steamer, 1 Chopping tray 2 do t
1 Coffee strainer (3) Pans, 1 Tureen 1 Ferme
2 Spoons, 1 Poker, 1 Roasting Iron, 2 Pudd
Moulds (1) Coffee Mill 2 Frying Pans, 1 Sau
1 Axe, 1 Water pail. 2. Hand Pumps 1 Cab
Stove and fixtures -

Cabin Fixtures 1 Oil cloth, 1 Clock, 8 Chairs, 3 Table
Cloths, 2 Shutters, 1 Water monkey 10 Kni
4 Forks, 6 Table spoons, 5 Tea do 2 Carp
2 Cabin mats, 1 Medicine Chest (full

Ship Stores

2 Bbls and ½ Salt Beef, 1 ½ do Pork 1 Rec
Smoked Beef, 4 Hams, 100 Lbs Salt Fish
½ Bbl Tongues, 2. Bbls Flour, 2 do Bre
½ Corn Meal, 20 Lbs Rice, ½ Bbls Be
20 Lbs Split Peas, ½ Bush Dried Apple
½ Box Raisins, 1 Chest Tea 25 Lbs But
1 Can Lard 30 Lbs Sugar.

Ship Stores Cans Preserved Meats, 8 Bars Soap, 10
Tapioca, 4 do Sago, 5 do Corn Starch, 20
Coffee, 5 Gals, Lamp Oil, 3 Jars Pickels,
Bbl Potatoes, 1 Kag Molasses

Havana May Six. 1867.

(signed) Horace A Berry
Brig John Sherwood
(signed) A. P. Blanchard
Bk "Topeka"

Consulate General of the United States of America.
Havana. Cuba.

I, the undersigned Vice Consul General in charge of the Consulate General of the United States of America for Havana and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that the foregoing are the true and genuine signatures of Mess" Horace A Berry" and "H.O. Blanchard" competent persons appointed by me to form the Inventory and valuation of the Bark Ocean Home of New York and all her appurtenances, now lying in the port of Havana, and as such are entitled to full faith and credence.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Havana this seventh day of May A.D. 1867.

U.S.

(signed) Tho Savage

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America
Havana. Cuba.

I, the undersigned Vice Consul General in charge of the Consulate General of the United States of America for Havana and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of a Public Instrument of Protest and other papers forming part of said protest, is a true copy of the original Protest which is on file in the office of this Consulate General. Given under my hand and the seal of this Consulate General, at Havana this Eighth day of May A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty seven.

Thos. Savage

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America
Havana. Cuba.

I, the undersigned Vice Consul General in charge of the Consulate General of the United States of America for Havana and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of a Public Instrument of Protest and other papers forming part of said protest, is a true copy of the original Protest which is on file in the office of this Consulate General. Given under my hand and the seal of this Consulate General, at Havana this Eighth day of May A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty seven.

Thos. Savage

Copy

Consulate General of the United States of America. City of Havana. Island of Cuba.

Be it this Public Instrument of Declaration and Protest, Be it known and Made Manifest unto all whom it doth or may or shall concern that on the day of the date hereof, to wit, the eighth day of April in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, before me, William T. Minor Consul General of the United States of America, for the city of Havana and the dependencies thereof, personally came and appeared Frederic Samuel Brandt Master of the Bark "Ocean Home" of New York, now lying in the port of Havana, and the said appearer being by me sworn upon the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, did declare, depose and state as follows, that is to say: That the said Bark being partly laden in New York, and in the belief that no more cargo was to be shipped upon her, he took his manifest or list of cargo to the Spanish Consulate in that port on or about the 12th or 13th day of March last past, and the said Manifest was duly verified by the Spanish Consul, that subsequently some more cargo was sent on board the vessel, and received by order of Messrs James E. Ward and Company, who are owners of the greater part of the ship and represent the owners of the rest; and whilst a portion of said goods was being put on board, a steamtug was alongside

of the Bark ready to tow her out of port; that the list of goods hereto annexed and deposed unto before me by Jacob W. Hechman was made out at the Counting House of James E. Ward & Co, and he, this deponent, was told by Mr James E. Ward that the said list expressed all the parcels and packages that had been shipped upon the Bark after the verification by the Spanish Consul of her manifest, and that it was to be delivered upon arrival at Havana to the boarding officer of the Customs; that believing every thing to be right he left New York and arrived with said vessel at Havana on the ~~thirty~~ first day of March, at about 2 P.M. and whilst yet in tow by a steamer the Bark was boarded by three officers of the Custom House, two of whom went down into the cabin and finally left the Bark as is hereinafter set forth while she was still in tow and before she came to anchor in the harbor of Havana; that as soon as the Custom House officers entered the cabin, he delivered to one of them the certified manifest of cargo together with the list of merchandize not included in said manifest, in the same manner that he has done on other occasions at ports of this Island whenever he has had cargo which was not mentioned in the manifest certified by the Spanish Consul; that he believed this to be the law and usage, and knew of no other, or he would have com-

plied with it, as it has ever been his intention and wish to do; that on handing to the officer the extra list he also exhibited to him, the Bills of lading of the cargo and pointed out from them to the officer the articles or merchandize which were not on the certified manifest, but that prior thereto the officer had handed to him the printed copy of Custom House regulations now produced and annexed hereto to form a part of this declaration; that in view of the eighth section of said regulations, he immediately delivered to the officer of the Customs the certified manifest and the additional list of cargo, this last named document and the Bills of lading were examined by the officer who took in his book a note or memorandum of the packages and parcels on the additional list, required him to write upon the certified manifests of the cargo a list of the ship's stores, but did not signify to him, this deponent, that any violation of the Revenue laws had been committed; that he does not understand the Spanish language, and neither of the officers spoke English correctly, indeed he verily believes that neither of them was a competent or authorized interpreter, that he handed to the officer the extra list asking him what he should do with it or whether he should copy it on the manifest, the officer looked at the paper for a while, laid it on the table, and sig=

nified that it did not matter, and that
he did not require it, or words to that effect
after which (first having made him sign
a paper in Spanish print which he be-
lieved to be simply a receipt for the copy
of the Custom House regulations) the two
officers left the ship, taking the manifest
as certified by the Spanish Consul with
them, the other or third officer remaining
on board; that on Monday morning be-
tween seven and eight o'clock, officers of
the Custom House came on board the Bark
and sealed the hatches, still leaving the
officer on board; that this proceeding made
him suspect that there was some difficulty,
he then came on shore about 10
o'clock and advised his consignees Messrs
Finlay & Co. of what had transpired on board
of his vessel; the said consignees then took
charge of the ship's business and proceed-
ed to take the necessary steps to make entry
at about 12 M. he was told by Finlay and
Company that there was difficulty and
the vessel could not be entered because the
merchandize appearing on the additional
list had not been copied into the verified
manifest; that finding from the inform-
ation given him by the consignees that
the ship could not be entered and was
threatened with confiscation or with being
subjected to the payment of heavy fines,
he laid the case before me, the Consul
General aforesaid, in a letter; that the ef-
forts of the Consul General having failed

to save his ship from being heavily mulcted which he, this deponent, considers unjust, and injurious to the interests of the owners of the said Bark "Ocean Home" for the reason that he has had no intent to defraud the revenue of this Government; on the contrary has, to the best of his Knowledge, complied with the laws and regulations of the port, and fairly and honestly made Known to the officers of the Custom House the whole cargo that his ship was laden with; He, the said Frederic Samuel Brandt, master, did declare to Protest, as I, the said Counsul General, at his special instance and request do solemnly Protest against the payment of any fines or unlawful charges demanded or to be demanded directly or indirectly from him or from the said ship, under or by virtue of any pretended charge or accusation of infringement on his part of the laws and Regulations of this Island in any manner whatever; and also against any delays or loss of time that his ship may be subjected to in consequence of such false and unjust charge or accusation, and do further declare that all damages, losses or detriments that have already accrued or may hereafter accrue to the Bark "Ocean Home" aforesaid, in consequence of any action adopted by officers of the Spanish Government, based upon

such pretended charge or accusation, are and ought to be borne by the said Government of Spain or her officers, or whomsoever else it may or shall concern, the same having occurred as before set forth and not otherwise.

Thus done and protested in the City of Havana this eighth day of April A.D. 1867. (signed) Frederick S. Brandt.

In testimony whereof the said appearer has hereunto subscribed his name, and I, the said Consul General, have granted to him this public Instrument under my hand and the seal of this Consulate General to serve and avail him and all others whom it doth or may concern, as need and occasion may require.

(L. S.)

(signed) William T. Minor
U. S. Consul General

Copy.

Consulate General of the United States of America
Havana. Cuba.

On this eighth day of April A.D. 1867 before me, William T. Minor, Consul General of the United States of America for Havana and the dependencies thereof, personally came and appeared Jacob W. Lehman of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, employed as cook and steward upon the Bark "Ocean Home" of New York, and said appearer being by me sworn upon the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, solemnly declared as follows, that is to say; that he joined the said vessel on or about the thirteenth day of March last past in New York, and was on board of said Bark on the day that she arrived at Havana, viz: Sunday the thirty first of March at about 2 P.M.; that he saw the three officers of the Custom House come on board, two of whom went down into the cabin with the master of the Ship, Captain F. S. Brandt; that he was standing at the door of the cabin at the time that Captain Brandt handed to one of the officers the manifest of the ship's cargo together with another paper having writing on it which the Captain told the officer was the extra manifest; that he has since seen a paper resembling that, and he verily believes it is the same now produced to him by me the said Consul General, and hereto annexed; said appearer upon his

oath further declared and said, that he saw the Custom House officer take on his book a note or memorandum from the paper aforesaid; he also saw him examine the bills of lading of the ship's cargo, and compare between the Bills of Lading and the paper writing above mentioned; that this occurred after some conversation between the officer and Captain Brandt, the Captain having asked the officer if he did not want the said paper writing, to which the officer said no; that he, this deponent, stood at the time about six feet from them and could see and hear all that transpired; the officer made the Captain write on his manifest a list of the ship's stores, and on being asked by the Captain what he should do with the extra manifest, or whether he should copy the contents of it on the manifest, the officer said no, it did not matter, or words to that effect which this deponent cannot remember exactly. Captain Brandt handed to the officer the said paper writing or extra manifest, the latter looked at it for a minute or two, and laid it on the table saying that he did not need it. So Help him God.

(signed) Jacob + his mark W. Lehman

Witness his mark (signed) Thos. Savage

In testimony whereof the said dep.

pearer has hereto signed his name, and I, the said Consul General, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office at Havana on the day and year first above written.

(L.S.) (signed) William T. Minor
Consul General

Copy.

Not manifested.

B/L:	#41	M + T	10	Boxes Pork
"	#42	J.B.	16	Pkges.
"	# .	K K W	50	" Matting
.	#44	H & C.	6	Boxes Perfumery
.	#45	R R & C.	25	. Refined oil
.	#46	J B & M.	30	" Gasoline
"	#47	B + H	9	Bales Paper
.	#48	M C	4	" "
"	#49	R & C S	8	Pkges.
"	#50	S. H. C	4	" Tea
"	# "	F	1006	" Mdse
.	#52	R	330	" "

This paper writing is the same produced by me to Jacob W. Lehman and by him deposed unto, at the time he gave his affidavit which is annexed hereto.

(signed) Jacob his + mark W. Lehman } signed.
Witness to his mark } William T. Minor
(signed) Thos. Savage. } U. S. Consul General

Reglas para el gobierno de los capitanes y sobrecargos de buques españoles y extranjeros que hagan el comercio de importacion en los puertos habilitados de la isla de Cuba.

1.

Los Capitanes ó sobrecargos de los buques de travesia que entren en alguno de los puertos de esta Isla, están obligados á presentar al jefe del cuerpo de Carabineros, luego que hayan dejado caer el ancla, un manifiesto sin enmienda y certificado por el Cónsul ó Vice-Cónsul español, expresivo de su nombre, el del buque, toneladas españolas que mide, si el buque ha sido arqueado, su procedencia, número de los fardos ó bultos y demas efectos de que se componga su cargamento, con la designacion de sus marcas, números, nombres de los remitentes, y de las peronas á quienes vengan consignados, expresando con guarismos y letras la cantidad de cada clase de aquellos y la clase genérica de las mercaderías ó del contenido de los bultos segun conocimiento.

Si el todo ó parte de su cargamento fuere de tasajo, sal, cacao ú otro efecto que estuviese á granel, se manifestará por medida ó peso castellano especificando tambien los artículos de rancho, repuesto en pertrechos navales y de guerra y cantidad de carbon de piedra que traiga para suconsumo si el buque fuese de vapor.

2.

Los capitanes ó sobrecargos de buques que entren de arribada, están obligados á presentar el manifiesto de su cargamento, con la misma especificacion que si fuese destinado al tráfico y contratacion de la Isla.

3.

A la misma obligacion están sujetos los capitanes ó sobrecargos que entren en lastre.

4.

Los capitanes que forzados por el mal tiempo ó por otro acontecimiento fortuito hubiesen arrojado al mar parte de su cargamento lo anotarán tambien en el manifiosto, especificando, aunque sea por mayor las cantidades, bultos, y clases ó especies, quedando obligados á presentar en la Aduana el cuaderno de bitácora y su declaracion en comprobacion de sus asertos.

Regutations of the Customhouses in the Island of Cuba, for the government of the Captains and Supercargos of spatns and foreign vessels engaged inthis trade.

1.

All Captains or Supercargoes, the moment tkeir vessels have come to their anchor in any port of this Island, must deliver on being vtsited by the Custom House boat, a manifest, withont any corrections and certified by the Spanish Consul declaring his name, that of his vessel, the port where she eomcs from, the number of spanich tons, if the vessel has been measured in a spanish port, that of the bales, packages and of every other article he has on board or of which his cargo is composed, whit their respective marks, and numbers, the names of the shippers and consignees of the goods respectively, expressing in cyphers ant wiiting the quantity of every article and the Kimds thereof or the contents of very package according to bill of lading.

Il the whole or part of the cargo were composed of jerked beef, salt, cocoa or any o ther article shipped in bulk, the cargo musthe manifested in Spanish weight or measure. All stores, ammunition, arms, tools, instruments and all other ships utensils must be manifested and likewise the coals if the vessel be a stemboat.

2.

All Captains or Supercargos of vessels, who enter in distress into any port of this Island, must deliver a manifest of their cargos in the same manner, as if the vessls were engaged in this trade.

3.

To this same rule are liable all Captains or Supercargos of vessels entering in ballast.

4.

If the Captain of a vessel has been obliged by stress of weather or any other unforseen cause, to throw cargo over board, he mást state on his manifest, the quantity of the cargo that has been lost, specifying, no matter how large or small as class or kind of the goods. After haveng delivered the manifet, he must appear personally in the Customhouse, with his Logbook, to prove thas his declaration, tre uan correct.

Régles que doivent observer les Capaines ou Subrécargues des navires étrangers et espagnols qui font le comercee de cette Ile de Cuba.

1.

Tout Capitaine ou Subrecargue doit délivrer dans les ports de cette Ile, immediatement apres avoir jenté l'anere, un manifets au Douanier qui se preséntara por visiterle navire, sans aucun amendement et certifié par le Consul Espagnol, declarant son nom, celuí du batiment, le lien d' oú il vient, son tonnage espagnol, si le batíment á eté jaugué dans quelque porl espagnol, les ballots, colis, caisses etc. avec les marques, numéros noms deschargeurs et consignataires respectife exprimant par des numéros et letres la quantité de chaque article ainsi qus la qualité desmarchandises en le contenu de chaque Colis suivant connais sement.

Si la totalité ou une partic de son char gement se composait de viande saléc, so cacao ou d'autres objets chargés en vrague, la déclaration se fera en mesure ou poids espagnols sans omette celle des provisions de bouche, uttírail de mer et guerre et la cuantité de charbon de terre si le batiment etait á vapeur.

2.

Tout Capitaine ou Subrécargue d' un batiment qui entrerait en relâche, doit présenter unmanifeste de son chargement, tout comme s'il etait destiné au com merce de l'ile.

3.

A la même régle doivent s'assujetti tous les Capitaines on Subrécargues en trant sur lest.

4.

Tout Capitaine qui serait torcé par lemauvais tems ou touta utre accident im prévu,, de jetter á la mer uue partie de son chargement, en fera la manifestation, en spécifiant d' une maniére plus ou moinde taillée les ballots, clases et éspéces el pour la rectificacition de sa déclaration idevra ensuite se présenter á la Donar avec son journal de bord.

5.

A Los buques que procedan de puerto español con rejistro despachado por la Aduana respectiva, solo están obligados á manifestar los efectos que conduzcan fuera de rejistro, los de rancho y pertrechos de que queda hecha mencion.

6.

Si el Capitan ó sobrecargo no presentrare el manifiesto en el tiempo prefijado incurrirá en la multa de $ 200; en la de $ 25 si á dicho documento le faltare alguna de las circunstancias expresadas en la Regla 1ª y en la de $ 100 si le faltare el atestado Consular.

7.

Cuando el capitan ó sobrecargo no pudieren hacer el manifiesto, corresponderá esta obligacion al consignatario del buque ó á cualquiera de sus dependientes que se halle facultado al efecto.

8.

Durante las doce horas siguientes á la de la entrega del manifiesto, contadas desde las seis de la mañana hasta las siete de la noche, podrá el que lo presentó hacer en él las variaciones que estime conducentes, acudiendo personalmente al Administrador si fuere en horas de oficina ó en su defecto al jefe de Carabineros que esté de servicio en la aduana.

9.

Si cumplidas las doce horas que designa la regla anterior se encontrasen en el buque algunos bultos ú otros efectos que se hayan omitido en el manifiesto, serán confiscados, y el capitan ó sobre cargo multado en otro tanto de su valor siempre que el importe de los derechos que hubiera de satisfacer el contenido del bulto o bultos comisados, no pase de cuatrocientos pesos; pues si excediere y fuesen los efectos de la propiedad ó consignacion del dueño, capitan ó sobrecargo del buque, quedará sin efecto la multa, y en su lugar se comiará el exp resado buque con sus fletes y todo otro aprovechamiento.

10.

No podrá desembarcarse nada sin permiso del Administrador y conocimiento del jefe de Carabineros que esté de servicio en el mulle. Por el simple hecho de hacer algun desembarco, aunque sea de efectos de poca entidad ó libres de dederchos, pagará el capitan ó sobreargo la multa de mil pesos ó caerán en comiso todos los efectos aprehendidos, y el bote ó lanchas que los conduzca siempre que el valor de los derechos que hubiesen de pagr dichos efectos no pase de doscientos pesos; pero si excede de esta suma se suprimirá la multa y se comisará el buque.

11.

Tampoco podrán trasbordarse dentro

All Captains of vessels coming from spanish ports with the register of the respective Customh ouse, must deliver an additional manifest of all the goods which they have takenon board after the receipt of said register and not included in the same, and also of all the stores and ships utensils already mentioned in the rule N.° 1.

6.

Shou d the Captain or Supercargo not present his manifest withinthe time above mentioned, hewill incur on a fine of $ 200; *in that of* $ 25 *il his manifest be not in accordance with the formalties espressed Rerle* 1.st *and in that of* $ 100 *if it be not certified by the Spanish Consul.*

7.

In case the Captain or Supercargo is unabe to make out a manifest, this will be the duty of the consignee or any one of his clerks.

8.

During the twelve hours, after having delivered the manifest, which are to commence from six o'clock in the morning until seven at night, the Captain, Supercargo or consignee, can make any alteration he thinks proper or necessary and for this purpose he will call on the collector or in his absence on the Cammander of the Customhouse officers in service.

9.

The twelve hours prescribed in the rule nº 8 *having elapsed all the packages or other goods which have been omitted in the manifest, will be confiscated and the Captain or Supercurgo fined in double the value of the same in case the amount of the duties to be paid on the contents of the package or packages confiscated, does not exceed* 400 $. *In case the value of the duties to be paid should exceed the above sum and belong to the owner or consignee, Captain or Supercargo of the vessel, he or they will be condemned, instead of the above fine, to lose the vessel, freight and all other profits.*

10.

Nothing whatever can be discharged without the permission of the Collector and knowledge of the Commander of the Customhouse officers in service. Should however anything be discharged, although of little value or free of duty, the Captain or Supercargo will incur the fine of 1000 $, *with entire confiscation of the goods thus discharged and likewise of the boats or launches, which have been employed in the transportation of the same, in case the value of the duties to be paid on such goods, does not exceed the sum, of* 200 $: *but if they should exceed said sum instead of the fine, the vessel will be confiscated.*

11.

No goods whatever uadtity largeheet r q

5.

Tout batiment venant d'un port espagnol, avec les documents respectifs qu'en partant il aura reçu de la Donane, devra manifester seulement les objets qui auraient été embarqués aprés son éxpedition, de même que les provisions de bouche et attirail de mer.

6.

Le Capitaine ou Subrecargue qui ne presenterait pas le manifeste dans le terme prescrit, payera une amende de $ 200; une de $ 25 s'il manquait au dit document quelqu'une des circonstances exprimées dans la regle premiere et une de $ 100 s'il n'apporte la certification du Consul Espagnol.

7.

Le Capitaine ou Subrécargue ne pouvant faire le manifeste, le consignataire ou un de ses commis, sera obligé de remplir cette formalité.

8.

Durant les douze heures qui suivront la présentation du manifeste, á compter de six heures du matin á sept heures du soir, on pourra faire les alterations convenables en les présentant au Directeur de la Douane ou en son absence au commendant des Douaniers de service á la Douane.

6.

Les douze heures désignées dans l'article précedent une fois ecouées s'il etait trouvé á bord des éffets nos déclarés sur le manifeste, ils seront confisqués et le Capitaine ou Sobrécargue payera une amende d'une valeur double de celle des colis confisqués, si toute fois le montant des droits á percevoir sur ces colis ou marchandises n'excédait pas 400 $. S'il excedait, ou qu'il résultât que les colis ou marchandises appartinssent ou fussent consignées au propriétaire du navire, Capitaine ou Sobrécargue, on n'éxigera pas d'amende, mais le batiment, ainsi que les fréts et tout autre profit seront confisqués.

10.

On ne pourra rien débarquer sans la permission du Directeur des Douanes, ni sans en donner connaissance au chef des Douaniers de service sur le quai. Par le simple fait de débarquer un objet quelconque, quand bien même ce serait en petite quantité ou libre de droits, le Capitaine ou Subrécargue encourra une amende de 1000 $ et souffrira la confiscation des marchandises ainsi que des embarcations qui les auraient apportées, si toute fois le montant des droits á percevoir, n'excedait la valeur de 200 $ mais dans le cas contraire on supprimera l'amende et le navire sera coufisqué

11.

on pen ourra non plus transporte rn pas

de bahía efectos de una embarcacion á obra en poca ó mucha cantidad, sin los requisitos expresados en la regla anterior, quedando en caso de contravencion los capitanes ó sobrecargos de ámbos buques sujetos á la pena que en la misma se especifica.

12.

Si alguna embarcacion descargase efectos de poca ó mucha entidad en puerto que no sea habilitado, incurrirá el buque con todos sus enseres en la pena de comiso.

13.

Si concluida la descarg de una embarcacion faltase alguno ó algunos de los bultos manifestados, sin que de ellos se hubiese presentado oportunamente factura de su contenido, ó no se explicase este en el mismo manifiesto; se entenderá que el capitan ó sobrecargo, cometió fraude contra la Hacienda; imponiéndole la multa de doscientos pesos por cada uno de los bultos que resulte de menos.

14.

Si aconsecuencia de la visita de fondeo, que ha de pasarse á todo buque ántes de expedirle el rejistro con que debe navegar, resultare exceso en el cargamento, se comiara, imponiendo ademas al capitan una multa igual al valor del mismo exceso.

15.

Al mismo comiso y multa que expresa el artículo anterior estarán sujetas las aprehensiones que se hagan de jéneros, rutos ó efectos que se intenten embarcar fraudulentamente.

16.

Si los capitanes ó sobrecargos no tuviesen con que satisfacer el importe de sus condenas, se usará para el pago de estas y de las costas, de las embarcaciones que menden á ménos que sus consignatarios sea presten voluntariamente á satis-

17.

No se procederá á la traduccion y despacho de ningun manifiesto ó registro sin que el Capitan ó Consignatario del buque aya presentado en la Aduana su patente.

or small, can be transported from one vessel to an other, without the permission mentionedin the rule nº 10 and if this law is violated the Captains or Supercargos of each vessel will suffer the same penalty of fine, embargo or confiscation

12.

Should a vessel discharge merchandize, be the quantity large or small, in a non-licensed port, said merchandize as well as the vessel and all her appurtenances shall incur the penalty of confiscation.

13.

If on conclusion of the discharge there should be found one or more packages short of the quantity manifested, without having delivered apportunatly the invoice of its contents, or not having explained in the manifest the cause of its missing it will in that case be understood, that the Captain or Supercargo of the vessel has commited fraud against tke Customhouse and he shall be fined 200 $ *for ch package missing.*

14.

If in the outward dispatch, in consequence of the visit of the vessel by the Customhouse officer, before the Captain or Supercargo has received his register, an excess of cargo should be detected, such goods will be confiscated and the Captain fined in the valuc of the merchandise confiscated.

15.

All goods, product or any other article, detected in the act of being fraudulently shipped, shall likewise incur the same penalty of fine and embargo.

16.

Should the Captains or Supercargos not have where with to satisfy such fines and costs imposed on and caused by them, the vessels they command shall be seized for the purpose, unless the consignee come forward as security.

17.

No manifest will be translated nor permits granted fort discharging unless the Captain or consignee will have previusly presented the Register of the vessel.

le port des marchandises d'un navire á un autre, ni en petite ni en grande quantité sans suivre les règles de l'article précédent. Dans le cas oú les Capitaines ou Subrécargues des deux navires manquassen, aux loi préscrites, ils seront sujets aux mêmes peines.

12.

Si un navire déchargeait des marchandises de n'importe quelle valeur que ce soit dans un port non-licencié, le navire et tout ce qui en dépend sera confisqué

13.

Le déchargement du batiment une foie conclu, s'il se trouvait quelques colis de moins que ceux declarés, sans avoir prn senté la facture de leur contenu, ee temps opportun ou si le manifesten les mentionnait pas le. Capitaine ou Subrécargue du batiment, sera tenu comé me ayant fraudé la Douane et condamne à payer úne amende de 200 $ par chaqut colis manquant.

14.

Si á conséquence de la visite qui dos se faire á tout batiment par les Douanieri avant que le Capitaine ou Subrécargue ait reçu les papiers de la Douane du port oú il a pris son chargement, il resultait un excédant, les marchandises seront confisquées et le Capitaine ou Subrécargue souffrirá une amende égale á la valeur de l'exoedant confisqué

15

Tous les autres effets fruits et marchandises qu'on aurait cherché à embarque clandestinement, seront éxposés ou soumis á la même peine de confiscation et au payement de l'amende signalée.

16.

En cas que le Capitaine ou Subrécargue ne-puisse payer le montant des amendes aux quelles il serait condamné, le batiment sera saisi pour le payement des amendes et frais, á moins quo le consignataire ne s'engage volontairement á en être responsable.

17.

Aucun manifeste ne sera pas tradius jusqu'á la presentation de l' acte de Francisation du navire á la Douane par le Capitaine on Consignataire.

Es traduccion fiel que certifico.

Claudio J. de Vermay

Received

No. 306.

RECEIVED
JAN 18 1867

United States Con
Havana Ma

Hon: William H
Secretary
Washing

Sir:

I had the hono
to you this day pr
a despatch from
Veracruz to your a
was brought me by
that came yester
Stmr "Paris" from

Mr Saulnier
office, of the 4th Inst
"Spanish Brig Isabe
"yesterday from Ha
"with some 30,000 lbs
"35 passengers enlis
"the Imperial servi

I have caused
at the Custom House
result.

Registro (Record) 102

Mr J. Smith
Asst Sec

6.
onsulate General
May 11th 1867.

H. Seward
of State.
ington. D. C.

nor to transmit
per Stmr "Columbia"
on our Consul at
address, which
by a gentleman
erday in the Spanish
n that port.
ier in a letter to this
Inst. says: "The
belita arrived here
Havana, April 26th,
lbs of powder, and
listed in Havana for
vice in Veracruz."
ed inquiry to be made
rse with the following

027 opened 24th April.

closed with five policies. 26th April.
Spanish Brig "Isabelita" Capt Blanco,
by Santos Villaverde
N.º 3. Ramon Carballo. 160 Kegs. 25 lbs each Keg
640 " 20 " " "
gunpowder. taken from the Govern.t
magazine, under the superintendence
of the officer Beraunde. 26th April.
The other four policies were for provisions
and wine.

The weight of the powder as per foregoing
statement is only 16,800 pounds.

Ramon Carballo is recognized by
this Government as the Consul General
of the (so-called) Emperor of Mexico for
Havana.

I am. Sir, with profound respect
Your Obedient servant.
Tho.s Savage
V. Consul Gen.

Your despatches N.os 169. 170 & 171,
dated respectively 22.d, 24.th & 27.th of
April came duly to hand.
T. S.

Received

No. 38

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America

Havana May 16th 1867

Hon. William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C

Sir:

A family of colored persons belonging to Louisiana arrived in this city last Sunday from Cienfuegos to which port they came from Hayti. The Authorities of Cienfuegos, permitted them to come to Havana in charge of a white person, their object in visiting this city being to take passage for New Orleans, which they did on the Steamer "Cuba". They were well treated, and the only annoyance they had to suffer was the extra surveillance, on account of their color.

The laws in force do not permit colored persons from foreign countries to visit or reside in the Island, but for a very limited time, and then under the

guarantee or bond of some respons-
=ible person. Thus colored servants
of families arriving here on a short
visit of a few months, have been
often allowed, by special permission
of the Governor General, or the Governor
of the District, to land and remain
until their employers take them away.
I may here say that several such
foreign colored persons have been
on the Island several years, some
that were slaves in the Southern
States before our war and during
the continuance of it. A number
of these have been returned to the
United States, but I fear that
all have not gone there who are
living. These cases have probably
not been reported to the Superior
Authorities.

Colored men belonging to the crews
of ships are placed in confinement
in a fort or elsewhere unless their
Captains give bonds in the sum
of 1000$ for each man, which bind

the Captains to take away such men.
In my long connection with this office
a few desertions have occurred, but
the deserters have been found and
secured, excepting in one instance
that the deserter left the island, but
being found in Philadelphia, and
identified before the Spanish Consul,
the bond was cancelled.

I am not aware that any
American Shipmaster has been
made to suffer from that cause.
yet the law exists, and the enforce-
-ment of it entails injury on both parties.
The law applies to colored persons
from all foreign countries.

I have taken the liberty of
bringing this matter to your
consideration, because it appears
to me that the United States and
other countries, whose citizens of
color frequently visit this Island
on lawful business, ought to
prevail, if possible, on the Spanish
Government to relieve them

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana
May 16th 1867
Thos Savage U. C. G.
No 307
No Enclosure
Rec'd.

In reference to persons of color coming from foreign countries to Cuba - laws regarding them -

from this country.
I have the honor to be
Sir, with much respect,
Your Obt Servant.
Thos. Savage
U. S. Consul Genl

Received 24 May

Mr. Smith

No. 308.

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America

Havana May 17th 1867.

DEPT. OF STATE
MAY 23 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

No. 1
{Ocean Home abandoned by captain

The accompanying copy of correspondence between this office and the Authorities, in relation to the Bark "Ocean Home" of New-York will inform the Department that she has been abandoned by the master, under protest, to the Government here. The Captain or the owners of the Ship Messrs I. E. Ward & Co. of the City of New York, will no doubt make application to you to obtain redress from the Government of Her Catholic Majesty.

I regret exceedingly that this affair has reached this unsatisfactory state; but it seemed that the Authorities of the Treasury were determined to disregard the rights of the

owners, and enforce the payment of the ruinous fine, and to do this at their leisure, without taking into consideration that every day of delay was actually encreasing the pecuniary penalty. Under the circumstances of the case, the master, being without money, has provided for his crew by keeping them in the employ of James E. Ward & Co. until their arrival in New York, the said owners paying their board and lodging here, their passage to New York, and allowing them their wages. I have deemed this fair on the Captain's part, and made no objection thereto.

I presume the agents of this Government have carried out the orders of the Collector of Customs, and formally seized the "Ocean Home", under Inventory and valuation.

Two other American vessels, the Schr "Florence N. Tower" of Lincolnville and the Steamship "Star of the Union" were also fined One thousand Dollars each for bringing goods not appearing in their manifests. It was very evident that in neither case had the Captain any interest whatever that could induce him to violate the regulations of the Customs. yet having from forgetfulness or neglect omitted to set down the merchandise in the manifest, the fine was incurred, and enforced by the Administrator of the Customs, and this Consulate did not interfere. the fines were paid.

Two other am. ships fined

I have the honor to be, Sir.
with great respect
Your Obt Servant
Tho. Savage
V. Consul

U. S. Consulate Gen
Havana May 17th 1867
Tho. Savage. U.S.G.

No 308.

One Enclosure

Rec'd

Bk Ocean Home
abandoned to the Sp.
authorities under
protest - Authorities
in possession of
the Ship -

Copy

Consulate General of the United States of America.

Havana May 13th 1867

Señor Don Juan Trujillo
Administrator of the Customs
&c &c &c.

Sir:

When you did me the honor of advising me on the 8th inst, both verbally and in writing that His Excellency the Governor General had ordered a reconsideration of the case of the American Bark "Ocean Home", I made the fact known to Captain Brandt, the master of that ship, and in the belief that the matter would be decided upon within two or three days, recommended to him to postpone the abandonment of his ship for that number of days - he adopted my advice though reluctantly. The time has already elapsed and no favorable determination having been communicated either to this

office or to the master, the latter has arrived at the conclusion that the authorities intend to enforce the payment of the heavy fine of $12.147 46/100 required of him, and to hold the ship in this harbor until he shall have complied with their demand. This office has formally notified your immediate predecessor that the owners of the "Ocean Home" will not pay the amount of the fine nor any part thereof, and therefore Captain Brandt has no other course to pursue but to abandon the ship, and discharge his crew, the wages and support of whom constitute a very serious item of expense. The abandonment, will of course be understood by the authorities as made under a solemn protest, it being the intention of the owners to refer their case to the Government at Washington.

Complying with the master's wishes I hereby respectfully give you notice that the master, officers and crew of the Bark "Ocean Home" of New York will abandon her to-day, with or without their personal effects, as the case may be. I trust that the crew who have no responsibility in the question, will not be deprived of the privilege of landing their baggage, after the same has been examined by the revenue officers, if this operation is deemed necessary.

A copy of this communication will be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General of Cuba.

I have the honor to offer you the assurance of respect and consideration, with which,

I remain, Your Obt Servant

(signed) Thos Savage

in charge of the

U. S. Consulate General

Copy

Consulate General of the United States of America

Havana May 13th 1867

His Excellency
Lieutenant General Manzano
Governor General and Capt General
of the Island of Cuba.

&c &c &c &c

Sir:

I have the honor to lay before Your Excellency a copy of a letter addressed by me this day to Señor Trujillo, Administrator of the Customs for this port, which formally announces to him that the master, officers, and crew of the Bark "Ocean Home" would leave her today, and the ship would be abandoned to the authorities of the port, under protest. An authenticated copy of the Protest made at this office on the eighth day of April last past, by Captain Frederick Samuel Brandt, the master of that

ship, is likewise enclosed herewith, and is intended to have full effect as if it had been executed on the date hereof.

The "Ocean Home" has been virtually under the control of the Authorities of the Customs from the day that she was hauled to the wharf, although the captain and crew lived on board, and attended to the care of her; but an officer has been on board all the time, and the Captain was not allowed to haul her away from the wharf when he wished to. - to which is to be added the notice sent to him from the Custom House, that his Ship would not be cleared until payment of the fine had been effected.

An Inventory and valuation of the Bark and her appurtenances were made on the 7th inst by competent persons appointed by me for that purpose, and the Collect-

or of the Customs was invited to be present at the act - no one attended on his part - the ship as she was lying was valued at Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars in gold, which is ~~to be~~ conceidered to be what she is fairly worth.

In pursuance of the notice given today to the Administrator of the Customs, the master, officers, and crew of the Bark "Ocean Home" have already abandoned her, and no one hitherto connected with her will have occasion again to step upon her deck, except the Revenue officer on board - the ship is now left entirely under the control of the officers of this Government -

I am with conceiderations of great respect

Your Excellency's
Most Obedient Servant
(signed) Thos Savage
in charge of the
U. S. Consulate General.

Copy

Administracion Local de Aduanas de la Habana:

He tenido el honor de recibir su atenta communicacion concerniente al abandono que pretende hacer del buque "Ocean Home" el capitan subdito de la nacion que V. S. representa y la solicitud que en dho documento hace V. S. p.a que se permita sacar del buque los equipages pertenecientes á la tripulacion.

Sin perjuicio de elevar dicho escrito á la resolucion del Exmo é Ylmo Sor Yntendente yo me permito dirigirme á V. S. para que á reserva de lo que aquella autoridad resuelva, V. S. se encargue del espresado buque hasta tanto que la Admon en su caso, si asi se determina, pueda hacerlo con las formalidades prevenidas en la Instruccion, pues de no ser asi, la Admon protesta formalmente de las reclamaciones que con posterioridad puedan hacerse sobre

un buque y sus correspondientes efectos que han sido abandonados sin haberse esta incautado de ellos; en cuyo caso la Admon, como efectos personales, si V. S. asi lo ordena, bajo su responsibilidad, no pondrá obetáculo al desembarque de los equipages pertenecientes á la tripulacion.

De esta comunicacion paso copiá al Exmo é Yltmo Sor Yntendente para su conocimiento dejandola tambien anotada en el espediente de su razon.

Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años.

Habana Mayo 13 de 1867

(signed) Juan Trujillo

Señor Consul Real de los Estados Unidos.

Copy Translation

Local Administration of Customs
for Havana,

I have had the honor of receiving your polite communication concerning the abandonment which the Captain of the vessel "Ocean Home", subject of the nation which you represent, claims to make, and the request which you make in said document that he be permitted to take out of the vessel the baggage belonging to the crew.

Without prejudice of referring said document to the determination of the Most Excellent and Illustrious Intendant, I permit myself to address you, that in reserve of whatever that authority may determine, you should take charge of the said vessel until this Administration, #. when opportune, if it be thus determined, can do so with the formalities prescribed in the Instructions, as otherwise, the Administration

protests formally against the claims which hereafter may be made upon a vessel and its appurtenances which have been abandoned without having assumed charge of them; in which case, the Administration, if you will order it under your responsibility, will put no obstacle to the landing of the baggage belonging to the crew, it being personal effects.

I send a copy of this communication to the Most Excellent and Illustrious Intendant, for his cognizance, taking due note of it in the proceedings of the case.

God guard you many years

Caracas May 13 1857

Signed Juan Trujillo

To the

Consul General of the United States,

Copy

Consulate Gnl of the United States
of America Habana May 13th 1867

Sr Don Juan Trujillo
Administrator of the Customs for
this Port " " "

Sir:

Prior to the receipt of your po-
lite letter in reply to mine of this
date, I had addressed a communica-
tion to His Excellency the Governor
General, transcribing the contents of my
said letter to you, and advising
that the Bark "Ocean Home" had
been abandoned under portest, and
is now left entirely under the con-
trol of the officers of this Government.

The master, officers and crew
are on shore, and their baggage had
been taken out of the ship with
the knowledge and consent of the
Custom House, before your letter
reached my hands - I am therefore
unable, even if I felt, under the

circumstances of the case, at liberty,
to accede to your request.

It affords me much pleasure
Sir, to renew the assurances of res-
pect, with which,

I am, Your Obt Servant
(Signed) Tho[s] Savage
in charge of the
U. S. Consulate Genl

Copy

Administracion Local de Aduanas de la Habana.

He tenido el honor de recibir su atenta carta fecha de ayer, y en contestacion á los estremos que en ella se mencionan, reitero mi comunicacion oficial que le dirigí en el mismo dia

Siento manifestar a V. S. que no encuentro un fundamento poderoso en los motivos que espone para que con insistencia se haga el abandono del buque en la forma que V. S. lo ha autorizado, pues existiendo en esta ciudad el capitan, como V. S. manifiesta, no debia haber inconveniente para lo que esta Administracion ha solicitado de V. S.

Por todo lo anteriormente espresado, protesto una dos y mas veces de la deliberacion de V. S. en la forma de dicho abandono por no estar ajustados á principios de justicia y á las práctí=

cas administrativas en este
pais, las cuales se hallan de-
sobedecidas con dicho proceder.

De este escrito doy conoci-
miento al Exmo é Yltmo Señor
Yntendente, remitiéndole copia
de la referida communicacion de
V.S..

Dios guarde á V.S muchos años
Habana 14 de Mayo de 1857

(signed) Juan Trujillo

Señor Cónsul Genl de los Esta-
dos Unidos.

Copy Translation

Local Administration of Customs for Havana,

I have had the honor of receiving your attentive letter, dated yesterday, and in reply to the extremes mentioned therein, I repeat my official communication which I directed to you yesterday.

I am pained to declare to you that I cannot find a sufficient foundation in the reasons which you state with so much persistence to make the abandonment of the vessel in the form in which you have authorized, for, the captain being in the city, as you state, there ought to be no trouble in acceding to what this Administration requested of you.

For all expressed before, I protest again and again, against your deliberation in the form of said abandonment, for not being regulated in accordance with the principles of justice, and the

administrative practices of this country, which have been disregarded by said proceeding.

I give notice of this Letter to the Most Excellent and Illustrious Intendant, sending him also a copy of your communication referred to.

God guard you many years

Havana 14th May 1864

(Signed) Juan Trujillo

To the

Consul General of the United States.

Copy

United States Consulate General
Havana May 14th 1867

Sr Don Juan Trujillo.
Administrator of the Customs
for this Port &c &c &c.

Sir.

I have just received the letter of this date that you have done me the honor of addressing to me upon the case of the Bark "Ocean Home", and cannot but feel surprized that my official action in behalf of the interest of my fellow citizens, is deemed by you contrary to the principles of justice and a violation of the laws of this country.

The "Ocean Home" has been detained by the authorities under the plea that her captain had wilfully violated the Custom House regulations, and is mulcted in a heavy sum, which

is almost equivalent to a confis-
cation of the property. The Cap-
tain, conscious of his rectitude, has
through this office, asserted it, but
he stands charged with having
come here with the deliberate in
tention of defrauding this Govern-
ment. His protestations of inno-
cence have been treated as unworth-
y of credit; the result has been
that he has been for many days
deprived of the use of the proper-
ty placed under his charge by
its owners, and during the time,
the vessel has been under heavy
expense and has lost profitable
business. What course could
he or the owners pursue under
the circumstances? Either to
submit passively and pay this
ruinous fine, the justice of
which they do not recognize, or to wait
until the value of the ship is all
consumed by the running ex-
penses, which of course, the own-

ers would have to meet, at least, in the first instance. The captain adopted the course which appeared to be the best for all concerned, and I cannot advise him to alter or modify it, nor assume the responsibility of taking back the ship in her present unsettled state. I have taken due note of your protest against my proceedings in this matter and will transmit a copy of your communication to my Government.

I avail myself of this occasion to again express to you the considerations of respect with which I am, Your Obt Servant

(signed) Tho[s] Savage
In charge of the
U. S. Consulate General

Copy

Administracion Local de Aduanas de la Habana =

Dispuesto por esta Administracion, que á las once de la mañana del dia 7 del corriente se proceda al embargo, inventario y justiprecio de la Barca americana "Ocean Home" tengo el honor de participarlo á V. S. para su conocimiento, por si tiene á bien presenciar el acto, ó, que á él concurra el capitan del referido buque; advirtiendo á V. S. que sino concurren, la Administracion llevará á debido efecto el embargo, inventario y justiprecio referido.

Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años.

Habana Mayo 15. 1857

(signed) Juan Trujillo

Señor Consul General de los Estados Unidos,

Copy Translation

Local Administration of Customs for Havana.

It being ordered by this Administration, that at 11 o'clock A.M. of the 17th instant, the embargo, inventory and appraisement of the American Bark "Ocean Home" should be carried out, I have the honor to inform you of the same, in order, if you wish, you may be present at the act, or the captain of the said vessel may attend; at the same time advising you that although neither party may attend, this Administration will carry into due effect the embargo, inventory and appraisement referred to.

God Guard you many years.
Habana July 14th 1887
(Signed) Juan Troyillo

To the
Consul Gral of the United States.

Copy

United States Consulate General
Havana May 17th 1867

To Don Juan Trujillo
Administrator of the Customs
for Havana &c &c &c

Sir:

I had the honor to receive
in due time your polite letter
of the 14th Inst, advising me that
by your order the Bark "Ocean
Home" will be regularly seized
and an Inventory and valua-
tion of her will be made today
at 11 A.M. You are pleased
to invite me or her late master
to be present at the act. Thank-
ing you for your attention, I
desire to say in reply that as I
am in possession of an inventory
and valuation of that ship which
we consider true and faithful, there
is no occasion for us to be present
at the formation of another In=

ventory and valuation.

I remain, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) Thos L Savage
In charge of the Executive Guard

Enclosure with
Letter No 308
Office of the
Provost Marshal
Commissioners
Executive Guard
Room
13th 17 May
(Washington)1867
No 1

Received

No. A. Smith

No 309

DEPT. OF STATE
RECEIVED
OCT 1867

Consulate General of the United States of America. Habana May. 20th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State &c &c
Washington D.C.

Sir:

In consequence of difficulties between Spain and the United States of Colombia, arising from the "R. Cuyler" or be it the "Rayo" affair the Spanish war steam frigates "Francisco de Asis" and "Sertna," sail-ed yesterday for Carthagena, the first named carrying the flag of Rear Admiral Chacon, command-ing H.C.M.'s naval forces on this Station, and the West Indies. It is understood that the iron clad "Tetuan" with her tower and a mortar, and a side wheel steam-er of six guns, will leave on day after tomorrow for the same destin-ation, to re-enforce the steam frig-ate "Carmen (40 guns), and carry

out the demands made by the com=
manders of the last named ships, of
the Colombian Government. It
has been reported here that the com=
manding officer of the "Cármen"
took possession of several pieces be-
longing to the machinery of the
"Rayo" thus depriving her of
the means of going to sea, and
in consequence of this President
Mosquera had threatened to com=
mit retaliations upon Spanish
commerce in the Antilles.

Matters seem to be in a serious
condition at Carthagena. The
ships go fully armed and man-
ned. I am also advised that
the naval division of Rear Ad=
miral Menden Nuñez, compos-
ed of the steam frigates "Almanza"
"La Concepcion" and "Navas de Tolosa"
which left St Jago on the 11th ult.
goes also to co-operate with Rear
Admiral Chacon.

The squadron will then consist

of eight ships. viz:

Francisco de Asis - 16 guns - two or four 80 pounders, and the rest long 68's

Isleña - 50 guns

Isluar - 40 " iron-clad

Almanza 40 } 2

Concepcion 36 } 3 } 274 guns

Steam brig 6 } 3

Navas de Tolosa 50 }

Carmen 36 }

I have derived the above information from a good source and will not fail to communicate without delay anything worthy of notice that may reach me upon that, or other subject.

I have the honor to be

Sir. Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

Thos Lane
Lieut. U.S.N.

U. S. Consulate Gen
Havana May 20th 1867
Hon Savage. U. C. G.

No 309
No Enclosure
Rec'd

Difficulties between
Spanish Authorities
& the U. S. of Colombia
departure of Spanish
admiral to
Carthagena &

Received Mr. J. Smith

No. 310

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America

Havana May 24th 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:

The Spanish Brig "Orizava" cleared at this Custom House for Veracruz on the 22d. Inst. carries,

214 Kegs with 5350 lbs gunpowder

160 " " 3200 " "

52 " " 1300 " "

200 Barrs 20,000 " "

shipped by Ramon Carballo, the recognized Consul Genl. of the so called Empire of Mexico, taken from the powder magazines under the control of the Government here: and

1 Box with 200 Knapsacks shipped by Antº Garcia.

I am assured also that she has taken a number of "passengers" for the Imperial service at Veracruz, and the Sp. Steamer "Cavania" it is

also asserted, conveys another lot of such passengers.

A little Steamer called the "Mosquito" having one gun and 18 men, belonging to the service of the "Empire" of Mexico, arrived at this port on the day before yesterday from the coast of Yucatan. From the character of the news brought by her, it is easy to see that the Imperial cause in that Peninsula cannot sustain itself much longer. A flotilla was being organized on the coast of Alvarado by Mr Foster, the Commandant of Marine in the Republican service, which must proceed immediately to Veracruz - it is reported that several gun boats of the Imperialists had gone out at night and joined Foster.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with profound respect
Your Obt Servant
Tho. Savage
Consul

Received. 1 Two Copy to Coast Survey. Aug 1st
Mr. J. Smith

Acknowledge
Coast Survey

No 311

U.S. Consulate General
Acknowledged June 1
Havana May 24th 1867

Hon. Hle F. W. Seward
Asst Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Your unofficial letter of the 30th ult. introducing to me Mr Henry Mitchell, Asst Superintendent of the Coast Survey, was handed me by Mr Mitchell a few days since.

The U. S. Steamer "Corwin" with Mr Mitchell and his colleagues on board, is now at anchor at La Chorrera, the place where the telegraphic cable between Florida and Cuba, is to be made fast on this side, and the gentlemen of the Commission have been since yesterday engaged in their labors. I take much pleasure in assuring you that the Authorities

show every disposition to
afford facilities for the accom=
=plishment of the enterprise.

I have the honor to remain
very respectfully & truly
Your Obt Servant
Tho. Savage
V. Council

Received Copied

Mr. Smith

No 312

U. S. Consulate General

Havana May 25th 1867

Hon: Wm H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:

The Spanish Steamer Canaris sailed yesterday for Vera Cruz carrying a large quantity of military stores, and men for the so called Imperial service. The "Cindad Condal" arrived this morning with the news that Queretaro fell on the 15th Inst. Maximilian and all his generals and army, taken prisoners. they surrendered at discretion, according to the despatches from Gen. Escobedo.

I have the honor to be Sir, very respectfully Your Obt Servt

Tho Savage

V. C. G.

Received

Mr. S. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE

No 313

Consulate Genl of the United States
Habana June 1st 1867
ans June 13

Hon.ble William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir;

I have just received an official letter from the Collector of Customs for this port, advising that in accordance with a decree of the Intendente General of the Treasury, the Bark "Ocean Home" will be advertised in all the newspapers of this place, for sale to the highest bidder, on the first day of July next, at 11 A.M. The Spanish valuation makes the Ship worth $14965.—

There is one point that has not been mentioned before in my correspondence on this case, because it became known to me only this morning. It is that the signature of the Interpreter

whose duty it was to accompany the Revenue officers on board of the Ocean Home at the time she was visited, appears affixed to the Return made to the Custom House, as if he had been present at the visit, when it is known that he was at his barber's at the time, and did not go on board at all. He is called the "Interprete del Esquife".

I have the honor to be Sir, very respectfully Your Obt Servant

Tho. Savage
U. S. Comm[illegible]

Received.

Mr. A. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE
Recd JUN 6 1867

No 314.

Consulate Genl of the United States
Havana June 1st 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Don Antonio Hoffmann y Urquia, the Commercial Agent of the Republic of Mexico here, received on last Saturday an order from General Manzano, requiring him to leave the Island before the expiration of eight days.

What caused this was. a communication addressed by Mr Hoffmann to the house of Samá, Sotolongo & Co. owners or agents of Spanish Steamers running between Havana and Veracruz, touching at Sisal, in which they were told that Sisal having fallen into the hands of the Republicans their Steamers should be despatched at his office. Mr Sotolongo

deemed it proper to take this letter to the Captain General.

Mr Hoffmann called on His Excellency on Monday but did not succeed in obtaining a repeal of the order.

I have the honor to be Sir, very respectfully Your Obt Servt

Tho. Savage
U. S. C.

A Mexican schr the "Amalia", a prize to the Imperialist Schr Salazar, arrived here yesterday afternoon, via Manila. She was captured off Cozumel (Yucatan). I am told she is bound to Veracruz.

Tho Savage
U. S. C.

His Excellency
Mr. Savage. U. S. C.
Rio Janeiro.
Rec'd

American Consulate
Agency for the Republic
ordered to leave the Island
in 5 days
arrested by a Mexican
Judge.

Received

Mr Seward

Ans'd 21

No 315

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America. Havana June 3.d 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

There are two vessels in this port, the Steamer "Mosquito" and the Schooner "Salazar Ilarregui", under the flag of the so called Imperial Government of Mexico, and which arrived with the character of men of war. I have been advised that neither of them is a regularly commissioned vessel of war, and that they have no officer deriving his authority from the war or Navy Departmt of Mexico.

The "Salazar Ilarregui" came in on the afternoon of the 30th ult.o having been first at Mariel (outport of Cuba) with a prize, the Mexican Schr Amelia, which also entered this harbor, on the 31st.

It appears that the "Amelia", bound from Belize (Honduras) to Laguna with a cargo of lawful merchandise belonging to W. Guild & Co. (British subjects) was captured on the 13th inst. off the point of Cozumel, under the Authority of a Señor Roca, Collector of Customs at Sisal, who was on board the Salazar, upon which vessel he had escaped from Sisal with funds, and committed depredations in other parts of the Coast; the capture was made, as represented to me by the Captain and Supercargo of the Amelia, about 120 leagues from Roca's office; the cargo overhauled, taken out, and replaced, and finally the prize was carried to Cozumel where her supercargo and crew were landed. the captor, after laying that town under contribution, came away with the Amelia to Cuba, leaving the latter vessel's crew behind. the Steamer "Mosquito" subsequently came

to that place, and brought them to Havana.
The parties interested in the Amelia
and her cargo petitioned the Governor
General of Cuba, to detain the "Amelia"
or if that could not be, to at least
require a bond that she should be
taken to a port in Mexico, and subjected
to the proper Court. The petition was
not granted, and the "Salazar Illarregui"
was ordered to leave the port together
with her prize, within 24 hours.
The Amelia sailed on the first. (as
alleged by the Consul of the so called
Mexican Empire) for Veracruz; but
the captor remained here pleading
that she is leaky and unseaworthy;
the Supercargo of the Amelia has
told me that the Salazar was not
leaking when she came in here.
He and the Amelia's master and
crew are now in Havana.

Roca, it is said, obtained considerable
sums of money, and does not intend
to return to Mexico. The Commanding
officer of the Mosquito, a Spaniard,

was made a Lieutenant, and one of the Commanders of the flotilla (defeated and dispersed by the Republican forces) by the Imperial Commissary.

The Mosquito is a small ferry boat - I have reason to believe that neither she nor the Schooner will leave this port until after the arrival of the Brit. Mail on the 5th or 6th - if the news of Maximilian being a prisoner is not confirmed they will probably go to Vera Cruz - otherwise they will stay. The Spaniard in command of the steamer has made a claim for arrears of pay, and left her.

I have transmitted this information to Key West, at an early day I will transmit to the Department a copy of the protest jointly made by the master and supercargo of the Amelia.

With great respect, Sir,
I am, Your Obt Servt
Thos Savage
Consul

(Form No 8.
Transcript of Fee Book.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consulate Agency at Nuevitas from 1st January to the 31st of March 1867 Inclusive

DATE.		No	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dollars.	Cts.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cts.	REMARKS.
Jan	19		Amount brought over					191	85	
	21		Br Sch Adah	M. Marquez & Co	2 Invoices certified	5	00	5	00	
	.		Brig N. Ostrom	R. Gibbs & Co	2 . .	5	00			
	.		. .	. .	Clearance	2	00			
	.		. .	. .	Deposit of Registers	2	13	9	13	
	.		Bark John Griffin	M. Marquez & Co	2 Landing certificates	10	00	10	00	
	22		. Catalina	L. Ruiz	1 Invoice certified	2	50	2	50	
	.		. John Griffin	C. Manuel	1 Landing certificate	5	00	5	00	
	25		Br Sch Rio	. .	1 . .	5	00			
	.		. .	P. Sanchez & Co	1 . .	5	00			
	.		. .	Capt Sterling	Clearance	2	00	12	00	
	27		Bark Catalina	M. Marquez & Co	4 Invoices certified	10	00			
	.		. .	J. M. Timmons	1 . .	2	50			
	.		. .	M. Marquez & Co	Clearance	2	00			
	.		. .	. .	Deposit of Register	3	89	18	39	
March	2		Brig Havana	R. Gibbs & Co	3 Invoices certified	7	50			
	.		. .	Capt Bennis	Clearance	2	00			
	.		. .	. .	Deposit of Register	3	86	13	36	
	9		.	Edward Perrotti	Legalizing signature	2	00	2	00	
	.		Brig H. Owen	Vilardell Valls & Co	1 Invoice certified	2	50			
	11		" .	R. Gibbs & Co	1 Landing certificate	5	00			
	"		. .	P. Sanchez & Co	2 . .	10	00			
	.		. .	" .	4 Invoices certified	10	00			
	"		. .	. .	Clearance	2	00			
	"		. .	. .	Deposit of Register	3	01	32	51	
	.		Sch Ida May	S. Zayas & Co	2 Invoices certified	5	00			
	.		" .	. .	Clearance	2	00			
	.		" .	. .	Deposit of Register	1	73	8	73	
	15		. Nord	Vilardell, Valls & Co	1 Invoice certified	2	50			
	.		. .	P. Sanchez & Co	1 " .	2	50			
	.		. .	" .	Clearance	2	00			
	"		. .	. .	Deposit of Register	1	38	8	38	
	18		. Mecca	Melan, Mora	1 Spanish certificate	5	00			
	.		. .	R. Gibbs & Co	3 Invoices certified	7	50			
	.		. .	. .	Clearance	2	00			
	.		. .	. .	Deposit of Register	1	42	15	92	
	19		Argentine Bk Enrique	" .	1 Invoice certified	2	50	2	50	
	21		Br Sch Rio	Capt Sterling	Clearance	2	00	2	00	
	26			Fran. Antonio	Pena Legalizing signature	2	00	2	00	
	.		Sch E. Richardson	R. Gibbs & Co	1 Spanish certificate	5	00			
	"		. .	J. Zayas & Co	1 " .	5	00			
	"		. .	Peculiaty Alvarez	1 . .	5	00			
	"		. .	P. Sanchez & Co	1 . .	5	00			
	.		. .	J. Zayas & Co	3 Invoices certified	7	50			
	27		. .	" .	Clearance	2	00			
	27		. .	. .	Deposit of Register	2	31	31	81	
	.		. Hamburg	. .	1 Spanish certificate	5	00			
	.		. .	Vilardell Valls & Co	1 Invoice certified	2	50			
	.		. .	J. Zayas & Co	2 " "	5	00	12	50	
				Amount carried forward				383	56	

(Form Nº 8. Transcript of Fee Book.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consulate Agency at Sinecitas from Jany 1st to the 31st March 186/ inclusive

DATE.		Nº	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dollars.	Cts.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cts.	REMARKS.
March	27		Amount brought forward					$ 385	56	
"			Schr Hamburg	J. Zayas & Co	Clearance	1	2 00			
"			"	"	Deposit of Register	1	83	3	83	
"			E. Richardson	J. M. Timms	1 Gramback certificate		5 00	5	00	
"	30		Hamburg	P. Gibert & Co	1 " "		5 00	5	00	
"	"		Schr Talkee	"	1 " "		5 00	5	00	
"	"		"	Capt Sterling	Clearance		2 00	2	00	
								$ 406	39	

Sinecitas April 1st 1867

Richard Gibbs

U S Consular Agt

On the twenty fifth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty seven, before me, the undersigned, personally appeared Richard Gibbs U S Consular agt at Sinecitas, and made oath that the above and foregoing account, or upon of fees, is a full and perfect transcript of the register which he is by law required to keep; that the same is true and correct and contains a full and accurate statement of all fees received by him as such consular officer, or for his use, for his official services, to the best of his knowledge, during the period of time therein mentioned.

So help him God

Richard Gibbs

U S Consular agt

Sworn to before me

Jedh Saunders Dcl

VICE CONSUL BRITANICO
PUERTO PRINCIPE
SINECITAS Y. CUBANA

(Form No 8.
Transcript of Fee Book.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at _____ from _____ to the _____ 186 Fe

DATE.	No	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dollars.	Cts.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cts.	REMARKS.
			Statement of Fees,						
			Nuevitas.						
			$406.39						
			Richard Gibbs						
			U.S. Commercial Agent						

Sa

Fo

(Form No. 8. Transcript of Fee Book.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consulate Agency at Nuevitas from 1st of Jany to the 31st of March 186[illegible]

DATE.		No	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dollars.	Cts.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cts.	REMARKS.
Jany	1			R. Zaldivar	Certfte of signature	2	00	2	00	
"	4			P. Sanchez Dolz	" "	2	00	2	00	
"	"		Brig L.M. Merit	" "	2 Landing certfts	10	00			
"	9		" "	Jno. Hagens	1 " "	5	00			
"	"		" "	M. Marquez & Co	2 " "	10	00	25	00	
"	12		Bark John Griffin	Capt W.H. Chase	Noting protest	2	00	2	00	
"	"		Catalina	Capt W.S. Perkins	" "	2	00	2	00	
"	14		Sch Fah Kee	Capt Sterling	Clearance	2	00	2	00	In transit to Cuba
"	15		" "	Fco Arteaga	Certfte of signature	2	00	2	00	
"	"		Brig Sch Ceron	P. Sanchez D.	2 Landing certfts	10	00			
"	"		" "	" "	3 Invoices certfd	7	50			
"	"		" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"		" "	" "	Deposit of Registr	3	01	22	51	
"	16		Rosehaw	Capt W.P. Smith	Noted protest	2	00	2	00	
"	18		Sch Fah Kee	Candido de Lara	1 Landing certfte	5	00	5	00	
"	22		Sch Aurora	R. Gibbs & Co	3 Invoices certfd	7	50			
"	"		" "	J. Vargas & Co	1 do do	2	50			
"	"		" "	R. Gibbs & Co	Clearance	2	00			
"	"		" "	" "	Deposit of Registr	1	42	13	42	
"	23		Br Sch Wonder	Capt Marcos	1 Landing certfte	5	00	5	00	In transit to Cuba
"	24		Sch Fah Kee	P. Sanchez D.	1 " "	5	00			
"	"		" "	Capt Marcos	1 " "	5	00			
"	"		" "	Capt Sterling	Clearance	2	00			In transit to Cuba
"	"		" "	" "	Deposit of Registr	6	01	18	01	
"	25		Sch Rosel	P. Sanchez D	1 Invoice certfd	2	50			
"	"		" "	" "	Deposit of Registr	1	38			
"	"		" "	" "	Clearance	2	00	5	88	
"	"		Brig L.M. Merit	J. Vargas & Co	1 Invoice certfd	2	50			
"	"		" "	M. Marquez & Co	3 do do	7	50			
"	"		" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"		" "	" "	Deposit of Registr	3	66	15	66	
Feby	6		Brig Rosehaw	" "	1 Landing Certfte	5	00			
"	"		" "	J. Vargas & Co	1 Invoice certfd	2	50			
"	9		" "	" "	2 Landing certfts	10	00			
"	"		" "	M. Marquez & Co	1 Invoice certfd	2	50			
"	"		" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"		" "	" "	Deposit of Registr	2	75	24	75	
"	"		Bark J. Griffin	" "	1 Invoice certfd	2	50			
"	"		" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"		" "	" "	Deposit of Registr	3	47	7	97	
"	"		Brig Pemrat	R. Gibbs & Co	3 Invoices certfd	7	50			
"	"		" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"		" "	" "	Deposit of Registr	2	91	12	41	
"	16		Sch Fah Kee	Capt Sterling	Clearance	2	00	2	00	In transit to Cuba
"	19		Bark Catalina	W.S. Perkins	Noting protest	3	25	3	25	
"	"		" "	Jose Vargas	Certfte of signature	2	00	2	00	
"	"		Brig H. Houston	P. Sanchez D.	1 Landing certfte	5	00			
"	"		" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"		" "	" "	2 Invoices certfd	5	00			
"	"		" "	" "	Deposit of Registr	2	97	14	97	
							85	191	83	

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Ans 12

Hon S. [illegible]
Asst
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Stamford Conn June 6. 1867

Hon F. W. Seward
Asistant Secetary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir I send herewith returns from the Consular agency at "Nuevitas" for qrarter Ending March 31. 1867 and aggregate returns of all fees received at Same agency for the year Ending Dec 31. 1866

I also send returns from "San Juan de los Remedios" for qrarter Ending March 31. 1867

I have the honn to be
Respectfully Your Obt Sent
William J. Minor
Late U. S. Consul Genral
at Havana

AGGREGATE RETURN *of all Fees received at the Consulate, Agency of the United States at* Nuevitas, Cuba,
~~and the Consular Agencies connected with it~~, from Jany 1st *to* Dec 31st 1866, *inclusive.*

Name of Consular Officer.	Office.	Where Located.	Fees for the quarter ending March 31.	Fees for the quarter ending June 30.	Fees for the quarter ending Sept. 30.	Fees for the quarter ending Dec. 31.	Total.	Remarks.
Richard Gibbs	Consular Agt	Nuevitas	$422.93	326.16	263.04	235.86	$1447.99	
						Total.. $	1447.99	

U. S. Consulate, Agency at Nuevitas

December 31, 1866.

Richard Gibbs

United States Consular Agent

NOTE.—This Form is to be transmitted to the Department of State, with the blanks properly filled, at the close of every year, in order that the information may be communicated to Congress, as required by law. The amounts are to be given in American currency, and the total amount to be stated.

QUARTERLY RETURN AND STATEMENT OF FEES received on account of Vessels for Official Servi

No.	Date of Arrival. Month.	Day.	Name of Vessel	Burden. Tons.	Crews. Inward. No. Am's.	No. For's.	Outward. No. Am's.	No. For's.	Discharged. No.	Am't.	Shipped. No.	Am't.	Tonnage Fees. Dolls.	Cts.	Noting Marine Protest. Dolls.	Extending Marine Protest. Dolls.	Cts.	Issuing Warrants of Survey on vessels, hatches, cargo and stores, or either. No.	Dolls.	Authenticating Copies of— Notes of Marine Protests. No.	Dolls.	Extended Marine Protests. No.	Dolls.	Call, Warrant, and Report of Survey on vessels, hatches, cargo and stores, or either. No.	Dolls.	Cts.	Letters, inventories, advertisements, accounts of sales of vessels, cargo, stores, or other documents. No.	Dolls.	Cts.	Authenticating Copies of— Report of Survey on vessels, hatches, cargo and stores, or either. No.	Dolls.
1864																															
			O. C. Clary	248 47	8	0	8	1					248	2.00																		
1	Jany	12	N. Louisa Miser	370 81	9	0	9	1			1	50	370																		
2	"	17	Mariposa	298 09	7	0	6	0	1	50			298																		
3	"	24	Lena Thurlow	381 12	8	0	8	0					381																		
4	"	"	Arizona	563 13	11	0	11	0					563																		
5	"	27	J. K. Milton	405 2	10	0	10	0					405																		
6	"	"	Don Quijote	425 28	9	0	9	0					425									1	8.50								
7	"	29	Cynthia Hobby	191 63	5	0	5	0					191	2.00																	
8	"	"	M. C. Dart	186 24	6	0	6	0					187	20																	
9	Febry	12	Acacia	327 14	10	0	10	0					327																		
10	"	10	Wanorsky	—	—	—	—	—					—	—																	
11	"	27	Eliza White	411 51	9	0	9	0					412																		
12	"	28	Cadboni	In port	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"																		
13	"	"	Brig Hinckley	191 56	6	0	6	0					192																		
14	March	7	Star	314 43	9	0	9	0					315																		
15	"	8	James McGaugan	In port	"	"	"	"	"	"																					
16	"	"	Wm. M. Jordick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"																					
17	"	"	Wingfield	"	"	"	"	"	"	"																					
18	"	11	Evan P. Fiske	"	"	"	"	"	"	"																					
19	"	18	Isaac Rich	"	"	"	"	"	"	"																					
20	"	22	Thos. J. Frazier	"	"	"	"	"	"	"																					
21	"	23	Redwood	"	"	"	"	"	"	"																					
22	"	25	Ida McKay	"	"	"	"	"	"	"																					
23	"	"	Angelia	"	"	"	"	"	"	"																					
24	"	26	Minnie Butler	"	"	"	"	"	"	"																					
25	"	"	Nicola	"	"	"	"	"	"	"																					
26	"	30	C. S. Evans	"	"	"	"	"	"	"																					
					315 96	147	0	106	1	1	0.50	1	0.50	43	14	16.00						1	8.50								

Translation

I, Don José Antonio dela Peña Gonzalez y Mujica, Marine Notary Public for San Juan de los Remedios and jurisdiction, appointed by the Comandant General of the Naval Station at Havana

Do hereby certify that the foregoing document subscribed by Mr Wade Stone U. S Consular Agent at this port, is true and faithful, and his signature thereto, is genuine and entitled to full faith and credence -

Given at Caibarien, Cuba, port of San Juan de los Remedios the 31st March 1867

(Signed) Jose Antonio de la Peña.

[Form No. 44. Quarterly Statement of Fees.]

the United States Consulate at San Juan de los Remedios, from the 1st January, to the 31st March, 1867, inclusive.

Signatures to—			Certificates—									Recording Documents in Consular Records.			Filing Documents in Consulate.			Letters to authorities, seal and signatures of Consuls to clearance and papers, roll; bill of health, &c.			Orders to send, and release men from prison.			Acknowledgments of Masters or Merchants to bottomry bonds, bills of sale, and other instruments of writing.			Declarations and oaths of Masters to ship's bills, inventories, &c.			Total of Fees received on account of this vessel.		Date of Clearance.		Remarks.
No.	Dolls.	Cts.	To Crew List and Shipping Articles; of desertions, deaths, and of protected American seamen.			Debenture, invoices, currency, ownership, advertisements on bottomry, sale of vessel, cargo, &c.			Deviation from voyage, cancelling ship's register, appointing new master, sea letter, consul's decision and award on conduct of crew, &c.																										
			No.	Dolls.	Cts.	No.	Dolls.	Cts.	No.	Dolls.	Cts.	No.	Dolls.	Cts.	No.	Dolls.	Cts.	No.	Dolls.	Cts.	No.	Dolls.	Cts.	No.	Dolls.	Cts.	No.	Dolls.	Cts.	No.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Month.	Day.	
						2	500											1	200											1148		January	23	
						1	250											1	200											870		Febry	5	
						1	250											1	200											798		"	14	
						2	500											1	200											1091		"	20	
						1	250											1	200											1013		"	18	
						7	3000											1	200											3605		"	23	
						1	250											1	200											1725		March	2d	
						2	500											1	200											1091		"	6	
						3	1000											1	200											1587		Feby	21	
						1	250											1	200											777		"	28	
						[illegible]												[illegible]												[illegible]		"	13	
						1	250											1	200											862		March	26	
																																		In port
						1	250											1	200											642		"	26	
						1	250											2	600											1165		"	26	
																																		In port
																																		"

QUARTERLY RETURN AND STATEMENT OF FEES received on account of Vessels for Official Servi

No.	Date of Arrival.		Name of Vessel	Burden.	Crews.								Tonnage Fees.		Noting Marine Protest.	Extending Marine Protest.		Issuing Warrants of Survey on vessels, hatches, cargo and stores, or either.		Authenticating Copies of—										Authenticating
					Inward.		Outward.		Discharged.		Shipped.									Notes of Marine Protests.		Extended Marine Protests.		Call, Warrant, and Report of Survey on vessels, hatches, cargo and stores, or either.			Letters, inventories, advertisements, accounts of sales of vessels, cargo, stores, or other documents.			Report of Survey on vessels, hatches, cargo and stores, or either.	
	Month.	Day.		Tons.	No. Am'n.	No. For'n.	No. Am'n.	No. For'n.	No.	Am't.	No.	Am't.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Cts.	No.	Dolls.	No.	Dolls.	No.	Dolls.	No.	Dolls.	Cts.	No.	Dolls.	Cts.	No	Dolls.

Return of Fees

San Juan delos Remedios

$192.64

March 31st 1867

Isaac Stone

U. S. Consular Agent

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1867

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Stamford Conn June 6. 1867

Hon F. W. Seward
Asistant Secy of State
Washington D. C.

Sir I have the honn to hans-
mit accounts for postage, ~~X~~
boat hire Stationery & and
cent at the Consulate Genral
of the United States at Havana
from April 1st to April 26th 1867
both inclusive On the 26th
of April my connection with
the office ceased and on the
27th every thing was turned over
to Vice Consul Genral Savage
Will you have these accounts
audited and if found correct
passed to my credit at the
Treasury

I am With sentiments of respect
Your Obedient Servant
William J. Minor
late U.S. Consul Genral
at Havana

DEPT. OF STATE
Recd JUN 11

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1867

Stamford Conn June 6. 1867

Hon F. W. Seward
Assistant Secy of State
Washington D. C

Sir Herewith are sent returns of "Arrivals and Departures of "American Vessels" form 14 and of "Navigation and Commerce" form 128 at the United States Consulate General at Havana for the quarter ending March 31. 1867

These with other accounts transmitted by me from Stamford to the Department of State, have been sent to me here in order that they might be looked on and signed

I have the honor to be
Most Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
William J Ulmer
Late U. S. Consul General
at Havana

Accounts forwarded
U. S. Consulate General
Havana
William J. Ulmer
late Consul General
Jan (4) Sadlerzuca

Bridge Patent Office
Washington and Mail to
Brunswick Me
25 1867 Bottle in Chest

Recd

No. 316

Consulate Genl of the United States

Havana June 8th 1867. I can not see E.P.S.

Hon.ble William H. Seward Wm J. Smith

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I enclose herewith the protest of the master and supercargo of the American Schr Amelia. The so called Imperial war vessels "Mosquito" and "Salazar Ilarregui" are still here. and I have been informed that Mr Carballo, the Imperial Consul has about 140,000 pounds of gun powder on hand which he intends to send to Veracruz by those vessels. The news we have from that place is that the liberals will soon be in possession. Campeachy is now in the hands of the liberals. Roca, the man who captured the Amelia went to Veracruz on the french Steamer "France".

U.S. Consulate Genl
Havana
William J. Smith
late Cons. Genl

Returns of arrivals & clearances of American Vessels & Tonnage for month ending March 31. 1867

Mr Hoffman, the Mexican Commercial Agent, leaves today for New York. He has entrusted to my care the protection of Mexican citizens.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obt Servant
Tho. Savage
V. Consul Gen

Antonio Hoffman y Urquia Agente Comercial de
la Republica Mejicana en la Habana.

Certifico: que con fecha Veinte y uno del corriente
se me ha presentado un escrito, que con el acuerdo
que le recayó, dice lo siguiente:-
Secundino Bobadilla, Capitan de la goleta mejicana
'Amelia' y Juan Blanes, sobrecargo de dicha buque
ante Vd exponemos;- Que el dia once de Mayo del
presente año salimos con el referido buque de
Belize para el puerto de la Laguna, con un car-
gamento de mercancias consignado à los Sres
Gutierrez y Compañia, y embarcado por los Señores
W. Guild y Compañia del primer puerto: Que el
dia Trece sobre la punta sur de la plaza de Cozumel
encontramos un Paz. que navegaba en vuelta en-
contrada, estando cerca de nosotros, izó un gallar-
dete mejicano y tiró un cañonazo con bala é in-
mediatamente llamó al Capitan Bobadilla con sus
papeles, lo que se hizo, y mientras se hallaba yo
abordo destacó un bote con cinco hombres armados:
uno que se llamaba guarda y otro que se decia prác-
tico. Despues de regresar à bordo de mi buque supe
que este ultimo se habia hecho cargo del timon,
le pregunté que conducta era la que estaba obser-
vando, á lo que contestó: que tenia órden de llevar-
nos al fondeadero de la Isla, lo que unido á la fuerza
armada, no tuve mas remedio que obedecer. Ya fon-
deados en la Isla, llegó poco despues el
Paz. que nos habia cometido tan gran atropello,
nos impusimos por los mismos de abordo ser el Sa-
lazar Ilarregui de la Escuadrilla Imperial que no tie-
niendo fuerza donde ir, iba á refugiarse á Belize, por
temor de caer en manos de la flotilla Republicana-

que lo perseguia. Luego que fondió el buque imperial, pase luego abordo acompañado del sobrecargo, y me encontré con un Sr. Rosa, que decia ser Administrador de la Aduana de Sisal, y que iba á registrar el buque, por sospechas de contrabando.- Le manifestamos la ilegalidad del procedimiento, pues que si tenia sospecha debia custodiarnos al puerto de nuestro destino y entregarnos á las autoridades constituidas, unicas que podian proceder á un reconocimiento.- que abordo de un buque y á cierta recibi legua de su oficina, no le era con derecho de ejercer sus funciones, pues las Aduanas no andaban ambulantes y que allí no era visto un simple pasajero, conociendole estar abordo por motivo de los acontecimientos politicos. Nos contestó, que hacia lo que debia y que daria cuenta de su conducta á quien debia darsela, y que tenia la fuerza necesaria para hacerse obedecer. Contestacion digna de un corsario del Imperio ó mas bien dicho, de un pirata, pues solo estos pueden hacer imperar la fuerza en alta mar. Despues de una larga conferencia en que matematicamente le probamos la ilegalidad de su hecho y la falta cometido con nosotros le manifestamos, que ya que obraba con funciones de Administrador de Aduanas, y que él solo la representaba á cierta recibi legua sin ningun empleado á en lado que la Ley de Aranceles vigente, nos concede el plazo de doce horas utiles para anotar nuestro manifiestos pues teniamos abordo algunos efectos que se habia embarcado á ultima hora, estando listos los papeles, y que debiamos hacerlo en el puerto de nuestro destino. Le rogó á darnos el amparo de la ley, cosa mas notoria, que tenia-

facultades para hacer lo que creyese conveniente.
Desde aquel momento comprendiamos que habíamos caido en manos de un pirata y que
temíamos que quedarnos á merced de él, y sometidos al imperio de la fuerza y de la arbitrariedad
No regresamos á nuestro buque lamentando nuestra situación, y al día siguiente muy temprano
y á pesar de la negativa que nos había hecho el
Señor Roca le presentamos una Nota de los efectos
que teníamos abordo, firmada por el capitan
y para que la anotase en el Manifiesto General
Este Señor Roca recojió la Nota. Poco rato despues
atracó á nuestro costado el buque referido y empezó
á trasbordar á su bordo nuestro cargamento, abriendo bucales de boca, cajas de mercancias y
estropeando el cargamento. Registró todo confrontando el Manifiesto con la Nota presentado, y
no encontró nada de contrabando. Volvió á meter
de nuevo la carga á nuestro buque, menos los
efectos de la Nota que se reservó á bordo de su buque,
Es de advertir que la mayor parte eran encargos
que la tripulacion llevaba para sus familias, y en que todas las Aduanas se toleran á ser
les hace pagar el derecho si es algo exajerado. Despues de este nuevo atentado que realmente un Gobierno que se llama de orden y garantías, nunca
creimos que tubiera Agentes semejantes, pasamos
de nuevo á su bordo y le manifestamos que los
intereses que estaban á nuestro cargo se estaban
perjudicando y que ya bastantes tropelías se
habian cometido, que nos dejase seguir viaje y
que se tenía desconfianza, nos siguiese las aguas
hasta el puerto de nuestro destino. Lo que nos
contestó fue:- Como voy á dejarle á Ud seguir viaje -

cuando la Laguna ha caido en poder de los libe-
rales. Que culpa tengo yo de ese - le dije: La Laguna
es un puerto habilitado y puedo tratar con él,
Despues de mil observaciones, lo unico que se pudo
conseguir era que por la mañana recobraria. Todas
estas acontecimientos tuvieron lugar con una escolta
á bordo de doce hombres armados y la presa de á doce
del buque pirata abocada á nosotros, y que en la
misma tarde de nuestra llegada habia hecho
cargar con bala y metralla para amedrentarnos
Pasamos la noche con el pirata al costado y la
escolta abordo. Al amanecer del dia siguiente pa-
samos de nuevo á bordo á ver á Roca que nos mani-
festó, que habia resuelto dejarnos en la Isla de
Cozumel con toda la tripulacion, y que él llevaria
el buque á Pical á donde le conviniese, dando cu-
enta al Gobierno de sus operaciones, y entregando
el cargamento á sus dueños. Fuera de nuestro alcan-
ce estaba semejante resolucion; á lo cual le
respondiamos que solo dejariamos nuestro buque
por la fuerza y de ninguna otro modo; que él
nos consideraba culpables que nos consignase
á un tribunal, y que ni él ni nadie tenia
facultades para obrar de ese modo. Mil y mas
observaciones le hicimos sobre su particular y
por mas razonamientos lógicas que le pusimos
el Señor Roca se apeó en su resolucion. Temimos
de una traicion y siendo ya resolucion tomada
pasamos a bordo de nuestro buque con la firme
resolucion de no salir de nuestro buque sino
por la fuerza. A la tarde del mismo dia vin-
cieron cuatro hombres mar armados notificán-
donos la órden de salir de á bordo. No señor; fué
la única contestacion. Mandó el oficial á —

agentes de Roca colar bayonetas, y si á ésto latazes
no salíamos las puntas de las bayonetas nos
le harían hacer. No nos habíamos de dejar
matar, é inmediatamente á empujones y en
los términos mas inhumanos fuimos ar-
rojados a la playa de la Isla de Cozumel, sin
recursos de ninguna clase y abandonados á
nuestra propia suerte Algunos dias pasamos
en la playa viviendo de una presa que proporcionó
que despues nos mandaron dejar en tierra
así pasamos unos dias hasta el diez y nueve
del corriente en que el vapor Imperial Mosquito
que venía recogiendo leña para venirse á la
Habana á refugiarse por no tener puerto donde
regresar por estar la Escuadrilla Republicana
en los cortes de Yucatan. Manifestamos nues-
tra situacion al Comandante y nos condujo
á este puerto. Aquí el Consul le manifestamos
lo que nos ha pasado para protestar como pro-
protestamos. Una Dos Tres y cuantas veces el
derecho nos conceda, contra el Señor Roca
contra el Comandante del buque imperial
personal y pecuniariamente contra todos los
daños, perjuicios, menoscabos y deterioros su-
fridos en la embarcacion, contra la tropelías
cometidas en nuestras personas y las de la
tripulacion protestando decir verdad y pi-
diendo á V. se sirva librarnos el correspondiente
testimonio de esta protesta para los usos
que nos convenga.

Habana Mayo 21 de 1867. (Firmado) J. Bobadilla
(firmado) Juan Clauriel.

Acuerdo.- Por presentado, espídase el certificado
que solicitan. (firmado) A. Hoffman y Urquia-

Agente Comercial de la República Mejicana
Y en cumplimiento de lo mandado y para
los efectos que haya lugar, expido el presente
en la Habana á treinta de Mayo de mil
ocho cientos cuenta y siete

(firmado) A. Hoffman y Magnia

Agente comercial de la
República Mejicana

Copy Translation

Antonio Hoffman y Urquia Commercial Agent of the Mexican Republic at Havana. I Certify: that on the 21st inst. a paper writing was presented to me which together with the decree thereupon issued says as follows:

Secundino Bobadilla master of the Mexican Schr "Amelia" and Juan Clauvel supercargo of the said vessel, to you state; that on the 11th of May of the present year, we sailed with the above named vessel from Belize, bound to the port of Laguna with a cargo of merchandize consigned to Mesrs Gutierrez y Cia, and shipped by Mesrs W. Guild y Cia of the first named port: that on the 13th being off the southern point of the beach of Cozumel we met a pilot boat sailing on a course opposite to ours and she being near us hoisted a Mexican pinant and fired a shotted gun and immediately summoned Captain Bobadilla with his papers. which summons was obeyed, and whilst he was on board she sent off a boat with five armed men one of whom called himself a guard and -

the other a pilot. After his return on-
board of his own vessel he learned that
the latter had taken charge of the helm
and being asked what he meant by such
conduct, he replied that he had orders
to take us to the anchorage of the Island,
which added to the presence of the armed
force, there was no other course but to obey.
Shortly after we were at anchor at the Island,
the pilot boat that had committed such
an outrage against us arrived; we ac-
certained by her own men that she was
the "Salazar Marequi" of the Imperial
Flotilla, which having no post to go to
was on the way to seek refuge at Belize
from fear of falling into the hands of
the Republican flotilla that was pur-
suing her, as soon as the Imperial
vessel had come to anchor, the Captain
accompanied with the supercargo re-
paired on board of her, and found a Señor
Roca, who called himself Administrator
of the Customs at Sisal, and who was go-
ing to search the vessel for suspicion
of her being engaged in contraband -

represented to him the illegality of the proceedings, for if he had suspicion he should take us in custody to the port of our destination, and deliver us to the constituted authorities who were the only ones who could proceed to an examination; and on board of a vessel and 120 leagues from his office we did not think he had a right to exercise his functions for Custom Houses are not ambulatory, and that there he was merely a passenger, and it was convenient for him to be on board on account of political events. He answered us - that he was doing what he ought to, that he would account for his conduct to the proper authority, and that he had the necessary force to make himself obeyed. - An answer worthy of a servant of the Empire (or to say better, of a pirate, as only such can give to force supremacy on the high seas. After a long conference, at which we clearly and distinctly proved to him the illegality of his acts, and the outrage committed -

against me, we stated to him, that as
much as he was discharging the fun-
ctions of Administrator of Customs by
himself only without any other em-
ployee at his side and at a distance of
120 leagues, the existing Customs reg-
ulations grant us the term of twelve
working hours to make additions to
our manifest as we had on board some
effects which had been shipped at the
last moment after the vessels papers
were ready, and we had to make such
addition at the port of our destination
He refused to give us the protection of
the law without any cause, and said
he had powers to do whatever he
thought proper. From that moment
we became convinced that we had
fallen into the hands of a pirate, that
we had to remain at his mercy, and
subjected to the rule of force and arbi-
trariness. We returned to our vessel
lamenting our situation, and on the
following day very early notwithstan-
ding we had been refused permission -

by Señor Roca we, produced to him a
note of the effects that we had on board,
signed by the Captain, in order to have
it added to the General Manifest. This
note Señor Roca took. Shortly after the a-
fore mentioned vessel hauled close to
our side, and commenced to transfer
our cargo to herself, opening crates of
crockery, boxes of merchandise and in-
specting the cargo, she examined every-
thing collating the manifest with
the note presented, and found nothing
contraband, she then returned to our
vessel the cargo. less the effects appear-
ing on the note which was retained on
board of the captor. It is to be observed that
they were in their greater part little pres-
ents and things which the crew were
carrying to their families, which are
tolerated in all Custom Houses or if in
to large quantities the duties upon
them are exacted, after this new out-
rage which really we could not believe
that a Government calling itself of order
and garantias, could have such agents-

We went again on board of the other vessel and we stated that the interests confided to our charge were suffering, and that we had been subjected to more than sufficient outrage - to let us prosecute our voyage and if they had any mistrust to follow us to the port of our destination to which Peña Rosa answered. "How am I to let you prosecute your voyage, when Laguna has gone into possession of the Liberales," and what have I got to do with it," said the captain Laguna is a port of entry and I can trade with it. After a thousand observations, all that we could obtain from him was that he would decide in the morning. All these things took place with a guard on board of twelve armed men and a twelve pounder piece of the piratical vessel pointed at us, which had been loaded on the same afternoon of our arrival with ball and canister to fright. on us. We passed the night with the pirate at our side, and a guard on board. At day break we again went to see Peña

and he stated to us that he had resolv-
ed to leave us at the Island of Cozumel
with all the crew, and that he would carry
the vessel to Sisal & wherever it suited
him; reporting to the Government his
operations and delivering the cargo to
its owners. Such a resolution was beyond
our comprehension. We answered thereto
that we would leave our vessel only when
we were compelled by force and not other-
wise, that if he considered us culpable
to consign us to a court, and that neither
he or any one else had authority to act
in that manner. We made a thousand
and more observations upon this matter,
but for all the sound reasonings laid
before him by us, Señor Roca ~~and~~ did
not change his resolution. Fearing
another outrage and the resolution be-
ing already taken we returned on board
of our vessel with the firm determination
of not leaving her unless compelled by
force to do so; On the afternoon of the same
day four armed men came conveying
to us the order to leave the vessel. No Sir!

was the only answer. The officer or agent of Roca ordered bayonets fixed, and if the butts of the guns did not force us out, the points of the bayonets would. We could not allow ourselves to be killed, and immediately with violence and in the most inhumane manner we were thrown upon the beach, south of the Island of Cozumel, without receiver of any kind and abandoned to our fate. We passed some days upon the beach living upon a few provisions which afterwards they ordered to be landed, until the 19th of the present month on which the Imperial steamer "Orizaba" arrived. She was picking up men for the purpose of coming to Havana for refuge as she had not port to return to, the Republican flotilla being on the coast of Yucatan. We stated our situation to the commanding officer, and he brought us to this port. Herein we give your citizen Consul what has occurred to us for the purpose once, twice, three times and as many other times as required by law of protesting as we do hereby protest against Señor Roca, against the commander-

of the Imperial vessel personally, and pecuniarily for all damages injuries, loses and detriments sustained by the vessel, for all the outrages committed against our persons and those of the crew, and we asseverate that we speak truth, and request you to issue us an authenticated copy of this protest for the uses that may be convenient to us.

Havana May 21st 1867. (Signed) J. Zobadilla (signed) Juan Blanch = Decree = admitted and certificate called for be issued (signed) A. Hoffman y Urquia. Commercial Agent of the Mexican Republic. And in fulfillment of the above and for the effects that may be proper I issue these presents at Havana on the 20th of May 1867

(Signed) A Hoffman y Urquia
Commercial Agent of the Mexican Republic.

Enclosure with
despatch No 316.

No 1

Havana
30 June 1867

Translation of a
Protest -

Received Inclosure sent to Treasury June 17/ Mr J. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE
RECEIVED
JUN 15 1867

No 317 acknd 21

Consulate Gen.l of the United States
Havana June 8.th 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I beg leave to call your attention to the accompanying copy of the official Gazette of this Government, which contains the rates of duty to be exacted from and after the 1.st Prox.o upon the merchandise therein named, upon being imported in this Island.

The new tariff of imports will go into operation on the first (1st) day of July Prox.o

I am, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obt Servt
Tho.s Savage
U.S. Consul Gen.l

Received

Act - Slave trade

No 318.

DEPT. OF STATE
Recd July 13.

Consulate Genl of the United States
Havana June 8th 1867. ans July 13.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

The accompanying printed slip gives the proclamation of the Governor General of Cuba, the object of which is to put an end to the African slave trade. There is no doubt that the old traffickers intended to bring some cargoes of negroes from Africa. they, and their friends are very much enraged with General Manzano.

The document was issued at a late hour yesterday, for which reason I am unable to send you a translation of it by the Steamer of today.

There is a rumor that a cargo of slaves has been landed recently,

in which Zulueta, Baró & others are interested. the place where the landing occurred has not been named to me. I will endeavor to ascertain if there is any foundation for the report.

I have the honor to be Sir, with great respect Your Obt servant.

Thos. Savage
U.S. Consul

Gobierno y Capitania general de la Siempre Fiel Isla de Cuba.

Don Joaquin del Manzano y Manzano, Gobernador Capitan general de la Isla de Cuba.

Al tomar posesion del mando superior de esta Isla en el mes de noviembre último manifesté mi propósito de perseguir con mano fuerte el tráfico de negros bozales que rechazan de consuno altos preceptos morales y los verdaderos intereses del Estado; y cuando se debia creer que nadie pensaria ya en empresas tan reprobadas por la ley, la razon y la humanidad, el pais sabrá con asombro que aun hay hombres, aunque pocos por fortuna, que mal avenidos con el órden y faltos de todo sentimiento de honor, delicadeza y patriotismo, tratan de lanzarse de nuevo á la ventura con su criminal comercio, perturbando la tranquilidad de este suelo, sin importarles las complicaciones que pueden sobrevenir por el quebrantamiento de los tratados internacionales y la inseguridad que sus intentonas producen en una parte de la propiedad de esta Isla.

Para impedir que lleven á efecto sus miserables especulaciones, he resuelto adoptar cuantas medidas sean necesarias, sin detenerme ningun obstáculo que pueda paralizar la accion enérgica de mi autoridad y el uso de las facultades extraordinarias que me están concedidas para los casos en que se comprometa la tranquilidad de la tierra; y considerando que si la introduccion de negros bozales es, sí no imposible, por lo ménos muy difícil sin la absoldta indiferencia ó negligencia de las autoridades y funcionarios que por considerarse no obligados á ocuparse de la persecucion de este delito se creen exentos de coadyuvar á su descubrimiento, como es tambien imposible sin la complicidad de los dueños, arrendatarios ó encargados de las fincas por donde pasen los bozales, es llegado ya el caso de exigir á todos la responsabilidad para que unos y otros sufran las consecuencias de su complicidad, omision ó apatía.

De acuerdo, pues, con el Comandante general de Marina de este Apostadero y el Regente de la Real Audiencia por la parte que les corresponde, he determinado lo siguiente:

Artículo 1º Los Gobernadores y Tenientes Gobernadores luego que por los indicios que generalmente preceden tengan conocimiento de que se prepara el desembarco de una expedicion de negros bozales en su jurisdiccion ó en otra inmediata, me participarán quienes son las personas que crean conniventes y los motivos en que se fundan; expresando el domicilio de las que residan fuera de su jurisdiccion, y harán conducir á esta capital á mi disposicion las que se hallen en su distrito, para señalar á unas y otras el punto de residencia que crea conveniente ó relegarlas de la Isla segun sus antecedentes y circunstancias. Al mismo tiempo me participarán si hay motivo para sospechar que alguna autoridad ó funcionario público puede tener noticia de los actos que se refieren á la expedicion y no dá el aviso oportuno de cuanto sepa, para dictar su inmediata suspension ó seperacion; y si algun buque ó embarcacion costera infunde sospecha de estar vigilando la costa para comunicar noticias á los negreros ó facilitar de cualquier otra manera la introduccion de su criminal contrabando, lo pondrán en conocimiento de la autoridad de marina ó comandante de buque de guerra mas inmediato para que se proceda á su detencion y lo demás que corresponda, dándome al mismo tiempo parte detallado.

Artículo 2º En el caso de que se realice un desembarco de bozales, todas las autoridades de gobierno y administracion, militares, de marina y judiciales, de cualquiera clase y categoría del distrito donde se haya efectuado ó por donde transitase el todo ó parte de la expedicion, serán desde luego separadas gubernativamente y reemplazadas en sus destinos, sin perjuicio de la responsabilidad que les resulte en los procedimientos á que todas quedarán sujetas.

Artículo 3º Los dueños ó arrendatarios, y en su ausencia los Administradores, mayorales ó encargados de las fincas en que se verifique un alijo ó por donde transiten los bozales, serán conducidos á esta capital á mi disposicion, para ser confinados al punto que designe fuera de esta Isla, sin consideracion á clase ó posicion social y sin perjuicio de lo que contra ellos resulte en la causa que se instruya.

Artículo 4º Las autoridades y funciona-

considerando que si [illegible] la introduccion de negros bozales es, [illegible]al no imposible, por lo ménos muy difícil [illegible] sin la absoldta indiferencia ó negligencia [illegible] de las autoridades y funcionarios que por [illegible]onsiderarse no obligados á ocuparse de [illegible]a persecucion de este delito se creen exentos de coadyuvar á su descubrimiento, como es tambien imposible sin la complicidad de los dueños, arrendatarios ó encargados de las fincas por donde pasen los bozales, es llegado ya el caso de exigir á todos la responsabilidad para que unos y otros sufran las consecuencias de su complicidad, omision ó apatía.

De acuerdo, pues, con el Comandante general de Marina de este Apostadero y el Regente de la Real Audiencia por la parte que les corresponde, he determinado lo siguiente:

Artículo 1º Los Gobernadores y [illegible]enientes Gobernadores luego que por los [illegible]dicios que generalmente preceden [illegible]egan conocimiento de que se prepara el [illegible] desembarco de una expedicion de negr[illegible] bozales en su jurisdiccion ó en otra in[illegible]mediata, me participarán quienes son l[illegible] personas que crean conniventes y los [illegible]motivos en que se fundan; expresando el [illegible]omicilio de las que residan fuera de su [illegible]jurisdiccion, y harán conducir á esta cap[illegible]al á mi disposicion las que se hallen [illegible] su distrito, para señalar á unas y otras el punto de residencia que crea conveniente ó relegarlas de la Isla segun sus antecedentes y circunstancias. Al mismo tiempo me participarán si hay motivo para sospechar que alguna autoridad ó funcionario público puede tener noticia de los actos que se refieren á la expedicion y no dá el aviso oportuno de cuanto sepa, para dictar su inmediata suspension ó seperacion; y si algun buque ó embarcacion costera infunde sospecha de estar vigilando la costa para comunicar noticias á los negreros ó facilitar de cualquier otra manera la introduccion de su criminal contrabando, lo pondrán en conocimiento de la autoridad de marina ó comandante de buque de guerra mas inmediato para que se proceda á su detencion y lo demás que corresponda, dándome al mismo tiempo parte detallado.

Artículo 2º En el caso de que se realice un desembarco de bozales, todas las autoridades de gobierno y administracion, militares, de marina y judiciales, de cualquiera clase y categoría del distrito donde se haya efectuado ó por donde transitase el todo ó parte de la expedicion, serán desde luego separadas gubernativamente y reemplazadas en sus destinos, sin perjuicio de la responsabilidad que les resulte en los procedimientos á que todas quedarán sujetas.

Artículo 3º Los dueños ó arrendatarios, y en su ausencia los Administradores, mayorales ó encargados de las fincas en que se verifique un alijo ó por donde transiten los bozales, serán conducidos á esta capital á mi disposicion, para ser confinados al punto que designe fuera de esta Isla, sin consideracion á clase ó posicion social y sin perjuicio de lo que contra ellos resulte en la causa que se instruya.

Artículo 4º Las autoridades y funcionarios públicos y los particulares que de cualquier modo contribuyan á la denuncia ó aprehension de una expedicion de bozales, quedan exentos de la responsabilidad y penas que marcan los artículos anteriores.

Artículo 5º Toda persona que se encuentre en la finca en que se suponga han pasado ó existan los bozales, y no pertenezca á ella, será detenida sin tener en cuenta los documentos de policía que presente; y, considerándosele sospechosa de cómplice ó encubridora de la expedicion, se le conducirá á esta capital á mi disposicion para la providencia que estime conveniente.

Artículo 6º Aun cuando no llegue á verificarse el alijo de bozales, tan luego como por los datos que se reunan se adquiera el convencimiento de quienes son los autores y principales cómplices de este delito, se les expulsará de esta Isla por haber intentado burlar la ley y la vigilancia de las autoridades, y causado la perturbacion y alarma en varios distritos, dando lugar á estas medidas extraordinarias.

Habana, 6 de Junio de 1867.—*Joaquin del Manzano.*"

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana June 8th 1867
Thos. Savage. V. C. G.
No 318
One Enclosure
Rec.

Proclamation of Capt. Genl of Cuba against Slave trade Schemes on foot to bring Africans

Copy sent to agent of Prop. July 3rd /

(Translation.)

Government and Captaincy General of the Ever Faithful Island of Cuba.

Don Joaquin del Manzano y Manzano, Governor Captain General of the Island of Cuba.

On assuming the supreme command of this Island in the month of november last, I expressed my determination to suppress the traffic in african negroes, an offense alike repugnant to the high moral precepts and true interests of the State; and now, when it would be supposed that no one would think of engaging in an undertaking so thoroughly condemned by law, reason and humanity, the country will learn with astonishment, that men yet live, though fortunately their number is small, who, with no respect

for order, and wanting in every sentiment of honor, shame and patriotism, are attempting to renew the guileful trade, to the great disturbance of the country's quiet, regardless of the consequences that might supervene from infraction of international treaties, and the insecurity their heinous intentions would cause in much of the property in this Island.

To prevent such contemptible speculations from being carried out, I have determined to adopt all necessary measures; without being deterred by any obstacle that might paralize the energetic action of my authority, and the exercise of the official power I posess in cases where the tranquility of the country is concerned; and, considering that the importation of african negroes would be difficult, if not impossible, were it not for the absolute indifference or negligence of the authorities and functionaries, who do not

consider themselves obliged to prosecute this offence, any more than to aid in its detection, and equally impossible without the complicity of owners renters or managers of estates through which the imported negroes have to pass, the time has come for us to let all know that both parties must suffer the consequences of their complicity omission or apathy.

Therefore, in concert with the Commandant General of the Squadron in this Naval Station, and with the Regent of the Real Audiencia, each within his jurisdiction, I have decreed as follows:—

Article First. All Governors and Lieutenant Governors, whenever they hear of an intended debarcation of imported negroes in their jurisdiction, or in one adjoining, from reports that generally precede such cases, they shall inform one of the persons they suspect of complicity in the crime, giving reasons for their suspicion,

and shall give the domicil of those liv-
ing without their jurisdiction, and
shall have those residing in their district
brought to this capital and placed at
my disposal, to be sent to some con-
venient place of safety, or sent out
of the Island, according to their an-
tecedents and the evidence against them.
They will also inform me if they have
reason to suspect any official or public
functionary of having a knowledge of
such misdemeanors and not revealing
it, so that he may be suspended
or deposed; and if any vessel or
coasting craft is suspected of watch-
ing for officers, in order to report to
the slave traders, or to facilitate in
any manner their criminal smug-
ling, it shall be reported to the naval
authorities or to the commander of
the nearest vessel of war, that they
may proceed to its detention and ex-
amination, giving me at the same
time a full report of the proceps.

Article Second. In case a debar-

cation of strange negroes is effected, all the government and administrative authorities, military naval and judicial, of every class and rank in the district where the debarcation took place, or through which the whole or a portion of the expedition passed, shall be immediately deprived of office, and others substituted, and they shall also be amenable to the laws for such cases made and provided.

Article Third. Owners and lessees, and in case of their absence, agents, overseers and managers of estates where the strange negroes were landed, or through which they passed, shall be brought to this capital and placed in my power, to be banished from the Island, without regard to their rank or social position, or hinderance to any prosecution they may be liable to.

Article Fourth. All authorities and public functionaries, as well as private individuals who contribute in any way to the prevention or

detection of a slaving expedition, shall be exempt from the responsability and penalty laid down in the foregoing articles.

Article Fifth. Every person found on the estate where strange negroes have stopped, or through which they are supposed to have passed, not belonging to the estate, shall be arrested, without regard to any papers of protection they may present; and if they are suspected of complicity in, or concealment of the expedition, such person shall be brought to me in the capital, to be disposed of according to law.

Article Sixth. Although the introduction of strange negroes may not have actually occurred, as soon as any persons are found out, who would be authors, principals or accomplices of the offence, they shall be expelled from the Island for having attempted to violate the law and deceive the vigilance of the authorities,

and for causing a disturbance and alarm in various districts, thus furnishing a motive for these measures of unusual severity.

Havana, 6th of June 1867.

Joaquin del Manzano.

Received

W. J. Smith

No. 319

U. S. Consulate General
Havana June 15th 1867.

Acknd July 25

Hon. William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Your despatches Nos 172 & 173 came to hand on last Wednesday (12th).

Mine No. 318 of the 8th mentioned a rumor rife in this city with reference to a recent landing of negroes from Africa. After diligent inquiry I am inclined to think that such a landing did not occur. But, there is good reason to believe that a cargo of Africans was landed a few days ago (probably on the 10th) at a place called "Esperanza", between "Candelaria" and "Consolacion del Norte" or in that vicinity. Mr Crawford, the Brit. Consul, being positively assured on his part that such is the fact, has written to the Captain General about it. The number of negroes landed is unknown

I understand the Captain General is advises that two cargoes of negroes were expected which incenses him very much, and brought out his edict of the last week. This document is certainly the strongest one that has ever been issued here against the abominable slave traders - and if carries faithfully into execution, will end the traffic General Manzano is the very man to see that it is carried out to the letter, if any one dares contravene it. But he will soon return to Spain, and there is no certainty as to the course his successor (whatever his official title) may deem proper to pursue. There are people yet here wicked and foolish enough to entertain the notion that slavery is a blessing both to the African and to this country - and there will always be those who are ready to supply the demand for filthy lucre with the assistance of the very ones whose duty it is to

discountenance and prevent it by all lawful means.

The vessels spoken of as expected with negroes, it is said, have been fitted out in Spain, one of them, a Bark, at Barcelona.

General Manzano has lately adopted measures giving full freedom to African negroes, captured and placed in the category of "Emancipados" - and other decrees have the object of making such emancipados free as soon as their apprenticeship has terminated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obt. Servant
Tho. Savage
H. Consul Gen.

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana June 15th/867
Thomas Savage. U.C.G.

No 919

No Enclosure

Rec'd.

A cargo of slaves landed.
another expected - means
to put down Nat traffic
to be adopted to free the
"Emancipados"—

Received copies

W. J. Smith

No. 320.

Consulate Gen.l of the United States
Havana June 17th 1867.

rec.d June 25

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

The despatches from our Consul at Veracruz, which are herewith transmitted, will no doubt furnish you the particulars relating to the visit of Gen.l Santa Anna, Ex-President of Mex.co, to that port, in the American Steamer Virginia, and his subsequent departure in the same ship. On her arrival at Sisal, in Yucatan, at about 3.30 P.M. of the 11th Inst. General Santa Anna sent some papers on Shore it is understood that those papers were of an insurrectionary character. Early the next morning the Virginia was surrounded by

three Mexican armed schooners with their guns pointed at her, and boarded by an officer and a file of soldiers, who forcibly took Santa Anna and his Secretary L. Vidal de Rivas on shore, notwithstanding that both the master of the Ship and Santa Anna protested against the act. The master, as he alleges, made known to the officer that Genl Santa Anna, had been placed onboard of his ship by Commander Roe of the U. S. Steamer Tacony to be conveyed to Havana or any other port out of Mexico. His allegations were disregarded by the Mexican officials, who threatened to fire into the steamer if she attempted to leave the port with those persons on board. other parties belonging to the General's suite who had landed were ordered to return to the Virginia.

The facts connected with the

arrest of Santa Anna and his Secretary.
appear in a protest made and sworn
to before me by Captain Deaken,
Mr Austin, the Purser, and Mr Sloan,
the first officer, of the Virginia, as there
was no Consul of the United States or
of any friendly nation at Sisal. a
copy of the protest Captain Deaken
takes with him to New York.

I have the honor, to be, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obt servant
Tho. Savage
Consul

U.S. Consulate Gen
Havana June 17th 1869
Thos Lava Jr. U.S.C.G.

No 520.

No Enclosure
Recd

Gen Acuna & his
Secretary - forcibly
removed from An-
ton Virginia by the
officials at Sisal Yu-
catan - protest of Captain
of the Ship.

Received

No 321

United States Consulate Gen.l
Havana June 17th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

Suspicions are reasonably entertained that the three masted Schooner "Numero Uno", under British flag, which sailed from this port at 5 A. M. of the 14th Inst. is intended to be employed in the slave trade. She is an American built vessel, registered at Belize, Honduras, owned by a Mr Henderson, residing in New York, the master is a Portuguese named Figueroa, probably what is called a paper Captain. the tonnage is about 209 tons American measurement, 169 tons, British. A person named Abril, a catalan, who is or has been a notorious slaver Captain went in the "Numero Uno". he is a tall, dark complexioned

man- another suspicious man whose name is said to be Duscovich, or something sounding like that, has likewise gone in her- the vessel was cleared at the British Consulate Genl., against the orders of the acting Consul Genl. Mr Crawford, for Matanzas in ballast on the 12th- She was cleared at the Havana Custom House for Boston, after 2 o'clock on the 13th, and as I said before went to sea very early the next morning.

It is understood and believed that Abril drew a Bill of Exchange on a House in Boston for 6000$ against a false Bill of Lading purporting to be for Sugar shipped by him on the "Numero Uno", which Bill of Exchange was accepted by the drawees in the belief that the shipment had been actually made.

The foregoing has been given me by the Brit. Cons. Genl. Mr Crawford.

With great respect Sir, Your Obt Servt

Thos. Savage
U. S.

Cobre

No. 321.

United States Consulate Genl
Havana June 17th 1867.

Hon William H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir

Suspicions are reasonably entertained that the three masted schooner "Xumeo Uno" under British flag which sailed from this at 5 a. m. of the 14th Inst is intended to be employed in the slave trade. She is an American built vessel registered at Belize Honduras, owned by a Mr Henderson, residing in New York, the master is a Portuguese named Figueroa, probably what is called a paper Captain - the tonnage is about 209 tons American Measurement 169 tons British. A person named Abril a catalan, who is or has been a notorious slaver Captain went in the "Xumeo Uno". he is a tall

Lake complexioned man. another suspicious man whose name is said to be Duncovich, or something sounding like that. has likewise gone in her- the vessel was cleared at the British Consulate Genl. against the order of the acting Consul Genl. Mr Crawford. for Matuzas in ballast on the 12th She was cleared at the Havana Custom House. for Boston. after 2 oclock. on the 10th. and as I said before went to sea very early the next morning. It is understood and believed that Abril drew a bill of exchange on a house in Boston, for 6000 $. against a false Bill of Lading purporting to be for sugar shipped by him on the "Xumeo Uno." which Bill of Exchange was accepted by the drawee in the belief that the shipment had been actualy made. The foregoing has been given me by the Brit. Consul Mr Crawford.

With great respect Sir

Your Obt. Servant

Tho Savage

U. S. C.

Rec'd

No 322

Ackd. 24

United States Consulate General
Havana June 17th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

We need for the use of this office a Ship's Daily Journal. also a pass and seal. The two we have are broken, or out of order. attempts have been made to repair them here, but the repairs have never proved of a lasting nature. I would feel under obligation if you will be so kind as to order a good, strong one to be sent out at as early a day as possible.

I am, Sir,
With profound respect
Your Obt Servt
Tho. Savage
U.S.C. G.

U. S. Consulate Gen
Havana June 7th 1867
Thos Savage. U. C. G.
No 322
Recd

A "Ships' Daily Journal"
and a Press & Seal
needed in the Consulate.

Received copied to copy Secretary.

No 323.

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America
Habana June 22nd 1867 ans. July 1/3

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

In my despatch No 320. I reported what occurred at Sisal respecting the forcible abduction of Gen.l Santa Anna from the American mail Steamer "Virginia". The Generals son, Don José Lopez de Santa Anna, paid me a visit on the day before yesterday, and handed me the accompanying communication with the request that I should lay it before the Government of the United States. He manifested a great deal of anxiety, and apprehension that his father might be put to death by his captors, or subjected to very harsh treatment.

No 1 Protest of Gen.l Sta Anna's Son.

You will notice that the paper bears no date, I have kept a copy-

of it - Mr Santa Anna has had the document published in the newspapers of this City.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obt Servant
Tho. Savage
U.S.

Señor Cónsul de los E.-Unidos de América en la Habana.

El infrascrito, hijo del Sr. general D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, tiene el honor de dirijirse á V. para protestar enérgicamente contra los atentados que acaban de cometerse en la bahia de Veracruz y en el puerto de Sisal en la persona del Sr. su Padre.

Consta de los documentos que se han publicado en esta capital, de las correspondencias privadas y de las relaciones verbales de los pasageros, que el Sr. general Santa Anna llegó al puerto de Veracruz el 3 del corriente mes á bordo del vapor Virginia, que enarbolaba la bandera norte-americana; y que mientras se decidia por las autoridades de aquella plaza si se le permitia ó no desembarcar, fué extraido á la fuerza del Virginia y llevado en calidad de preso al vapor de guerra delos Estados Unidos Facony, cuyo comandante no solo hizo personalmente la captura del Sr. general Santa Anna, sino que obligó á este á reembarcarse en el Virginia para ser conducido á la Habana ó los Estados Unidos.

Consta tambien que al tocar el Virginia en Sisal para tomar flete, se acercó á dicho vapor una escuadrilla de lanchas cañoneras, que se dice están al servicio del Sr Juarez, y el comandante de ellas Gomez, bajo la amenaza de hacer fuego en caso de resistencia, mandó quince hombres de infanteria que subieron armados á bordo del vapor, declararon preso al Sr. general Santa Anna, y se lo llevaron consigo.

No es objeto del infrascrito calificar el acto de la captura del Sr. su Padre ejercida á vista de su pais natal por el comandante del Facony.

se ha asegurado que dicho Señor envió á su gobierno la esplicacion de su conducta, y por injustificable que esta parezca, bueno será conocer los fundamentos en que se ha apoyado para formar el juicio correspondiente.

Pero no puedo pasar por alto el atento que se ha cometido frente á Sisal contra la persona del Sr. general Santa Anna. Este Señor, solo por navegar en vapor norte-americano nia derecho á contar con la proteccion de bandera de los Estados Unidos, sino que obligado por la fuerza á trasbordarse en el Virgi debia contarse como prisionero de aquella pública, mientras no se le devolviese la libertad, y en tal caracter ser conducido sano y salvo á lugar en que hubiera derecho para pedirle esplicaciones de su proceder, ó mas bien para satisfacerle por la tropelia contra él cometida.

Pero dejar estraer de un buque de los Estados Unidos al Sr. general Santa Anna por naturales enemigos, que se apresurarán ac á sacrificarlo á sus odios políticos; dejar sultar el pabellon de las estrellas por una da de piratas, son actos tan increibles, que no obtenerse pronta y eficar reparacion tales atentados, sospechará todo el mundo han sido consentidos ó premeditados por política hóstil al Sr. su Padre.

El infrascrito ausente de su pais hace de once años, sin haber tomado el mas leve participio en las convulsiones que durante esa poca lo han aflijido, sin afecciones ni odios por ninguno de los partidos que allí se disputan el poder, no se dirije á V, Sr. Cónsu

animado por ningun interes político, sino — por los nobles y legítimos sentimientos de su amor filial, de la humanidad y de la justicia. Confia, por tanto, en que V. se servirá elevar esta protesta al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y recabar las medidas que sean necesarias — para la seguridad y rescate de la persona del Sr. general Santa Anna.

Habana Junio de 1.867.

Firmado-

José L. de Santa Anna

Señor Cónsul de los Estados Unidos de América en la Habana.

Enclosure with
Desp. No 323.

Protest of General
Santa Anna's
son-about the
Seal's arrest at
Veracruz and
abduction at Sisal.

June 1867

No 1

Translation Copy.

To The Consul of the United States of America
at Havana.

The undersigned a son of General don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna has the honor of addressing himself to you to protest energetically against the outrages that have been recently committed in the harbor of Veracruz, and in the port of Sisal against the person of his father.

It is known from documents that have been published in this city, from private correspondence, and the verbal statements of passengers, that General Santa Anna arrived at the port of Veracruz on the 3d Inst. on board the steamer Virginia, a vessel under the North American flag; that whilst the decision of the Authorities of that place was pending, as to whether he should be permitted or not to disembark, he was carried by force from the Virginia, as a prisoner to the war steamer of the United States, the "Falcon"; whose commander not only made personally the arrest of Genl Santa Anna, but compelled him to reembark upon the Virginia to be conveyed to Havana or the United States.

It is also known that upon the Virginia touching at Sisal to take in freight, a flotilla of gunboats, said to be in the service of Yucatan, came alongside of the said steamer, and their Commander Gomez, under

the threat of firing in case of any resistance, sent 15 Infantry men who with their arms, boarded the Steamer, declared Gen.l Santa Anna their prisoner and took him away with them.

It is not the purpose of the undersigned to qualify the act of the capture of his father executed in sight of his native country by the commanding officer of the Falcony. It has been asserted that said officer sent to ~~the~~ his Government the explanation of his conduct, and however unjustifiable ~~that~~ the same may appear, it will be well to know the foundation upon which he has based it in order to form a proper judgment.

But I cannot ignore the outrage committed off Lisbon against the person of General Santa Anna. This gentleman not only ~~because~~ ~~he was~~ travelling as he was upon a North American Steamer had the right to rely upon the protection of the flag of the United States, but also that being obliged by force to transfer himself to the Virginia he had to be considered as a prisoner of that Republic until his freedom should be returned to him, and with that character to be conveyed safe and sound to a place in which there was right to ask of her explanations

of her conduct, or rather to satisfy him for the abuse committed against him.

But, to allow General Santa Anna to be taken out of a vessel of the United States by his natural enemies, who will perhaps hasten to sacrifice him to their political hatred, to allow the flag of the stars to be insulted by an horde of pirates, are facts so incredible that if a prompt and efficient reparation of such outrages is not obtained the whole world will suspect that they have been permitted or premeditated from a policy hostile to his father.

The undersigned, absent from his country for upwards of Eleven years, without having in the least participated in the convulsions that during that time have afflicted her without affection or hatred to the parties that are disputing power there, does not apply to you, Mr Consul, influenced by any political interest, but by the noble and legitimate feelings of his filial love, of humanity, and of justice.

I trust, therefore, that you will be pleased to lay this protest before the government of the United States and entreat that such measures as may be necessary

be adopted for the security and rescue of the person of General Santa Anna.

Havana June 1867.

(signed) José L. de Santa Anna.

For Consul of the United States of America at Havana.

Received.

~~J. H. Clarke~~ W. J. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE

No. 324.

Consulate General of the United States
Habana June 22d 1867. adm July 13,

Hon: F. W. Seward
Asst Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have communicated to the Governor General of Cuba the contents of the memorandum, with reference to the "Ocean Home", given by the Department to the Spanish Minister, a copy of which you transmitted to me, for my information, in your despatch No. 172.

The advertisement for the sale of the Bark on the 1st Prox. still appears in the Official Gazette, and no reply has been received from the Captain General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obt servt
Tho. Savage
V.C.G.

over

I have to acknowledge the reception of your despatches Nos 173 & 174.

Will you please cause three or four despatch bags to be sent out in one of a larger size. I have to use the only one now on hand to send mail to our Consul at Veracruz.

The Brit Schr "Numero Uno" referred to in my despatch 321 has not been at Matamoras.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Thos. Savage
U.S.C.

Received

No 325

Consulate Genl of the United States
Havana July 1st 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I regret having to advise the Department of the bad condition of the public health in this city and harbor. There have been many cases of yellow fever for some time past, but most of them of a mild type, and but few had ended fatally. But the disease has recently assumed a malignant type, and the proportion of deaths from it is very large, both in the city and port. I have not been able to obtain a reliable statement of the mortality from the disease amongst civilians, but that of the army is already upwards of 21 per cent of those attacked with it.

The Board of Health

now issue foul Bills of Health,
stating that yellow fever prevails.

I have the honor to be, Sir
very respectfully,
Your Obt Servt
Tho. Savage
U.S. Consul Genl

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana Feb 17 1858
Thos. Savage. U.S.C.G.
No 25
Re Quarantine
Fee?

State if Yellow Fever
in Havana

Permit to [illegible] Havana

Stamford July 1. 1867

Hon. W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir Mr. John M. Alley
U. S. Consular clerk stationed
at the Consulate General
of the United States at Havana
will apply to the Department
of State for a short leave
of absence during this
present summer

Mr. Alley went to Havana
in the fall of 1864 and
became connected with the
Consulate there in Dec 1864
since which time he has
been employed constantly
in the Consulate first as

Feby 1866 as Consular
clerk While I had charge
of the Consulate Mr. Utley
was constant, faithful and
assiduous in the discharge
of his duties and the result
has been that from hard
labor and the debilitating
influences of climate his
health has been very much
impaired I regard Mr.
Utley as a most faithful
and meritorious officer
of the Government
I have the honor to be
Most Respectfully
Your Obedient Servt

William J Minor
late U.S. Con Gnl at Havana

Received 12. July 1867

W. J. Smith

No. 326.

Consulate Gen.l of the United States.

Havana July 2d 1867.

DEPT. OF STATE
Read JUL 12 '67
Answ'd 13

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

The Collector of Customs, in obedience to Superior Orders, gave notice, under date of the 28th ult.o, that the Bark Ocean Home's sale, which was to take place on the 1st Inst, was suspended, and she has not been sold.

I have the honor to be Sir, with great respect

Your Obt servt

Tho.s Savage
V. Consul Genl

Received

W. J. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE
Recd. JUL 12 86.

No 327

Feb 13

Consulate Gen.l of the Unites States of America
Havana July 2.d 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir;

On the evening of the 19th ult.o Mr Ranloff, master of the Brig "Prairie Rose" of Portland was Killed on board of said vessel by Samuel Wilson, the cook. The Brig was at Sierra Morena loading, and had to return to Cardenas, for clearance.

The local naval Authority arrestes the accused, institutes summarial proceedings, and together with these sent him to Sagua la Grande, the seat of the Naval Court for the District embracing Sierra Morena. There is reason to believe that very strong provocation, and cruel treatment of the man by the Captain were the causes for this homicide.

Admiral Chacon, commanding

this naval Station, in answer to a communication from me requesting His Excellency to advise me if the presence of the Brig's crew would be required for a long period of time, assures me on the 29th that he had recommend- ed by telegraph to the Naval Authorities at Cardenas and Sagua la Grande to use all the promptness consistent with a fair and impartial trial, thus taking into consideration at the same time the interests of the parties concerned in the vessel and cargo.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obedient Servant
Tho. Savage
U. S. C.

Received

W. J. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE
Rec'd JUL 12 '67
ack'd 13

No 328

Consulate General of the United States of America. Havana July 5th 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

On the 2d Inst I received information that a cargo or expedition of 700 African negroes, of the congo tribe, was landed the previous week at the "ensenada" (cove) El Rosario, in the District of Giiines, passed thro' the Bateey or front part of the Hacienda "Belen" belonging to the Marquis de la Real Proclamacion, to the "potrero" Cienfa, formerly the property of a certain Arango, now of Tuero, both notorious slave traders, and the latter well known as a partner of the famous traffiker in human flesh Francisco Duranona.

I immediately communicated this to the British Consul General,

who, it seems, had been advised of it from some other quarter, and has brought it to the consider- ation of the Governor General.

Both the British Consul and myself have also been informed from Caibarien that the "Alcalde Mayor" (District Judge) accompanied by the Attorney and Clerk of the Court, arrived in great haste in a hand car on the evening of the 27th ult^o and proceeded to the wharf, where they embarked for Sagua la Chica, advices having reached them of the landing or expected disembarcation in that neighbor- hood of a cargo of negroes.

I have the honor to remain Sir, with profound respect

Your Obt Servt

Thos Savage
H.B.M. C.G.

Received W. Smith

No. 329.

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America
Havana July 6th 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive your despatches No.s 175, 176 & 177, and taken due note of their contents.

By the Steamer Tioga on the 3d. via Philadelphia, I forwarded to the Department a number of copies in the English language of the tariff of Imports of this Island, which has gone into operation on the 1st Inst. I also sent a copy to the Treasury Departmt. and one copy to each of the Collectors of Customs, at Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile, and Key West.

The new Tariff of internal taxes also went into operation on the

1st Inst. - a great deal of dissatis-
-faction prevails amongst all
-classes in consequence of its
provisions - the taxes to be levied
and which the Government
will commence the collection of
on the 1st Prox.o are very heavy.

A series of Royal orders have
been issued from time to time
during the last few months,
creating a very great change
in the organization of the Govern-
-ment of this Island. Although
the Captain General retains the
functions of Superior Civil
Governor, his authority will
probably be nominal in all
administrative matters - the
duties of Administration devolv-
-ing upon the Officer newly
created, and called the Director
General de Administracion Civil,
the finances of the country being
also in his charge.

I learn that there is a good

deal of confusion in the public offices, owing to the suppression of many bureaus, creation of others, transfers, and appointments of officers &c. so that public business is quite in a state of suspense at present. I have succeeded in securing a day (next tuesday) for an interview with the Director-General, at which I will bring to his consideration several matters of interest to our Commerce and citizens. the result will be communicated to you in due time.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect

Your Obt Servt

Tho Savage

V.C. Gl

U. S. Consulate Gen.
Havana July 6th 1867
Thomas Savage. U.S.G.

No 329.

No Enclosure

Rec.

Receipt of Communication
from Dept. now tarries
forwarded, State D
to Govt. of Cuba

TARIFF,

OR

RATES OF DUTIES PAYABLE ON GOODS,

WARES AND MERCHANDISE,

IMPORTED

INTO THE ISLAND OF CUBA,

IN CONFORMITY

WITH THE ROYAL DECREE

DATED MADRID MARCH 12TH, 1867.

HAVANA.
FOREIGN PRINTING OFFICE,
10 EMPEDRADO & 12 O'REILLY STREETS:
1867.

N. B.—The original Tariff in Spanish specifies the rates of duties by scudos and millesimals of the same, and the weight adopted for the greater part of the articles therein contained being "per one kilogram," it would have been troublesome if not difficult, to reduce small fractions of scudos into cents; therefore, all the items marked "per kilogram" in the Tariff in Spanish, have been calculated in the present translation "per 50 kilograms," by multiplying 50 by the amount of the duty one one. For the same reason, the word "each" has been substituted by the word "dozen" and "litre" by "5 litres."

GENERAL INTENDANCY

OF THE

PUBLIC TREASURY OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

ROYAL DECREE.

In view of the reasons set forth by the Minister of Colonial affairs, which were approved by the State Council, and in conformity with the Ministry, I decree the following:

Section 1st.—On and after the 1st of July next, the tariff of duties on goods imported into the Island of Cuba, which was approved this day, shall go into operation.

Section 2nd.—For the levying of *ad valorem* duties on those articles which are not specified in the tariff, or which owing to the analogy of some of their parts, can not be appraised, an official *ad valorem* basis will be provided for before hand by a commission composed of the Collector, Auditor and a Surveyor of the Custom-House of Havana, besides seven individuals, three of whom shall be merchants; the Surveyor shall be appointed by the Captain General, as well as the seven individuals above mentioned, who will be designated after their proposal by the Boards of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

The committee, or *junta*, shall be presided by the Intendant, or in his absence by the chief Revenue Clerk, who will act as vice-president.

Section 3rd.—The official *ad valorem* duties mentioned in the preceding section will be published before the 1st of June next, and enforced during six months.—Three months before the expiration of this period, they will be revised and altered as may be required. The new rates will rule during one year and be subjected again to new revisions, with three months anticipation as above, it being understood that the original rates which from any cause will be left unaltered, shall be considered established.

Section 4th.—Captains and supercargoes of vessels engaged in the import trade between foreign ports and those of the Island of Cuba, will strictly observe the provisions contained in the Royal Decree of July 1st, 1859.—Upon their arrival at the ports of Cuba, and whilst being visited by the Board of Health, they shall deliver without delay, the statement of their cargo, revised and signed by the Consul at the port of sailing, and the general manifest of the same as required.—The difference which may exist between the two documents will suffer the penalty provided for, any addition or alteration to the manifest being thereby absolutely prohibited.

Section 5th.—Merchandise from the ports of the United States imported under the Spanish flag into the Island of Cuba, will pay the same duties the Tariff imposes on such merchandise imported under foreign flags, as long as through a special agreement with the government of that Republic for the derogation of its laws on exportation per Spanish vessels to the Antilles, or for the reduction of the duties levied at present on the products of the same in said ports, in shall not be found convenient to alter this resolution.

Section 6th.—All previous rules or provisions which may be in contradiction with the present decree, are this day annulled.

Given in Palace, Madrid the 12th of March, 1867.—The Royal signature is affixed.—The minister of Colonial affairs, *Alejandro Castro.*

Tariff, or rates of duties which will be payable on and after the 1st of July 1867 on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the Island of Cuba, in conformity with the Royal decree dated Madrid, March 12th, 1867,

NOMENCLATURE. Section first.	Weight, Measure, &c.	SPANISH PRODUCTION				FOREIGN PRODUCTION			
		Under Spanish flag.		Under Foreign flag.		Under Spanish flag.		Under Foreign flag.	
		$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
Ale & Porter:	5 litres	.....	06	.....	11¼	.....	18¾	.....	26¼
Almonds:—sweet or bitter, shelled	50 kilograms	01	40	02	62½	01	87½	06	12½
„ unshelled	Do.	.....	60	01	20	04	37½	06	12½
Bacon:	Do.	.....	80	01	50	02	.....	03	.....
Butter:	Do.	01	40	02	62½	04	37½	06	12½
Bronze:—(See Brass, & Hardware, as to manufacture).									
Candles:—Tallow	Do.	01	05	01	95	02	60	03	90
„ Composition, and other kinds not made out of tallow	Do.	02	40	04	50	06	.....	09	.....
Cordage:—of all kinds	Do.	.....	65	01	30	01	95	02	60
Chemical products:—not purified and for industrial purposes, such as: acids sulphuric, muriatic, nitric & others; sulphur, sulphates of iron, copper, alum, ammonia, and such other products imported in quantities exceeding 20 kilog	*ad valorem*	4 %		6 %		7 %		10 %	
Cheese:	50 kilograms	.....	67½	01	35	02	02½	03	37½
Cocoa:—Guayaquil, and other such qualities	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	03	12½	04	37½
„ do. Caracas, and other fine qualities	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	06	25	08	75
Chickpeas:	Do.	.....	70	01	30	02	17½	03	05
Clothing:—ready made. (1)									
Clay:—manufactured in tiles, tubes &c, glazed and unglazed; also cooking utensils do do.	100 ditto	.....	40	.....	75	01	.....	01	50
„ fine manufactures glazed, gilded, plated or edged (See Flint-ware).									
China-ware:—or porcelain, in any shape	Do.	03	60	06	75	11	25	15	75
Essences:—of all kinds, for cordials, perfumery and candies, including weight of interior package	kilogram	.....	32	.....	64	01	.....	01	40
Fish:—Cod, Stock, Sounds & tongues &c.	100 ditto	.....	38¾	.....	76½	01	14¾	01	91¼
„ dried, salted, smoked, pickled, except salted sardines	50 ditto	01	.....	01	87½	02	50	03	75
„ of all sorts, in oil (See Preserves).									
„ salted sardines	Do.	.....	25	.....	50	01	.....	01	50
Flour:—wheat, including weight of package	100 do	Free	.....	.....	81½	02	44½	03	26.1/10
„ of other breadstuffs	Do.	.....	25	.....	45	.....	65	01	10
Fruits:—green or ripe, except those enumerated below; also hazelnuts or filberts & walnuts, unshelled	50 kilograms	.....	12½	.....	22½	.....	37½	.....	52½
„ dried, such as figs, raisins, dates; filberts & walnuts, shelled; also green olives	Do.	.....	35	.....	65	01	07½	01	52½
„ preserved in brandy, in cakes or in sugar (See Preserves).									
Flint-ware: of all kinds, and fine glazed ware, plated, gilded or edged	100 kilograms	02	60	04	87½	05	12½	11	37½
Grains:—vegetables seeds not otherwise specified; also oats, rye, french bean, corn, lentils and others of same class	Do.	.....	20	.....	40	.....	60	01	.....
Gold-ware:—table and other services	hectogram	.....	75	.....	75	.....	75	.....	75
Glass & cristal ware:—jars, tumblers, flasks, sugar dishes, globes, and other such manufactures, either gildedged enamelled or not	50 kilograms.	01	60	03	.....	04	.....	06	.....
„ do. common, as bottles, retorts and other distilling utensils for chemical purposes and drugs, large jars or flasks used for acids &c	Do.	.....	60	01	12½	01	50	02	25
„ do. for windows, show-cases, &c. plate glass, of all descriptions and sizes, not quicksilvered	Do.	.....	60	01	12½	01	50	02	25
„ quicksilvered or plated; will pay as the preceding with 50 % additional									
Hoops:—wooden for pipes & casks	mille	Free	.....	03	.....	04	50	06	.....
Hides:—dried: cow, horse &c.	100 kilograms	.....	55	01	10	01	65	02	20
„ raw, do. do.	Do.	.....	15	.....	30	.....	45	.....	60
Hardware:—common manufactures, finished or un finished composed of copper, brass, zinc, tin, pewter, except those composed of lead & iron; also manufactures made out of various metals, such as cooking utensils, handles, marling-spikes, moulds, lock-bolts, jugs, fire pans, &c, and other such articles, not varnished, plated or gilded	50 do.	02	80	05	25	07	.....	10	50
„ do. do. varnished, plated or gilded; also white metal manufactures	Do.	03	40	06	37½	08	50	12	75
Hats, caps:—shaped or unshaped, made out of oil cloth, platting, common straw &c, except *plantation* caps	doz.	.....	52¾	.....	99	01	32	01	98
„ do. of other descriptions	Do.	01	58⅜	02	97	03	96	05	94
„ *plantation caps*	Do.	Free	.....	.....	12	.....	24	.....	36
Jerked Beef (Tassjo):	50 kilograms	.....	12½	.....	25	.....	37½	.....	62½
Jewelry:—new, assayed or not, with or without false or precious stones	hectogram	05	.....	05	.....	05	.....	05	.....

NOMENCLATURE. Section first.	Weight, Measure &c.	SPANISH PRODUCTION Under Spanish flag. $	cts.	SPANISH PRODUCTION Under Foreign flag. $	cts.	FOREIGN PRODUCTION Under Spanish flag. $	cts.	FOREIGN PRODUCTION Under Foreign flag. $	cts.
Lumber:—boards, planks, beams, joists &c.	cub. met	Free	.....	.....	30	.....	50	.....	50
Lard:	50 kilograms	.....	65	01	30	02	60	03	90
Leathers:—tanned: calf, goat, ox, sheep & others, except patent leathers	Do.	05	20	09	75	13	.....	19	50
„ do. patent, and those used for ornaments	Do.	08	.....	15	.....	20	.....	30	.....
Liquors:—compound liquids or *ratafias*	5 litres	.....	12½	.....	23¾	.....	39	.....	95¼
Meats:—Beef, or mutton, salted or smoked	50 kilograms	.....	50	.....	62½	01	25	01	87½
„ Pork, hams & shoulders	Do.	01	20	02	25	03	75	05	25
„ preserved in tins, including weight of interior package	Do.	04	.....	07	50	12	50	17	50
„ do in oil. (See Preserves).									
Medicines:—medicinal preparations or compounds, and chemical products for medical purposes including weight of interior package	Do.	12	.....	22	50	30	.....	37	50
Mercery:—such as common or mock jewelry of every kind, head pins &c	Do.	40	.....	75	.....	125	.....	175	.....
Metals:—Steel: shear steel, cast steel, in bars, in sheets, manufactured in springs for carriages, &c. (2)	100 kilograms	.....	85	01	70	03	40	05	10
„ do. do., in springs or otherwise manufactured for other purposes, not gilded or varnished, except tools	50 kilograms	02	50	05	.....	10	.....	15	.....
„ Lead: in bars, cakes, in sheets of any size, and lead shot	Do.	.....	25	.....	75	01	.....	01	50
„ do in all manufactures composed exclusively of the same	Do.	.....	60	01	12½	01	50	02	25
„ Latten, Brass, in bars, sheets, wire &c	Do.	01	25	02	50	05	.....	07	50
„ do manufactured, in tubes or pipes, or other implements not provided for, including nails of said metals	Do.	01	62½	03	25	06	50	09	75
„ Iron, pig-iron	100 kilog	Free	.....	.....	13	.....	26	.....	39
„ do. forged, in bars of any shape or dimension, sheet iron, hoopiron and all kinds of iron wires	Do.	Free	.....	.....	39	.....	78	01	17
„ do. cast, in common manufactures not varnished, plated, gilded or adorned with other metals	Do.	.....	37½	.....	75	01	50	02	25
„ nails & spikes of all kinds, screws, either plain or ornamented with other metals	Do.	.....	75	01	50	03	.....	04	50
„ do. in fine manufactures, glazed, gilded plated, or adorned with other metals; cooking utensils either varnished or tinned, chimney fronts, furnaces & stoves, beds, safes, do wooden lined with iron, adorned with latten or other metals, and those varnished	Do.	01	.....	02	.....	04	.....	06	.....
„ do. forged, in common manufactures; and chains anchors, shackles or fetters, and such articles	Do.	.....	70	01	40	02	80	04	20
„ do. forged in fine manufactures, either all or partly polished, or adorned with other metals. (See do cast, in fine manufactures).									
„ Copper: pig copper, sheets, nails, & wires (See Latten).									
„ do. manufactured (See Hardware).									
Tin plates: varnished or plain, single or double not manufactured	50 kilograms	.....	62½	01	12½	01	87½	02	62½
„ do. manufactured, in all manufactures in which tin is the predominant part	Do.	03	20	06	.....	10	.....	14	.....
if vice-versa the predominant metal, will pay as specified for the same									
„ Zinc:—in bars & sheets	Do.	.....	60	.....	75	01	50	2	25
„ do. manufactured in any shape, varnished or gilded (see Hardware, common).									
Pewter, in bars, sheets; also tin foil (so called) for wrapping	Do.	02	.....	03	75	06	25	08	75
„ do. manufactured, in all articles, either plated, varnished, or not (See Hardware).									
Naval Stores:—pitch, tar, rosin, asphaltum, including weight of package	100 kilog	.....	11	.....	22	.....	44	.....	66
Needles:—for sewing, embroidering &c of all sizes and descriptions: pins, latten or iron, &c, not otherwise provided for; fishing hooks of all kind, including interior wrappers of paper or paper boxes; also clasps, hair pins &c	kilogram	.....	10	.....	20	.....	40	.....	60
Oils:—sweet olive, including weight of package, if not wooden or earthenware (3)	50 kilograms	.....	80	01	50	02	50	03	50
„ petroleum, and other sorts of mineral oils, crude or refined, including weight of package	Do.	.....	42½	.....	85	01	72½	02	60
„ linseed, cocoa-nut, castor, whale, cod-liver, turpentine, and others used for industrial purposes including weight of package	Do.	.....	25	.....	50	.....	75	01	.....
Paper:—yellow, or other such kinds for wrapping, including wrappers	Do.	Free	.....	.....	87½	01	75	02	17½

NOMENCLATURE. Section first.	Weight, Measure, &c.	Spanish production — Under Spanish flag. $	cts.	Spanish production — Under Foreign flag. $	cts.	Foreign production — Under Spanish flag. $	cts.	Foreign production — Under Foreign flag. $	cts.
Paper:—writing paper and envelopes, including wrappers; gilded, colored, gold and silver paper &c. &c., except otherwise provided for; also velum lace, glazed or unglazed	50 kilograms.	Free	.....	02	50	05	.....	07	50
„ do. printing	Do.	Free	.....	01	.....	02	.....	03	.....
„ do. for paper cigars or cigarettes	Do.	01	25	02	50	05	.....	07	50
„ do. hanging, of all colors, not gilded, plated, woollen or talc	Do.	02	.....	03	75	05	.....	07	50
„ do, gilded, plated, woollen and talc	Do.	06	.....	11	25	15	.....	22	50
Perfumery:—such as soaps, aromatic pastes, hair-oils tooth powders, pomatums, essences and perfumed waters, &c. including weight of interior package	Do.	05	.....	09	37½	15	62½	21	87½
Preserves:—comprising all substances preserved in oil or lard: such as meats, fish, vegetables; also fruits in spirituous liquors, including weight of interior package	Do.	02	40	04	50	07	50	10	50
Potatoes:—(See Vegetables).									
Rice:	Do.	.....	20	.....	42½	.....	80	01	35
Shooks:—hhds, pipes &c	100 kilog	.....	06¼	.....	12½	.....	18¾	.....	31¼
„ box shooks and ready made boxes for sugar	Do.	Free	.....	.....	22½	.....	33¾	.....	45
„ empty hhds, old or new, except those having been used for molasses and are imported for that purpose	Do.	.....	10	.....	20	.....	30	.....	50
Staves & headings:	mille.	Free	.....	02	50	03	75	05	.....
Soap:	50 kilograms	.....	80	01	50	02	.....	02	50
Salt:—ordinary	100 ditto..	.....	15	.....	30	.....	40	.....	55
Spirituous liquors:—cognac, gin & others	5 litres	.....	06¼	.....	12½	.....	31¼	.....	43¾
„ common brandies, aniseed do. of all graduations.	Do.	.....	05	.....	09¼	.....	15¾	.....	21¾
Saddlery:—saddle bags, leather bags, saddlery & leather goods in general, such as trunks, valises &c.	50 kilograms.	06	25	12	50	18	75	31	25
Stearine:—purified tallow, paraffine, sperm, not manufactured	Do.	.....	87½	01	75	03	50	04	37½
Silver:—table services and other manufactures not provided for	hectogram	.....	50	.....	50	.....	50	.....	50
Sausages, of all kinds	50 kilograms	02	.....	03	75	05	.....	07	50
Sole—and leather straps, gear	Do.	01	57½	02	92½	03	90	05	87½
Saffron:—dry or in oil	kilogram	01	.....	02	.....	03	.....	04	.....
Shoes, boots &c:—*patent leather* or lac varnished, or partly made of the same, for men	pair	.....	24	.....	45	.....	75	01	05
„ do do do for women	Do.	.....	16	.....	30	.....	50	.....	65
„ do do do for children	Do.	.....	10	.....	18¾	.....	31½	.....	43¾
„ goat or calf-skin, for men	Do.	.....	10	.....	20	.....	40	.....	60
„ do do for women, and pumps of all descriptions..	Do.	.....	05	.....	10	.....	20	.....	30
„ do do for children	Do.	.....	02½	.....	05	.....	10	.....	15
„ made out of hemp or hemp shoes (so called) in any shape, or such alike.	Do.	.....	02	.....	04	.....	08	.....	12
Tools:—common tools, with or without handles, such as agricultural; do for masons, carpenters, shoemakers, iron smiths, &c	50 kilograms	.....	75	01	50	03	.....	04	50
„ do. fine, or fancy, of all kinds, for the same purposes including diamonds for cutting glass	Do.	02	.....	04	.....	08	.....	12	.....
Toys:—of all sorts, including playing cards	Do.	08	.....	15	.....	25	.....	35	.....
Tallow:—suet, and melted	Do.	.....	40	.....	80	01	20	01	62½
Tea:	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	30	.....
Vegetables:—onions, potatoes, garlic, and others of same class	Do.	.....	20	.....	37½	.....	50	.....	60
„ do. pickled, &c., including weight of package	Do.	.....	60	01	12½	01	87½	02	62½
Vermicelli &c:—pastes for soup; also other such nutritious substances..	Do.	.....	80	01	50	02	.....	03	.....
Vegetable products: such as plant sprouts, roots, gum or rubber, white rosins, bark &c, not otherwise provided for.	Do.	.....	80	01	50	02	.....	03	.....
Watches:—gold pocket watches	each	02	.....	02	.....	02	50	02	50
„ silver do.	Do.	.....	75	.....	75	.....	90	.....	90
„ brass do	Do.	.....	40	.....	40	.....	45	.....	45
Wheat	hectolitre.	Free	.....	.....	48	.....	96	01	60
Vinegar	5 litres	Free	.....	.....	02½	.....	04¾	.....	06¼
Wines:—common foreign red, or claret	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	07½	.....	11¼
„ foreign, champagne, Rhine, Bordeaux, &c	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	30
„ common, catalonian, castillian and such qualities.	Do.	.....	02¼	.....	04	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Spanish generous wines, such as Xeres, Malaga &c	Do.	.....	06	.....	11¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, goods, &c. not specified in the tariff, and those that owing to the analogy of some of their parts with those enumerated, are not classified, will pay (4)	*ad valorem* ..	8 %		15 %		25 %		35 %	

NOMENCLATURE.	Weight, Measure, &c.	Spanish production		Foreign production	
		Under Spanish flag.	Under Foreign flag.	Under Spanish flag.	Under Foreign flag.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Section second.—Cotton stuffs (5).					
Cotton textures:—plain, bleached or unbleached dyed and listadoes, of whatever mercantile denomination, of common quality such as, cotton cloth & cambrics, having up to 22 threads counted in the warp	kilogram	Free	09	13½	18
„ do. do. printed, having up to 22 threads counted in the warp: such as, calicoes, arabias, chintzes, and all such	Do.	Free	13½	24¼	27
„ do. close woven plain, bleached, unbleached or dyed: such as madapollems, cambric, &c, &c, from 23 (inclusive) threads upwards	Do.	Free	21¾	29	43½
„ do. do. printed; such as, chintzes, arabias &c. &c. from 23 (inclusive) threads upwards	Do.	Free	32¼	43	64½
„ do twilled: such as ticks, bird's eye, *gusanillo* and other common goods	Do.	Free	15	20	30
„ fine worked: such as, damask, damask drill, jacconet, &c	Do.	Free	22½	30	45
„ fine: open or close woven, white, dyed or printed, plain or fancy such as holland batiste, muslin, book-muslin, jacconets &c, having up to 20 threads	Do.	Free	49½	66	99
„ do. do., from 20 threads upwards	Do.	Free	67	90	01 35
„ hosiery: as in undershirts, gloves, caps or in any other shape or form	Do.	Free	15¾	25	37½
„ crochet work: corsets made in the loom, without any sewing; carpet textures, and all such which have an analogy with other articles of this section.	Do.	Free	37½	50	01 25
„ tulles or nets: plain or fancy, & laces of all kinds and shapes	Do.	Free	01 50	02	03
„ quiltings & vestings or dimity quiltings, plain or worked, either white or colored	Do.	Free	37½	50	01 25
„ shag or plush, cotton velvet	Do.	Free	25½	34	51
„ blankets & analogous goods raised on both sides	Do.	Free	07½	10	15
Flax, hemp, abaca, jute, pitto and grass twine stuffs (5).					
Textures:—Plain, unbleached, white or listadoes, having up to 10 threads in the warp	kilogram	02½	05	07½	10
„ do. do. of from 11 to 14 threads, do	Do.	03½	07	10½	14
„ do. do. of from 15 to 20 do. do	Do.	08¼	24¾	33	40¼
„ do. do. of from 21 to 30 do. do	Do.	17½	52½	70	87½
„ do. do. of 31 do. do. & upwards	Do.	25	75	01	01 25
„ do. do. twilled, of common quality: such as, ticks, bird's eye, *gusanillo*, &c. &c.	Do.	07½	22½	30	37½
„ do. fine: such as, drill, damask table cloth, fancy patterns. &c. &c.	Do.	12½	37½	50	62½
„ hosiery: in caps, under-shirts, stockings, and such goods	Do.	30	90	01 20	01 50
„ laces of every kind	*ad valorem*	8 %	15 %	25 %	35 %
Woollen stuffs.					
Textures:—plain or twilled: such as, alpaca, orleans, meriuets, reps, plain damask, merinos and other such stuffs; also plain handkerchiefs, with or without woollen fringes	kilogram	Free	57¾	77	96¼
„ do. jacquard or embroidered in the loom; also jacquard handkerchiefs with fringes or ornaments either of the same or other stuff, except those made of silk which will pay as provided for (6).	Do.	Free	97½	01 30	01 62½
„ called double merinos. cassimere like, the cassimere & carpet like textures; no matter if with silk, gold or silver, in gownpatterns, shawls. hankerchiefs or any other form	Do.	Free	02 85	02 95	04 50
„ plain or twilled, printed white or dyed, with hair on one or both sides, which has not been fulled: such as, baizes, flannels, flushings and shawls of all classes	Do.	Free	26¼	35	43¾
„ woollen cloth valued at less than $1 ℔ kilogram, and the same having the warp made of cotton	Do.	Free	57	76	95
„ do do. valued over $1 ℔ kilogram; also ladies cloth, *paletots*, all wool, *satin*, *pilot*, cassimere and other such stuffs	Do.	Free	01 12½	01 50	01 87½
Carpeting:—velvet-like, *or velve ed*, or any other provided that the hair or visible part on the front part, be woollen	Do.	Free	22½	30	37½
Laces:—crochet & others	Do.	Free	01 50	02	03
„ hosiery: wool or wool and cotton mixed present-					

NOMENCLATURE.	Weight, Measure, &c.	Spanish production — Under Spanish flag. $	cts.	Spanish production — Under Foreign flag. $	cts.	Foreign production — Under Spanish flag. $	cts.	Foreign production — Under Foreign flag. $	cts.
ing the appearance of wool, as in undershirts, drawers, bonnets or caps and other articles, with or without hand work.....	kilogram.....	Free	.....	.....	60	.....	80	01	.....
Plush:—& velvets:—plain or worked, provided that the face be woollen.....	Do.	Free	.....	.....	34½	.....	46	.....	57½
Silk and "Nipe" stuffs.									
Textures:—plain silk, twilled, close or open woven, white or colored, in pieces, patterns, handkerchiefs, not included elsewhere; also corded silk stuffs, even if it be of silk tow.....	Do.	01	37½	02	50	03	.....	04	.....
„ do do jacquard or embroidered in the loom, with corded silk, twist, or other ornaments (6).....	Do.	01	75	03	.....	03	50	04	50
„ of silk tow or floss silk, plain, or twilled, white or colored, either close or open woven, in pieces, patterns, handkerchiefs, not included elsewhere, or in any other shape.....	Do.	.....	67½	01	.....	01	45	02	.....
„ do jacquard or embroidered in the loom, with corded silk, silk twist or other ornaments (6).....	Do.	01	12½	02	.....	02	25	03	.....
„ plush or shag, & velvet, plain or stamped, with or without mixture of cotton, provided the cotton be not visible on the face.....	Do.	01	17	02	50	03	90	05	.....
„ do do fancy colored & those embroidered, having the same conditions as the above.....	Do.	01	50	03	.....	04	50	05	50
„ tulles, plain or worked of all colors and widths even if embroidered by hand.....	Do.	.....	81	02	.....	02	70	05	.....
„ laces, blond do., being or not trimmed and embroidered by hand.....	Do.	01	.....	02	30	03	.....	07	.....
„ hose: silk or silk tow, and those mixed with other matter; provided that the latter be spinned with the silk or silk tow, or be not visible on the face, with or without hand work.....	Do.	.....	90	02	30	03	.....	05	.....
„ in handkerchiefs of raw silk (called "of India"), and those of silk mixed with silk tow.....	Do.	.....	50	01	.....	01	50	02	.....
The four preceding classes of textures, which have their rates of duty specified in Section Second, embroidered by hand, having mixtures of fine or false gold or silver; and those containing hand or machine sewings, except bags, will pay 50 per cent additional on the amount which corresponds to the articles among which they may be classified in the tariff, and in regard to the above requisites there shall be no other exceptions made than those referring to the same in another item.									
Should the textures in which any of the above circumstances are found, be of Spanish production and are among those classified free of duty, the same will pay 50 per cent of the duty imposed on such merchandise of spanish production imported under foreign flags, in consideration of the sewing & embroidery with mixture of gold and silver.									
Mixed textures (7).									

(1) Ready made clothing will pay the duty imposed on the cloth or yarn which constitutes the visible or principal part of the goods; no reduction will be allowed for the linings, buckrams, or other matter used in confectioning,—and an additional duty of 50 % will be perceived in consideration of the sewing.

(2) To the steel in boxes will be allowed 10 % for tare.

(4) To that imported in wooden or earthenware packages, will be allowed 20 and 15 % for tare, respectively, and such package will be considered free of duty.

(4) See Sections 2 & 3 of the Royal Decree of this date.

(5) The legal measure to determine the number of threads referred to in the Tariff, is 6 milimetres, and the same shall be used for all textures in the condition they are when unpacked, that is to say, without stretching or rubbing them.

(6) The word »jacquard» is appliable to the goods made with a second weft or warp, thus imitating in the front part of the texture, a hand made embroidery which in the back part is loose or cut, but gives a higher visible estimation or value to the texture. If the twill is made of silk and the duty is to be perceived as on twilled textures, the silk which composes the same will be excluded upon applying the duty provided for with regard to mixed stuffs, because the especial provision in regard to the latter refers only to those which constitute the ground of the stuff.

(7) The textures composed exclusively of wooll and silk, having the weft or warp made of one of these two matters, will pay 50 per cent as woollen and 50 per cent as silk textures. Should the mixture appear only in one part of the weft or warp the texture will pay as provided for the predominant matter unmixed, which shall be understood to be the one that constitutes the warp and part of the weft, or vice-versa.

In equal proportion, the same rule will be applied to the mixtures of cotton and silk, wool and cotton, silk and flax, hemp or abaca, and of the latter and wool. When the mixture is composed of three or more different matters, those which pay less duty will be excluded and the above regulations will be applied to the texture which will be considered as composed of the two matters which pay the highest duty.

Textures composed exclusively of flax, hemp, abaca, jute and cotton will be considered unmixed, and to the same will be applied

the higher duty, which, according to the quality, is imposed on flax or cotton textures. The textures composed of cotton in the weft and warp, mixed with silk or wool or with both, and to those the regulations on mixtures can not be applied; also, textures in which cotton is visible, and which therefore are not included in any article of the tariff where they are specified as having no cotton discernible on the front part, will pay 50 cts, $1.00, $1 25 & $1.50 per kilogram. The textures mixed with cotton and wool, of Spanish production, are excepted, and will be free of duty.

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.

1st Trees, nursery trees and seeds.
2d Barrilla and carbonate of soda impure.
3d Clay, in bricks and tiles, also lime, common whiting or plaster and stone for building.
4th Fresh beef coming from the home country on national vessels.
5th Mineral coal and charcoal.
6th Tanners bark.
7th Leather straps and all sorts of military equipments manufactured in Spain.
8th Asses, mares, horses, mules, as also all kind of woolly and stock cattle imported to improve the breed.
9th Guano and all sorts of natural or artificial manure.
10th Machines & mechanical apparatuses of all kinds imported for agricultural purposes and local use in farms, and for whatever application tending in any way to save hands and labor, and render less costly the working of rustic properties which are or will in future be under cultivation.
11th Machines & mechanical apparatuses of all kinds, whose object be the working and improvement of plantations, from the carting of the cane to the mill and the grinding of the same, to the package of the produce, and its conveyance out of the estate; also all the auxiliaries of said machines and apparatuses if they are not applied to other purposes than those required on the plantation.
12th Machines and apparatuses with especial application to cultivate coffee and cotton plantations.
13th Machinery for the especial purpose of drilling artesean wells.
14th Mills to thrash rice and shell corn.
15th All kind of precious metals, in bars or paste, dust or fragments.
16th Ice.
17th Live fish.
18th Stone and flag stones for paving.
19th Leeches.
20th Cotton & woollen goods of national manufactory coming from the mother country and on national vessels. Also all the goods that are found with the word *«free»* in the Tariff.

TONNAGE & HARBOR DUTIES.

FIRST.

A foreign vessel entering with cargo and leaving with cargo shall pay for each ton according to measurement ... $ 2.35
A Spanish do. do. do ... „ 1.35

SECOND.

A foreign vessel entering with cargo and leaving in ballast shall pay for each ton according to measurement. $ 2.30
A Spanish do. do. do ... „ 1.30

THIRD.

A foreign vessel entering in ballast and leaving with a cargo shall pay for each ton according to measurement $ 2.00
A Spanish do. do. do ... „ 1.00

FOURTH.

A foreign vessel entering with a cargo of coal equal to or exceeding its register of tonnage, although it may have other cargo shall pay for each ton ... $ 0.50
A Spanish vessel in this case ... „ 0.00
A foreign vessel which only contains coal, but in a lesser proportion than its tonnage register shall pay for each ton taken up by the coal ... „ 0.50
For each ton not occupied ... „ 1.50
Spanish vessels in this case shall pay for those occupied ... „ 0.00
For those not occupied ... „ 0.62
Foreign vessels importing coal in a proportion less than their tonnage register, and besides carry other merchandise in any amount, shall pay for each ton occupied by coal ... „ 1.35
For every other ton ... „ 2.35
Spanish vessels in the same case shall pay for each ton taken up by coal ... „ 0.73
For every other ton ... „ 1.35

FIFTH.

A foreign vessel entering in ballast and clearing with a full cargo of molasses shall pay for each ton according to measurement ... $ 0.50
A Spanish do. do. do. for each ton ... „ 0.37

SIXTH.

A foreign vessel entering in ballast and leaving with a cargo of the products of the island, shall pay for each ton of cargo ... $ 2.00
For each ton not occupied ... „ 0.05
A Spanish do. do. do. of cargo ... „ 1.00
For each ton not occupied ... „ 0.05

SEVENTH.

A foreign vessel entering and clearing in ballast shall pay for each ton according to measurement..... $ 0.05
A Spanish do. do. do..... ,, 0.05

EIGTH.

A foreign vessel entering in transit or in distress shall pay for each ton according to measurement..... $ 0.05
A Spanish do. do. do..... ,, 0.05

NINTH.

A steamer making regular trips to the ports of the island, of whatever flag or port, shall be exempted from paying any duty, under the condition that they shall not import or export more than six tons of cargo, having the preference in clearing when carrying mail

TENTH.

A foreign steamer in the same case as the foregoing, importing or exporting more than six tons of cargo shall pay for each one..... $ 1.60
A Spanish do. do. do..... ,, 0.62½

ELEVENTH.

The Spanish mail steamers shall pay in accordance with their private contracts with the government.

TWELVTH.

When any steamer enters and does not come under any of the conditions prescribed in articles ninth, tenth, & eleventh, it shall pay according to its nationality, deducing from the total number of tons those taken up by the machinery and coal bunkers.

Madrid 12th of March 1867.—Approved by H. M.—*Castro.*

ROYAL ORDER REFERRED TO IN THE ROYAL DECREE AUTHORIZING THE NEW TARIFF IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Bureau of war and Colonies.—Colonies.—Y. E.—The Minister of war and Colonies communicates on this date to the Minister of States the following:

"The Queen has consented to approve on this date the regulations indicated in the following document destined for the rule of Captains and supercargoes employed in the importation trade from foreign ports to those of the Islands of Cuba & Porto-Rico. So that its contents may be strictly fulfilled, and that no pretext of ignorance may be alleged, circulars of the said regulations will be transmitted to the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of Spain in foreign ports, these functionaries receiving instructions to publish them repeatedly in the principal periodicals or official organ of the port where they reside. The above mentioned regulations will enter in force 30 days after their publication in the referred periodicals no pretext of ignorance on the part of Captains of the precept, being at all admissable.

In conformity with the Royal order communicated by the Minister of War and Colonies, I transmit it to Y. E. including a copy of the said regulations.—Madrid 1st of July 1869.—Director General, Augusto Ulloa.—To the Governor-Generals, and Collectors of Customs of the Islands of Cuba & Porto Rico.

Bureau of War and Colonies.—Colonies.—The Captains and supercargoes of sailing and steam vessels under the Spanish or other flags, employed in the importation trade between foreign ports and those of the Islands of Cuba & Porto Rico, will observe for their government the following regulations, from their clearance up to their arrival at the port to which they are bound:

Firstly..... Captains of vessels bound from foreign ports to those of the Islands of Cuba & Porto Rico shall present to the Spanish Consul or Vice-Consul a clean duplicate of their manifest, which shall specify:
1st The class, nationality, name of the vessel and the exact measurement of tonnage according to Spanish measure.
2nd The name of the captain.
3rd The port from whence bound.
4th The names of shippers, and those of the owners or consignees to whom the cargo is consigned.
5th The bales, hogsheads, barrels, cases and other packages with their respective numbers and marks, specifying in ciphers and writing the quantity of each class.
6th The generic class of the merchandise or the contents of the packages according to the Bills of Lading.
7th Those destined to bond or in transit.
8th And it shall conclude testifying that the vessel carries no other merchandise, and that none of those specified are prohibited for fear of disease or any other cause.

Secondly..... Articles which on account of their size and weight cannot be contained in cases or packages as iron in bars, &, metals, planks, staves and other lumber and others similar, shall be declared according to their Spanish weight, measure and quantity as specified in the duplicate of the manifest.

Thirdly..... These two documents shall be certified by the Spanish Consul or Vice-Consul, who will deliver one of the copies to the captain of the vessel, retaining the other which he shall immediately remit to the Collector

of Customs of the island to which the vessel is bound, so that it may serve as a voucher on the inspection of the cargo by the respective Customhouse.

Fourthly..... The Captain shall note on completing his voyage, in the copy of the manifest which he should retain in his possession, specifying:

1st Goods belonging to the crew not included in the manifest, up to the value of $100 for each person.

2nd The surplus of provisions remaining on board.

3rd Munitions of war and extra supplies.

Fifthly.....On his arrival at the port bound for he shall in person deliver the manifest to the visiting officer on the spot.

Sixthly.....Should a vessel sail in ballast, the Captain shall present to the Consul or Vice-Consul a duplicate note specifying the same, and the same forms shall be gone through as with a manifest; that is to say, that the Consul shall certify both documents, delivering a copy to the Captain, and retaining the other for its remission to the Collector of Customs of the island to which he is bound.

Seventhly..... If the Captain or Supercargo should not present a manifest or note of the vessel being in ballast at the moment of the visit, which shall take place on casting anchor in the port bound for, they are liable to a fine of two hundred dollars, for the want of that document; and should it not contain the certification of the Consul, they shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars for not fulfilling this requisite, and should it not contain the details mentioned in rule 1st they shall incur a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

Eightly.....In case that any correction or alteration be discovered in the said documents, the Captains or masters are laid under the obligation to answer before the competent court for the crime of forgery; in the under standing that the same responsability weighs on those who arrive in ballast as on those with cargo.

Ninthly.....The presentation of the manifest will be obligatory, and shall take place in all the ports, bays and harbors of the island, to which the vessels may arrive, although it may be in case of necessity; the Collectors retaining a copy and returning the original to the Captain, so that he may deliver it, at the port originally bound for.

Tenthly.....The revenue-vessels can demand the manifest from the Captain or master within the boundary of four leagues from the port bound for.

Eleventhly .....The same Captains are obliged to deliver to the Spanish Consul or Vice-Consul of the port from which they sail a note of the approximate value of their cargo; with the end in view of serving for the formation of the commercial statistics, which is to be compiled by said functionaries.

Twelthly..... The Captain or master who should not declare the exact measure of his vessel in Spanish tons shall defray the expenses arising from the measurement, in case that the excess should be more than 10%.

Thirteenthly...The Captain who by cause of an accidental event should be forced to cast overboard part of his cargo, shall also note it in the manifest, specifying, although it be by calculation, the amount, packages, and their classification; remaining under the obligation to extend a protest in accordance in the custom house, and to exhibit his log-book, as vouchers of his assertions.

Fourteenthly...The baggage of passengers shall be delivered to the Custom-house, for its inspection, and should there be discovered in them, merchandise worth up to one hundred dollars, they shall pay duties according to the Tariff, with the detailed note that the interested parties shall present to the Collector of Customs. Should the value of these goods exceed one hundred dollars and not be more than two hundred dollars, they shall pay double duty; but should their value be more than above specified, they shall incur the penalty of confiscation unless in either case they should have in anticipation made an entry of said goods, as in that case they remain liable only to the payment of the duty corresponding to them in the Tariff.

Madrid 1st of July 1859.—Approved by H. M.—O'Donnell.—The Director General, Ulloa.

His Excellency the Colonial Minister communicates in the Royal decree of the 13th of March last, to His Excellency the Governor General, the following: "Your Excellency: The Queen has agreed to order that the 6th phrase of those contained in regulation 1st of the Royal decree of the 1st of July 1859, mentioned, and ordered to be put into execution in the 4th article of the Royal decree, yesterday's date, in virtue of which the new tariff of importation enters into operation, which shall henceforth rule in this island and whose regulations should be strictly observed by the Captains and Supercargoes of foreign vessels carrying on the trade of importation, shall be changed, and remain edited in this manner: "*The generic classes of merchandise, or the contents of the packages, and their full weight.*

Havana 8th of April 1867.—*Michelena.*

By Royal order of the 13th of March last, which appears published in this number, the 6th phrase of 1st article of the Royal order of the 1st of July 1859 is changed, it being ordered that the manifests of vessels arriving at the ports of the island, shall specify the generic class of the merchandise or the contents of the packages and their full weight, and as the change shall go into operation from the 1st of July next, the Collector calls most particularly the attention of the trade to the requisite of the weight, so that in the remission of orders by merchants to foreign countries, they can indicate this new condition, established by the said Royal decree, that the manifests may come duly written, notwithstanding that the government shall also communicate it to the consular agents of H. M.

Havana 8th of April 1867.—*Michelena.*

CENTRAL SECTION OF CUSTOMS.

ADMINISTRATION.

In accordance with the provisions contained in section 3rd of the Royal Decree dated March 12th ultimo, the committee who was appointed as provided in section 2nd of said decree, have formed the following list of *ad valorem* duties to be imposed on all articles which are not specified in the Tariff, or that owing to their analogy none of their parts can be appraised.—Said list having been approved by H. E. the Captain General in conformity with H. E. the Intendant of Customs, the same is caused by the latter authority to be published in the official gazette for general information, in the understanding that the rates therein specified shall be perceived during six months from the 1st of July next, as provided for in section 3rd of the Royal Decree.

Havana May 31st, 1867.—P. S., *Mariano Canencia y Castellanos.*

	Weight, or basis.	$	cts.
Asses—(he and she), which are not imported to improve the breed	each	30	
Anis-eed—cummin-eed, wild marjorem, ground pepper, dried pepper pods and laurel leaves	100 kilog	15	21½
Arms—fire, and side or cutting	*ad valorem*		
Bugles—purl, beads, rock cristal and rosary beads, gold and silver twist, straw bugles, olive skins, and others analogous, in threads or loose	kilogram		54½
Bastard saffron—or safflower,	Do.	06	52
Birds—valuable on account of their singing and handsomeness, such as canary birds, mocking birds, nightingales and others analogous as *small parrots* &c	each	01	
„ of less value, as linnets and others	Do.		50
Blacking; Ink—writing and printing, either liquid or in paste, and the compound used for cleaning cartridge boxes	100 kilograms	34	73
Buff—manufactured in all shapes	kilogram	07	61
Bristles—for shoemakers' use	Do.	06	52
„ in textures applied to sieves and furniture	Do.	01	63
Bass-weed—weaved, as sparto baskets, seroons, mats and such articles	100 kilograms	13	04½
„ do manufactured in fine articles, such as fruit or ladies work baskets &c	Do.	02	17½
Bellows—for blacksmiths' and house use	Do.	30	43½
Bone & horn—manufactured in buttons and button moulds of common quality, horse combs, shoe-horns and other articles analogous in weight and quality	kilogram	01	08½
„ do do polished, as combs, small lasts or moulds, tooth & nail brushes &c. and other articles analogous in weight	Do.	03	26
Clay—manufactured in bricks for cleaning metals	100 do	01	76
„ in crucibles	Do.	13	04½
Coffee—from Spanish provinces	Do.	10	
Cinnamon—from Ceylon & nut-megs	kilogram	02	17½
„ from other countries	100 kilograms	88	95
„ long, also cloves & pepper	Do.	39	13
Cascarilla—of all kinds	Do.	27	17½
Cork or corkwood	Do.	21	74
„ manufactured in bottle-corks &c	Do.	43	48
Corsets	kilogram	10	
Crackers or biscuits—made with milk, soda, lemon &c, including weight of package if it be fancy boxes &c	100 ditto	17	39
Chalk—also spanish white, gypsum calcinated or not, roman cement, sand, writing do, and other such matters.	Do.	01	63
Elastics—made with silk, for shoes	kilogram	03	
Emery and ground lead	100 ditto	10	87
Eggs—(see Note at foot).			
Fans—of all classes	*ad valorem*		
Fire Engines—& well pumps, except those included elsewhere	Do.		
Fowls—domestic, for recreation, such as macaws, parrots, pheasants, peacocks &c	each	02	
Flowers—artificial—made of paper, silk, cloth and other matters, loose, in bunches, garlands &c.	kilogram	07	50
Glue—common,	100 ditto	26	08½
„ fish	kilogram	08	61
Gloves—kidskin	Do.	15	
„ buck, chamois and sheepskin	Do.	06	
Gutta-percha—or caoutchouc, manufactured in wide-tooth combs, combs and brushes, penholders, and other such articles	Do.	06	52
„ in other objects of less weigh	*ad valorem*		
Grasstwine—manufactured in hammocks	Do.		
Gunpowder—and matches for mines	100 kilog	39	13
Gypsum—manufactured in any shape	*ad valorem*		
Horses and mares—which are not imported to improve the breed	each	150	
Human hair	kilogram	26	08½
„ do manufactured	*ad valorem*		
Horse hair—in balls	100 kilog	69	56⅛

	Weight or basis.	$	cts.
Hay—straw—or dry grass	100 kilograms	01	50
Indian Rubber—prepared and appliable to machinery; hoses and analogous objects	Do.	108	69½
„ manufactured in shoes, spatterdashes, chair bottoms, life preservers, travelling bags &c.,			
made esclusively of rubber	kilogram	02	17½
„ do in water-proof goods, made esclusively of rubber	Do.	03	26
„ do in catheters, syringes, nipple-shells, paper rubbers and other analogous articles	Do.	06	52
Ivory—raw	Do.	.....	87
„ manufactured in billiard balls, combs, brushes, tooth & nail do, and other analogous articles	Do.	17	39
Impermeable paper—used for roofs	100 kilograms	10	87
Knives—razors & penknives with wooden, horn, or whalebone handles in common qualities, with			
or without forks	kilogram	.....	74
„ do with ivory, tortoise, mother of pearl and other fine handles, in fine qualities	Do.	02	71½
Looking glasses—with frames (see furniture & mercery)			
Lumber—white, in shingles	100 kilograms	02	17½
„ do in match-splints	Do.	08	69½
„ in carpenters' mallets, wooden hooks, spoons, chocolate staffs, spikes and other analogous			
articles	Do.	13	04½
„ in buckets, pails, tubs, bathing do, washing do, barrels, wheelbarrows with or without iron			
wheels, shoe lasts, hair dressers do, printing cases, blocks & pullies, tool-handles and ana-			
logous articles	Do.	17	39
„ in carpenters' vices, tubes, pullies, hhds moulds, wooden rules for carriages, oars, traps and			
other such articles	Do.	26	08½
„ in shoe, hair and cloth brushes of common quality, used generally by soldiers; horse brus-			
hes, ship do, brooms for sweeping or other use, chimney sweepers, even if made with horse			
hair,—millet, palm or other matter	kilogram	.....	39
„ in frames and embroidering do (see furniture).			
„ in hydraulic pumps, fine veneers, small crafts, laths, mouldings, and in furniture in general.	*ad valorem*	.....	.....
„ in painters' and other brushes	kilogram	01	63
„ in common or fine cloth & hair brushes; in rulers, pencils, penknives, tooth-brushes, small			
fancy boxes and toilet or dressing cases garniture: such as watch-cases, match-boxes &c &c.	Do.	02	71½
„ in feather whisks or dusters	Do.	03	80½
„ in do do for pianos & toilet cases	Do.	06	52
Mules—(he and she)	each	60	.....
Moss—used by mattress makers	100 kilograms	13	04½
Matches—of all classes, including those perfumed for segars, and interior weight of package	kilogram	02	.....
Musical instruments	*ad valorem*	.....	.....
Malakoffs—for women	doz.	15	.....
„ for children	Do.	07	50
Mercery—all fancy articles not otherwise specified	*ad valorem*	.....	.....
Mother of pearl—manufactured in shirt, vest, coat and pantaloon buttons	kilogram	04	35
„ in hair & tooth brushes, buckles, pocket, side & other combs, pen-holders, and such articles.	Do.	26	08½
Oiled silk	Do.	03	26
Oil cloth—for floors & table use, or other application	100 kilograms	54	34
Oakum—of all classes tarred or untarred; also cotton waste	Do.	10	87
Osier—prepared for chairs &c	Do.	32	61
„ manufactured in baskets, coaches, chairs, rocking do, beds, cradles, sofas, and other objects			
analogous in size or weight, including the wood which constitutes the articles	Do.	65	21½
„ in small baskets, less than half a yard (Spanish) diameter, for table services &c; also small			
mats and other such articles	kilogram	01	30½
Pasteboard—manufactured in hat boxes & other large articles	Do.	.....	54½
„ in masks	Do.	02	17½
„ in screens, small boxes for adorning, for sweetmeats, and other analogous	Do.	08	61
Paper—printed or lithographed, bound or unbound, in books or otherwise, including music paper			
and maps	Do.	.....	25
„ painted in prints and cuts	Do.	01	.....
„ in blank books' shape of all classes and sizes, bound or unbound, will pay as provided for			
the corresponding kind of paper, with 25 % additional			
Paints—ground in oil, of all colors	100 kilograms	15	21½
„ dry, powdered, of common qualities, such as ochre, red do, terra sienna raw, rotten earth,			
umber and others alike	Do.	04	35
„ do do, such as white & red lead, blue, lampblack, terra sienna calcinated, vermillion, english			
red &c &c	Do.	17	39
„ do do, such as yellow chrome, green, Prussian blue, utramarine do, carmine, chinese ver-			
million, & others	kilogram	.....	43½
Pitto—loose or raw	Do.	.....	54½
„ in hammocks	*ad valorem*	.....	.....
Parasols—silk, and those with mixture of cotton, up to 418 millimeters	dozen.	18	.....
Quicksilver	kilogram	01	74
Rush or Junk—in mats, curtains and analogous articles	100 kilograms	69	56½
„ in small baskets and mats, and other small objects	kilogram	02	17½
Starch	100 kilograms	15	21½
Small animals—such as monkeys or apes, foxes, squirrels and badgers	each	04	.....
Shells—*cayuama*, (turtle) in a rough state	kilogram	02	17½
„ do manufactured in any shape, with or without other matters	Do.	05	43½
„ tortoise, in a rough state	Do.	10	87
„ do manufactured in any shape, with or without other matters	Do.	34	78
Ship-bread	100 ditto	13	04½
Sealing-wax	kilogram	01	63
Steam Engines	*ad valorem*	.....	.....
Small wares—silk, buttons, tassels, strings, fringes, galoons, braid or plat, bands, &c, and all			
such work of whatever material the inside part may be	kilogram	09	.....
„ woollen or flax, with mixture of silk	Do.	04	25
„ woollen or flax, mixed with any of these two materials	Do.	03	.....
„ cotton, or do mixed with wool	Do.	02	.....
Sand paper—or rag	100 kilograms	21	74

	Weight or basis.	$	cts.
Stones—grind, filtering, chocolate, corn mill, and other analogous; also flooring tiles or slabs	100 kilograms	02	17½
„ in slates with frames; pumice stone ground or not; also flint	Do.	10	89
„ marble, jasper or alabaster, in slabs for flooring	Do.	04	85
„ do polished or half do, in slabs for tombs, tables &c &c	Do.	13	04½
„ do in mortars, and imitation	Do.	07	61
„ do in blocks, statues and other objects not specified	*ad valorem*	.....	.....
„ precious, fine, or counterfeit gems, and others not specified	Do.	.....	.....
Silk—sewing, loose	kilogram	07	.....
Scales & steelyards—except those included elsewhere	*ad valorem*	.....	.....
Threads—raw or untwisted, including shoemakers'	kilogram	.....	25
„ bleached and colored	Do.	.....	50
„ cotton, in balls and hanks, white or colored	Do.	01	50
„ worsted, of all classes	Do.	03	.....
„ sewing or twine	Do.	02	.....
„ packthread or marline	Do.	.....	35
„ twine or hemp line	Do.	.....	75
„ linen, or cotton in teels, including the total weight, except the exterior package less the tin	Do.	.....	50
Tobacco—in paste, called chewing	100 kilograms	34	78
„ powdered, as snuff; also otherwise prepared, if its importation is not prohibited	kilogram	02	17½
Umbrellas—silk, or silk and cotton mixed	dozen.	24	.....
„ cotton	Do.	04	50
Varnish—common and middling fine used for furniture	100 kilograms	27	17½
„ fine for pictures	*ad valorem*	.....	.....
Vehicles—of all sorts, except wheel barrows	Do.	....	.....
Wild beasts—such as elephants, lions, tigers, bears, wolves and others analogous	Do.	.....	.....
Whalebone—rough	kilogram	01	08½
„ cut and prepared for any industrial purpose, unpolished	Do.	01	63
„ polished for gowns, corsets and other objects, with or without edges of other matters	Do.	03	26
Wax—manufactured in any shape, except in candles	Do.	01	08½
„ in masks	Do.	10	87
Wafers—made of whatever matter, including weight of inside package	Do.	03	80½

NOTE.—The articles fresh meats, or live stock and fowls for the consumption of the country, such as goats, swines, and black cattle, are now being subjected to the supreme government for their valuation.

Received
Dept. Law
Dept. Instruc
Dept. Legislation
Dept.

W. J. Smith

No. 330.

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America
Havana July 11.th 1867

Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

The Consul at St Iago de Cuba, Mr Wallace, has written me under date of the 4th Inst.o advising me of his intention to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him by the Department, and that for that purpose he has appointed Mr F. Badell to act as Vice Consul during his absence.

Mr Wallace's Consular Agent at Guantánamo having left that place, the appointment of a person to discharge the duties of such at that port, became necessary, and the office was placed by Mr Wallace in charge of Mr Joseph Augustin Planos, who is highly recommended as a

gentleman well qualified for the position. I know of no cause why this nomination should not be confirmed by the Department.

I have requested the Governor General to authorize both Mr Badell and Mr Planas to discharge the duties of the offices to which they have been respectively appointed.

With profound respect

I am, Sir,

Your Obt Servt

Thos. Savage

Commd Agent

Received

Mr. J. Smith
A.A. July 29

No. 331.

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America
Havana July 12th 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

It has come to my knowledge that certain parties in the State of Louisiana have been for some time past, and are still engaged in the business of importing into that state from this Island Chinese or Coolies under contracts to serve on stipulated wages for a specified time.

A lot of 25 are engaged by Mr J. J. Wyckes for other parties in Louisiana to proceed to New Orleans in the Am. Brig William Robertson, Wyckes paying their passage and furnishing the necessary provisions for them. They go under the name of coolie passengers, provided with passports of the Government of

Havana, but there is reason to apprehend that their contracts establish the relation of slavery or servitude, which is expressly forbidden by the last clause of section 2 of the "Act to encourage immigration" approved 4th of July 1864. It has been reported to me that some of these coolies were actually purchased from their masters by Mr Wyckes. This expedition is in charge of Mr Edward T. Wyckes, son of Mr T. T. Wyckes, who recently arrived from China in the Portuguese ship Josefita Almira that brought a cargo of coolies to this Island, and he was probably employed on her. I understand that he sailed from this port in that ship in the capacity of Store Keeper. Both father and son are American citizens.

I am also advised that a scheme is on foot to import coolies direct from China under contracts, and that some of them

may be already on their way to Louisiana or elsewhere in the Southern States Judge Roselius of New Orleans has been mentioned as one who declares the enterprise strictly legal, and it is also said that General Sheridan has promised to enforce such contracts.

Should the Government deem it proper to order an investigation into this business, there will probably be sufficient time therefor, before the coolies on the Wm. Robertson are landed. as the vessel with all on board will no doubt be detained several days at the quarantine.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect
Your Obt Servt
Tho. Savage
U. S. Consul

U.S. Consulate Genl
Havana July 12th 1867
Hon. Savage. U.C.G.

No 331

No Enclosure
Recd.

Coolies exported
in Louisiana

Received Mr J. Smith Act.

DEPT. OF STATE. Rec'd AUG 5 '67

No 332 Ack'd & C.

Consulate-General of the United States.

Habana July 26th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir.

The steamer Nava conveying the Telegraphic Cable to be laid between Florida and this Island arrived this morning. and at 6. P.M. to day will sail for Key West. where she will land the shore end, after which the portion of the Cable to connect that key with Havana, will be laid. When this is done she will return to Key West for the purpose of laying the other portion to Rubicon Isd.

The Spanish war Steamer Francisco de Asis with Commodore Alvarado and other officers on board will assist in the operation. Officers of the Telegraph corps of this Island

will proceed in the Course.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obt. Servant
Tho.s Sargt
V. L. G.

Rec.d

No. 333.

DEPT. OF STATE
Read AUG 5 '67
Diplomatic Bureau

United States Consulate General &c.

Havana July 26th 1867.

Hon.: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a Ships' Daily Journal and a press and seal sent out by the Department for the use of this office.

I am, Sir, With great respect
Your Mt. Obt. Servant
Thos. Savage
U.S. C.G.

U. S. Consulate Gene
Havana July 26th 1867
Thos. Savage. V. C. G.
No 333
No Enclosure -
Rec'd

Receipt of Ships'
Daily Journal and
Press Seal for use
of the Consulate Gene

Received

Mr J. Smith
Clk.
No 334
Ackd Aug 5

DEPT. OF STATE
Read AUG 5 '67

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America
Havana July 27th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir;

A fatal affray occurred on the 24th Inst. in this harbor on board the Bark Wallace of New York. Thos B. Adams master, in which the second mate of the Ship Michael Ryan received several stabs at the hands (as it is alleged) of the colored men Thomas Sykes, Alfred Waters, and James Tucker, which caused his death almost immediately.

These men appear on the shipping papers as natives of Boston, New-York, and Baltimore, respectively, but it is believed the last two named are natives of the Island of Jamaica, and Sykes reports himself from Beaufort, South Carolina. Mr Ryan had told the master of his

Aug 21 1867

being a native of New Jersey, of Irish parentage, and a resident of Philadelphia where he had a wife.

Proceedings for the trial of the accused have been instituted by the competent naval authority, and from the character of the members of the Court, I am satisfied that the case will be promptly attended to, and the prisoners fairly dealt with. I will not lose sight of the case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With great respect

Your Obt. Servant

Tho Savage

Commd Squad

Received

Mr J. Smith.
Affaires.

DEPT. OF STATE.
Rec'd AUG 5 '67

Aug 5

No 335

Consulate General of the United States of America
Havana July 27th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir;

Mr. John M. Utley, the Consular Clerk attached to this Consulate General is now convalescent of a severe attack of fever which has kept him confined to his room several days; he is unable to leave it as yet - the weather is warm and unhealthy, and his weakness is such that he will not be in condition for a long time to attend steadily to his duties. He desires permission to go north, to spend the rest of the summer and a portion of the Autumn there, say three months: As he has been hard at work in the Consulate since December 1864. I would recommend that the Department grant him

leave of absence in the United States for three months; during which time I can have the assistance of Mr. Nicholas Tanco, who is an american citizen a civil engineer and Graduate of Union College, Schenectady, New York. Both he and his father paid their respects to you in Washington in 1864

The place left vacant by Mr. Joseph A. Springer, now acting as Consular Agent at Cárdenas is temporarily filled by his brother Mr. James H. Springer of Portland.

I have the honor to be
Sir. with great respect
Your Obt. Servant
Thos Savage
Consul

Rec'd

No 336

DEPT. OF STATE.
Rec'd AUG 8 1867

Consulate Genl of the United States
Havana July 31st 1867

Hon: William H. Seward.
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

In consequence of the encreased taxation upon all branches of business in this Island, the leading merchants of Havana have agreed to charge an extra 1/4 per cent, as appears in the printed document herewith enclosed.

No 1 agreement of Havana merchants

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obt Servant
Thos Savage
U.S. C.G.

U. S. Consulate Gene
Habana July 31st 1867
Thos. Savage U. C. G.
No 336
One Enclosure
Rec.

agreement of Commission
Merchants of Havana
to make an extra
charge upon all
business transacted
for acct. of others.

En vista del nuevo sistema tributario por el cual se impone al Comercio una contribucion crecida cuya base es el importe de los negocios de cada casa, y de que el objeto de dicha contribucion es retribuir al Real Erario de las bajas que le resultan por la exencion completa de los derechos de esportacion y la muy notable rebaja en los de importacion, de modo que el Comercio de Ultramar queda muy beneficiado miéntras que los que en esta plaza gestionan sus negocios sufren sin compensacion el gravámen de las nuevas contribuciones, los comerciantes comisionistas que abajo firman han considerado necesario y equitativo buscar dicha compensacion cargando en lo sucesivo bajo el nombre de «Contribucion».

½ % sobre el importe de factura de embarques de frutos ó efectos sin inclusion de la comision.

½ % sobre el importe bruto de ventas de consignaciones.

½ % sobre el importe de desembolsos por cuenta de buques.

½ % sobre el importe de fletes cobrados idem idem.

½ % sobre el importe de fletes proporcionados á buques.

1/000 sobre el importe de letras negociadas por cuenta agena, pues cuando fuesen contra embarques ó por resultado de otros negocios en que ya se hubiese devengado el correspondiente ½ % no se cargará nada.

Y los infrascriptos empeñan solemnemente su palabra de que no saldrá de sus oficinas documento alguno referente á las antedichas negociaciones en que no aparezcan los citados cargos.

Habana 23 de Julio de 1867.—(Firmado).—Ojero, Warburg y Comp.—Samá, Sotolongo y Comp.—S. C. Burnham y Comp.—M. A. Herrera y Comp.—Fesser y Comp.—Scharfenberg, Tolmé y Comp.—Francke y Comp.—E. Palm, Dix y Comp.—Plassan, Avilés y Comp.—Durruty, Chaffraix y Comp.—Ed. Meert y Comp.—Müller y Comp.—F. P. Drain.—A. Serpa y Comp.—I. M. Zangroniz y Comp.—Schmidt y Stern.—N. Deulofeu.—J. R. Marquette.—M. Riquelme y Comp.—Marzan Hermanos.—C. P. Fischer y Comp.—Çaró, Hermanos y Watson.—Adot, Spalding y Comp.—Finlay y Comp.—N. J. Gomez y Comp.—Zaldúa, Ceruelos y Comp.—J. Demestre y Comp.—L. Will y Comp.—Guillermo Neilson.—Antonio Sicouret.—Martin Saenz Izquierdo.—F. Jacoby y Comp.—Patrick y Comp.—Ed. Broschell y Comp.—Paris, Bailieff y Comp.—Meyer y Comp.—Whitman, Meyer y Comp.—J. Morales é hijo.—B. B. Jimenez.—J. Rafecas y Comp.—Torres, Canela y Comp.—San Pelayo, Torre y Comp.—Julian de Zulueta.—Llanusa y Comp.—Torres, Raurell y Comp.—L. G. Barbon.—Ruiz, Belaunzarán y Comp.—Antonio de la Torriente.—Santos Villaverde.

Translation

In view of the new taxation system which imposes on merchants an encreased tax based upon the amount of business of each House, and the object of which tax is to replace the deficiency in revenue sustained by the Royal Treasury arising from the total exemption from duty of merchandise exported and the very considerable reduction in the rates of duties on importations, whereby the Commerce of "Ultramar" is very much benefited, whilst those transacting business in this place bear the weight of the new tax without compensation therefor, the undersigned merchants have deemed it necessary and equitable to obtain the compensation by charging hereafter, under the name of contribution.

1/4 prct on the total amount of Invoices shipped, the Commissions excluded.

1/4 prct upon gross amt of sales of consigned goods.

1/4 per cent on Amount of vessels' Disbursements.

1/4 pr ct on amt of freight collected for vessels' account.
1/4 pr ct on amt of freight procured.
1/000 upon amount of drafts negotiated for account of others; but when drawn against shipments or resulting from other business in which the 1/4 per cent may have been collected, nothing will be charged.

And the undersigned hereby solemnly pledge their words not to allow any document referring to business as above stated, to leave their offices without said charges appearing thereon.

Havana July 23d 1867.

signatures of 45 leading mercantile Houses of Havana.

Enclosure with
Desp. No. 336
Agreement of Commission
Merchants to charge
an extra charge of
1/4 pr ct on all
transactions -

No. 1

Havana 23d July 1867

Recd Copy sent to Treas. Aug 15;

W. J. Smith. Ack'd and tell

No 33 Gen.

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America

Havana August 9th 1867

Hon: William Hunter

Acting Secretary of State

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I accompany herewith a list of vessels from ports of the United States that have been fined by the Custom House Authorities here within the period of a little over a month, in the sum of 25 $ in gold each, because the manifests did not express the weight and value of their cargoes, as required by the Regulations of the Customs in force.

The Am. Brig Julia F. Carney was fined in the same amount at Matanzas for the reason that her manifest from Key West, did not give her nationality.

All the manifests were duly verified by the Consular Officers of Spain at the ports of departure.

It has occurred to my mind that if those Consuls had examines the manifests at the time of verification and pointed out the defects, the Captains would undoubtedly have corrected them and thus saved themselves from the penalty. Such a course on the part of the Consuls would exhibit a friendly spirit at the same time that it secured a compliance with the laws of Spain on the part of Shipmasters and others.

There seems to exist a determination on the part of the Authorities of the Customs in this Island to enforce their laws, without leniency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt servant
Thos. Savage
V.C.

Am:	Steamer	Eagle	from New York.
Brit:	Schr	Oriental	" New Orleans
French	Stmr	Darien	" ditto.
Am:	"	Columbia	" New York
"	"	Liberty	" New Orleans
Brit	Schr	Salvador	" New Orleans
Am.	Stmr	Rapidan	" New Orleans
"	"	Morro Castle	" New York
"	Schr	Maine Law	" Beaufort
"	Stmr	Columbia	" New York

U. S. Commissioners Court
Havana Augt 9th 1871
Thos. Sandys. V. C. G.
No 637
Rec.

Am. vessel seized
for defects in their
manifests verified
by Spanish Vessels

Received

DEPT. OF STATE
Rec'd NOV 29 '67

ack Sept 11

a/more
5 pp

No. 338.

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America
Havana August 20th 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

In my despatch No. 316 (8th of June) I had the honor to make a full report to the Department in reference to the Mexican vessels "Mosquito" and "Salayas Marreguí." } Mosquito & Salayas Mexican vessels

An Agent of the States of Yucatan and Campeachy named Señor Juan Clausell, has since arrived here and handed me a communication together with his credentials from the Governors of those States, the object of his mission being to obtain the return to him of the above named vessels, and also of some goods belonging to the cargo of the captured Schr Amelia that, it is alleged, were retained by the captor. Señor Clausell reiterates the wishes of } Agent from Yucatan & Campeachy object of his mission to claim those vessels

my aid solicited

those Governors, and solicited my good offices and assistance to attain the accomplishment of his mission. I accordingly

No 1 Letter to Governor General Cuba.

addressed a letter to His Excellency the Governor General of Cuba, of which I enclose a copy together with copies of all the letters and papers that accompanies it.

claims preferred agt the vessels &c. advices &c.

You will notice the copy of Memoranda left with the Notary Public Manuel Padilla to have three powers of attorney drawn up. I have the original papers in my possession and the three notes or memoranda on it are in the same handwriting, which has the appearance of a combination between the parties claimants and defendants in regard to the claims preferred by the Consul General of Portugal Señor Gares, and by Messrs Saez and Escalera, merchants, against

the vessels for advances and supplies said to have been furnished to the same by them. Señor Carvallo was very particular to have himself called "Consul General" of Mexico in the power of attorney jointly executed by him and Señor Cimiano, Com= =mander of the "Mosquito", altho he had several days prior to that act ceased to discharge Consular duties, and as I learned, upon the reception here of the news of the surrender of Veracruz to the Republican Authorities, deposited the archives and property of the office with the said Portuguese Consul. I am informed that the parties obtained their respective powers from the Notary, but am not advised if suits have been commenced against the "Mosquito" and the "Salazar Ilarregui."

No answer has reached me as yet to my communication upon this subject from the

Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir
with great respect
Your Obt Servant
Tho. Savage
V. Consul

H. M. Consulate General
Havana August 20. 1855
Rec'd Aug. 27. C. O.
No 173
Enclosure
Rec'd

Mex. can vessels Regulations
Relative Clearances
in Various Ports
Spanish Ports
Mexican Ports
Correspondence
Letter from Consul General

Copy.

No 1

Wm J. Smith

Consulate Genl. of the United States
Of America
Havana August 12th 1867

His Excellency
Lieut. General Manzano
Governor Genl. and Captain General of the
Island of Cuba
&. &. &.

Sir,

It is to your Excellency's knowledge that in May last a Mexican schooner called the "Salazar Olarregui" arrived in this port having in custody another Mexican Schooner the "Amelia" which had been captured on the high seas on the 13th day of that month.

The information that I received at the time in reference to these vessels was that they were both ordered to leave the port, which was done only by the "Amelia" the other Schooner alleging unseaworthiness on account of a leak did not go to sea, and has remained in port ever since.

The "Amelia" in pursuance of the order of her captor proceeded to Veracruz.

where she was returned to Juan Clausell, her supercargo, with such portion of her cargo and other property as had not been removed from her, and retained by the person commanding the "Salazar Olarregui."

The master J. Bobadilla and the supercargo Juan Clausell of the "Amelia" filed in this office their joint protest of the 21st of May against the acts of Don José Mª Roca in capturing and retaining in his possession the property that had been placed in their charge by the rightful owners, and for other causes. Amongst the matters stated by those parties in their protest is the following; that Señor Roca overhauled the "Amelia's" cargo, transferred a portion of her effects, and retained some of them, none of which have been returned to the "Amelia" or to any person having a right to receive them. These effects are still on board of the "Salazar Olarreguí." To obtain the delivery of them, or their proper value, is one of the objects that has

again brought Señor Clausell to Havana, as your Excellency will be advised by the Copy of a letter marked A from the Governor of the State of Yucatan dated at Mérida the 20th of July last.

Señor Clausell is also authorized to represent the Governments of Campeche and Yucatan for the purpose of obtaining the return of the Steam boat "Mosquito" and the Schooner "Anita" (a) Salazar Ilarregui, as appears in the copies of his communications from the Governors of those two States, which I have the honor to lay before Your Excy. marked respectively B. & C. To that marked B is annexed a copy of a despatch to the Secretary of State for foreign relations at the City of Mexico under date of the 17th ult.

In the same manner I beg leave to respectfully call Your Excellency's attention to the copy marked D of a letter dated this 3rd. Inst. addressed to me by Señor Juan Clausell, wherein I am requested to use my good offices in order

to procure the delivery to him of the goods obtained from the "Amelia" and also the surrender of the Steamboat "Mosquito" and the Schooner "Salazar Llarregui" the last named vessel being said to belong to a private citizen and the other the property of the Mexican nation.

I am aware that certain parties here have preferred claims for supplies said to have been furnished to the two vessels; and also of certain preliminary proceedings before the Justice of the Peace for the district of Belen in relation to those claims. I am likewise informed that powers of attorney have been executed at the office of the Notary Public Don Manuel Padilla, by Don Fernando Gaver, and Mess Saiz & Escalera to prosecute their claims against Don Juan Cimiano, who is in command of the Steamer "Mosquito," and Don Ramon Caballo, who exercised functions of Consul General of Mexico in this place, which prosecutions will be virtually against the two vessels in question. and that Mess Caballo, and

Cimians have on their part appointed an attorney at the same notarial office to defend them in the suits at law already commenced or to be instituted by the claimants aforenamed.

The two vessels, it is well known, came to Havana seeking a refuge, after the "flotilla" of which they formed a part was defeated and dispersed by the liberal forces. Since May they have been lying in this harbor incurring expenses that the parties having charge of them could have avoided, as it seems to me they should have done, having no means at hand to meet them.

It is not my purpose to enter in this communication into any discussion in regard to the merits of these claims. My object is simply to solicit your Excellency's friendly intervention in this matter and thus comply with the request of the Governors of those two States, who are officers of a Government recognized by the United States of America, and with which she holds friendly relations.

I trust your Excellency will not attribute to me any intention to go in this affair beyond the limits of my official sphere. I desire your good offices and action in behalf of private individuals, and also to prevent further injury to property now that the fatal war lately raging in Mexico seems to have come to a termination.

May I ask of your Excellency the favor to give me an answer at as early a day as possible?

I have the honor to be with considerations of great respect

Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant
(signed) Thos. Savage
in charge of the Consulate Gen

Copia

A

Gobierno
del
(Sello) Estado
de Yucatan.

El portador de esta comunicacion es el C. Juan Clausell, vecino del Estado de Campeche que pasa á esa ciudad en comision especial del Gobierno de dicho Estado y este, con objeto de conseguir que D. Jose Mª Roca le devuelva unos efectos de su propiedad que le tomó sin derecho alguno. Dicho C. Clausell es persona de honradez y digna de toda consideracion; por lo que encareciendo á Ud. se sirva dictar los acuerdos que crea convenientes á fin de que con su ayuda y proteccion consiga el objeto que desea, sobre el cual él le dará á Ud. circunstanciadamente mas pormenores.

Patria y Libertad. Mérida Julio 20 de 1867

M. Crespo

C. Consul de la República Mejicana, cerca de una República amiga

Francisco Gil
Ofl. Mor

A

Translation

Government of the State of Yucatan.

The bearer of this communication is the citizen Juan Clausell a resident of the State of Campeche who is going to that city with a special commission from the Governments of that State and of this and with the object of attaining that Mr. J. M.a Roca deliver up to him some goods which he (Roca) took from him without any right.

Said citizen Clausell is an honorable person and worthy of every consideration, for which reason I recommend to you to have the goodness to use the means which you may consider expedient in order that Mr. Clausell with your assistance and protection may attain the object he desires about which he will give you further details.

Country & Liberty. Mérida July 20th 1867

(Signed) M. Cepeda

Citizen Consul of the Mexican Republic, absent to the one of friendly republic

Francisco Gil
Ol.n Mex

B

ecretaría de
bernación y
gunda

En copia auténtica tengo el honor de acompañar á esta comunicacion, la que con esta misma fecha he dirijido al Ciudadano Secretario de Estado y del despacho de Relaciones Esteriores de la Republica, acerca de los buques mejicanos "Anita" y "Mosquito" llevados a este puerto, con las circunstancias que en dicha comunicacion se expresan.

El primero de los mencionados buques es de propiedad particular y el segundo es de la Nacion.

El Ciudadano Juan Clausell, de este Estado, pasó á esa ciudad con el objeto particular de obtener la devolucion de la "Anita" y si se puede lograr, ya no será tan poco dificil alcanzar por consecuencia la del "Mosquito".

Por mi parte, y en obsequio de los intereses públicos, de gravedad que

Medias en este negocio, me he abstenido
á dirijirme á Ud. no obstante haberlo
hecho ya al Supremo Gobierno nacio-
-nal, para ganar tiempo, pues consi-
-dero, que de este depende el mejor y
mas pronto resultado.

Ofrezco á Ud. con este motivo las
seguridades de mi consideracion y
respeto.

Independencia y Libertad Campeche
Julio 17 de 1867

P. Garcia

Juan Carlos
Secto.

Sr. Consul de Mexico
en la Habana, ausente al
de una Republica Amiga

3

Habana

Translation -

B

I have the honor of sending with this communication an authentic copy of the one which with this same date I have directed to the Citizen Secretary of State and for the despatches of foreign relation in regard to the Mexican vessels "Anita" and Mosquito which were taken to that port under the circumstances expressed in said Communication.

The first-mentioned vessel is the property of a private individual and the other belongs to the Nation.

Mr. J. Clansell a citizen of this State is going to that city with the special object of obtaining the surrender of the "Anita" and if possible too that of the "Mosquito."

For my part and in behalf of the public interests of a grave character connected with this affair. I have taken the liberty of addressing you. notwithstanding that I have done it already to the National Supreme Government

in order to gain time as I conside
that the best and most espeditious
results depend thereupon.
I tender you on this occasion the
assurances of my consideration and
respect.
Independence & Liberty, Campeche
July 17th 1867
(Signed) P. Garcia

Juan Carlis
Secrio.

To the Mexican Consul
in Havana, absent to
the one of a friendly Republic

Havana

ia. de Gobernacion
y Hacienda

3

Ciudadano Ministro:

El pailebot nacional "Anita" dela propiedad del C. Vicente Capmany quien ha prestado importantes servicios á la Nacion durante la reciente campaña en las fuerzas navales republicanas, y el vapor "Mosquito" antes armados en guerra al servicio del llamado Imperio, fueron llevados á la Habana por sus respectivos Comandantes españoles Jose Mª. Roca y Juan Cimiano, quienes refugiaron con ellos hácia el fin dela lucha, abandonando su infame bandera para sustraerse al castigo que veian ya como inminente.

Este Gobierno habiendo noticia ademas de que dichos buques han permanecido allí hasta ultimas fechas á disposicion del Cónsul imperial y que aun se trabaja entre los emigrados de formar allí con dichos buques y otros más alguna expedicion sobre Veracruz ó sobre esta peninsula ó bien sobre Tampico segun las circunstancias.

ticipa que
buques
ita" y
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la Nacion,
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bana:
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yectos de
emigra-
y parti-
a que

para ganar tiempo ha ocurrido ya un agente particular para reclamar dichos buques.

Tengo el honor de decirle á Ud. en cumplimiento de mi deber, esperando que hará las gestiones que son del resorte de esa Secretaría de su digno cargo, y creo no estará demas advertir á Ud. que con esta fecha se dirije á la Habana un agente particular, con el fin de obtener la devolucion del citado buque llamado "Anita" y a la vez lleva en cargo de parte de este Gobierno para ver si puede lograr tambien la del "Mosquito." Repito á U. Ciudadano Ministro, los seguridades de mi consideracion y profunde respeto.

Independencia y Libertad Campeche Julio 17 de 1867. = C. Secretario de Estado y del despacho de Relaciones Esteriores = Mexico

Juan Carbó

Rio.

Citizen Minister

The national pilotboat "Anita" belonging to the Citizen Vicente Capmany who has rendered many important services to the nation during the recent campaign in the naval forces of the Republic and the steamer "Mosquito" both fitted out as war vessels for the service of the so called Empire were taken to Havana by their respective Spanish Commanders Jose M. Roca and Juan Ciminano who ran away with them toward the last of the struggle there by abandoning their infamous flag in order to withdraw themselves from the punishment which they saw coming upon them.

This Government has besides received notice that said vessels have remained there, up to the date of the last news received here, at the disposal of the Imperial Consul, and that amongst the emigrants there were intentions of forming some expedition with the

said vessels and others to attack-
Veracruz or this peninsula or perhaps
Tampico, according to circumstances.

I have the honor to announce it to
you in fulfilment of my duty hop-
ing that you will make all the ef-
forts in the power of the office in
your worthy charge, and think
that it will not be useless to advise
you that on this date goes to Havana
a special agent with the object of
obtaining the return of said vessels
called the "Anita" and at the same
time he is requested by this Govern-
ment to try to obtain also the Mos-
quito. I repeat to you Citizen
Minister the assurances of my
consideration & profound respect.
Independence & Liberty Campeche
July 17th 1867 Citizen Secretary
of State and for the dispatch-
of Foreign relations= Mexico
(Signed) Juan Carbó

Copy

C

Gobierno del Estado de Yucatan.

El C. Juan Clausell pasa á esa ciudad en comision del Gobierno de Campeche y del de este Estado que represento con el objeto de obtener la devolucion de los buques "Mosquito" y "Anita" llevados á ese puerto con las circunstancias de que informa á Ud. el Gobierno de Campeche.

Yo por mi parte, le suplico se interese y ponga todos los medios que esten á su alcance, á fin de que el espresado Clausell logre el objeto de su comision en la que se interesa el servicio de la Nacion.

Protesto á Ud. con este motivo mi distinguida consideracion y aprecio.

Patria y Libertad Mérida Julio 21 de 1867

M. Cepeda

C. Cónsul de la República Mejicana en la Habana, ausente, al de una República Amiga.

Francisco Gil
Oficial Mayor

C

Translation

Government
of the State
of Yucatan.

The citizen Juan Clausell goes to your city with a commission from the Government of Campeche and that of this State which I represent with the object of obtaining the return of the vessels "Mosquito" and "Anita" which were taken to that port under the circumstances which the Government of Campeche has informed you.

For my part I beg of you to take all the interest possible and to use all the means in your power in order that the said Clausell will attain the object of his commission in which is interested the service of the Nation.

I protest to you on this occasion my distinguished consideration and esteem.

Country and Liberty, Merida July 20th 1867

(Signed) M. Cepeda

the Consul of the Republic of
xico in Havana, absent; to the
of a friendly Republic

Francisco Gil
Ast. Sec.

D

Por las comunicaciones que le incluyo me impongo Ud. haber sido nombrado por los Gobiernos de Campeche y Yucatán agente en esta ciudad para reclamar los buques de guerra "Salazar Ylarregui" y vapor "Mosquito", que estubieron al servicio del llamado Imperio Mejicano y pertenecientes el primero á aquellos estados y el segundo á la nacion.

El objeto de mi comision sobre todo es el ultimo del primero por ser de propiedad particular y estar al servicio privado de aquellos Estados.

Tambien me impongo Ud. que tengo orden de recojer las mercancias existentes abordo del Salazar Ylarregui perteneciente al Pay. Mej. "Amelia" que navegaba de Belize para la Laguna y que indebidamente fue conducido á este puerto y obligado por estas autoridades á dirijirse á este puerto de Mejico para ser juzgados ignorando con que autoridad se entienda aqui se as

mercancias y no fueron dirijidas á Vera Cruz como el resto del Cargamento.

No habiendo encontrado ningun Consul de Mejico que representé ala nacion y siendo Ud. el de la nacion mas amiga de la Republica Mejicana á Ud. me dirijo para que en vista de dichos Communicaciones imbiemos nuestros oficios para conseguir la devolucion del Pay. Salazar. Flamegui y si posible fuera lo del Mosquito asi como tambien de los efectos pertenecientes ala espedicion del Pay. Amelia.

Con tal motivo protesto á Ud. los seguridades de mi consideracion y aprecio.

Habana Agosto 8 de 1867

El Comisionado de los Gobiernos de Campeche y Yucatan

Juan Clausel

Sor Consul de los Estados Unidos de America

Translation

D

By the enclosed communications you will be informed of having been appointed by the Governments of Campeche and Yucatan agent in this city to claim the war vessels "Salazar Ylarregui" and the steamer "Mosquito" which were at the service of the so called Mexican Empire and belonging the first named to the aforesaid State and the other to the Nation.

My main object of my commission is to claim the first named vessel because of its being private property in the private service of those State.

You will be also informed that I have orders to recover the goods existing on board of the "Salazar Ylarregui" belonging to the Mexican Schooner 'Amelia' which was sailing from Belize toward Laguna and was unjustly taken to this port and forced by these authorities to return to some port of Mexico in order to be adjudged and I am not

aware what authority they had to keep said goods here and not send them to Veracruz as the rest of the cargo was.

As there is not a Mexican Consul in this city to represent the nation and you being the Consul of the nation most friendly to the Mexican Republic I have addressed you that in view of said documents you may interpose your good offices in order to obtain the return of the pilot boat "Salazar Ylarregui" and if possible the "Mosquito" also and the goods belonging to the cargo of the pilotboat "Amelia".

With said motive I protest to you the sincerity of my consideration and regard.

Havana Augt. 3rd. 1867

The commissioner of the Governments of Campeche & Yucatan.

(Signed) Juan Clamell

To the

United States' Consul

Ei

D. Juan Ciriano Comandante del vapor de Guerra Mejicano "Mosquito" y Don Ramon Carvalle Consul Gral. de Mejico, confieren poder especial al L. D. Manuel Castellanos y Mojito para que los represente en los dimos, demandas judiciales que en cobro de pesos han promovido varios acreedores por refacciones y pertrechos á dichos vapor "Mosquito" y paibot "Salazar Olaregui" Tambien Mejicano de Guerra

D. Fernando de Gaviria da poder especial al L. D. Anto M. Mojarrieta para que lo represente en el pleito que debe promover contra el Comandante del Vapor "Mosquito" D. Juan Ciriano y el Consul Gral. de Mejico D. Ramon Carvalle en cobro de pesos y pida hasta obtener el Cumplimiento del convenio celebrado con estos ante el Juez de Paz del Distº de Belen

Los Sres Sain y Escobar comerciantes
establecidos en esta Plaza dan poder
al L. D. Jose Agramonte para que
los represente en el pleito que en
cobro de pesos tienen que promover
contra D. Juan Ciriano Comandante
del Vapor de Guerra mejicano
Mosquito y del paibot de igual
nacionalidad Solazor Flamenni.

Mr. Juan Cimiano commander of the Mexican war steamer "Mosquito" and Ramon Cavallo Consul General of Mexico grant special power to Mr. Manuel Castellanos y Moj.ta* to represent them in the several judicial suits that have been instituted by several creditors to collect sums of money for advances and loans to the said steamer "Mosquito" and schooner "Salazar Olaregui" also a Mexican war vessel.

Mr. F de Gover gives special power of attorney to Mr Ant.o M. Mojarrieta to represent him in law suit that he is to institute against the commander of the steamer "Mosquito" Mr. Juan Cimiano and the Consul Genl. of Mexico Mr Ramon Cavallo for the recovery of certain sums of money and to demand the fulfilment of the agreement entered with said parties before the justice of the peace for the Dist. of Belen.

Mess.rs Saiz y Escalera merchants in this city give power of attorney

*. His second name is Mojarrieta.

Enclosure with
Desp. No 338
Letter from
U. S. Consulate
Gene Havana
to Capt Gene
of Cuba, Respecting Mexican
Vessels Mosquito
& Salazar Llanes
No 1
12th August 1867

6th Mr. Jones Appraiser to
them in the Law
certain claim
established against
-mo Commander
Steamer "Mosquito"
Capt Salazar Llanes
Naturality.

Received

Wm E P Smith

No 339

DEPT. OF STATE
RECEIVED SEP 11 1867

E P. U. S. Consulate General
Ans Rec'd Sept. 11th Sept

Havana August 21st 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to lay before you a copy of a letter that I wrote to the Governor General of Cuba on the 6th Inst. in behalf of the heirs of Mr Pierre Laporte. The deceased was a frenchman whose property was sequestered by order of the Captain General of Cuba in 1809, in consequence of war then existing between France and Spain, and which should have been returned to him after peace was made between the two countries. As I say in my letter most of the heirs, and claimants are citizens and residents of the United States.

All the efforts of Mr Arnaud

No 1 Letter to Capt Gen claims of heirs of Laporte on Spanish Govt

Mailles, attorney for the claimants, have been thus far entirely fruitless, and his constituents are, and will continue to be for a long time, deprived of their property.

The Governor General has not answered my letter, but I see in the official Gazette of this date His Excellency's decision in this affair to the effect that the liquidation of the claims be made out, and when the exact amount is ascertained, the case be reported to the Minister for Colonial affairs at Madrid. I accompany herewith the number of the Gazette.

Mr. Arnaud Mailles is now, or has been recently, at Washington, his whereabouts may be known at the French Legation.

I am, Sir
with profound respect
Your Obt Servant
Tho. Savage
U.S.C.

Consulate Genl. of the United States
of America Havana Augst. 6th 1867

His Excellency
The Governor Genl. and Captain
Genl. of the Island of Cuba &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

At the special instance and re-
-quest of Mr. Arnaud Mailles the ge-
-neral representative and attorney of the
heirs of Mr. Pierre Laporte, I have the
honor to address this communication
to your Excellency for the purpose of
soliciting your particular attention
to his petition of the 30th ult.o I will
avail myself of the opportunity to
add some observations that have a
bearing upon the subject matter of
the petition.

The greater part if not all of
the heirs of the deceased Laporte are
citizens of and residing in the United
States; their business has been recommen-
ded on several occasions to this Con-

culate Genl.

Mr Mailles represents that notwithstanding the distinct character of the decree issued by the Supreme Court of War and Marine to which the case was submitted by Her Catholic Majesty's Government, which ordains the immediate restitution to the heirs of the property that was seized from Mr. Laporte, together with the proceeds thereof since 1809 in which year the property was sequestered, his strenuous efforts to obtain the fulfilment of that decree have proved fruitless; and his constituents are still deprived of their property.

The statement of Mr. Mailles now before me clearly shows that moneys amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $189.846 3/8 are owing to the heirs by your Excellency's Government, the payment of which is claimed by them the existence of this sum being fully established, no possible objection can be alleged against the claims

whether all the partial sums which form that aggregate have been or not found deposited in the Royal Treasury.- The supreme Court does not require the heirs to produce evidence of such sums being deposited in the Treasury; it orders Laporte's property and the proceeds thereof to be restored; it is therefore but just and proper that the heirs should be placed at once in possession of the $189.846.3/8 and also of the houses in Santiago de Cuba, belonging to them that are included in the decree of the Supreme Court.

In regard to the coffee estate Santiago and its crops the claimants aforesaid consider themselves entitled to an indemnity therefor, and likewise for the damages that have accrued to them, in as much as the plantation & Can not now be restored. But this matter may be postponed for subsequent consideration.

I trust that Your Excellency

will concur with me, in the opinion that the facts above stated are fully established indisputably, and take prompt and decisive action, such as will bring about, without further delay, the settlement of these claims that for so many years have been kept in suspense.

It affords me much pleasure to renew to Your Excellency, the assurances of consideration and respect with which I am

Your Obedient Servant
(sign'd) Thomas Savage
In charge of the Consulate Gen

Enclosure with Desp. No 339
Letter of Mr. Savage
Copy & Extract
Petition in behalf of Citizens of Peru
Claims of American citizens.
Received Augt 6th 1881
R. 1

Rec? Coby to Atty Genl. Sept 7 W.J. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE
RECEIVED SEP 29 1867

No. 344

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America
Ans Sept 11
Habana Aug. 23. 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the reception of despatches from the Department No. 178 to 182, both inclusive, the contents of which have been duly noted.

The despatch No. 180, of 23d. ult., being the only one requiring a special reply, I have the honor to state that the lot of Chinese sent from this port in the Brig Wm Robertson is not the first that has gone to Louisiana. Some time previous to the Wm Robertson's departure a Mr Normand of Matanzas sent a lot of about 56 Chinese to New Orleans from Havana in the Steamer Cuba, and another from Matanzas

the number of which I have not ascertained - and Mr Wyckes who forwarded those by the Wm Robertson had also remitted some 12 in the Steamer Cuba. I have not the least doubt in regards to the correctness of the above statement.

Some months ago a letter was received from a person in New-Orleans inquiring if 1000 Chinese could be procured here on contract to work on plantations in Louis= =iana, and on what terms. And today a person informed me that he has just received an order from New Orleans for 1000.-

This is all the information I can furnish the Department at present on this subject.

I remain, Sir,

With profound respect

Your Obt Servant

Tho. Savage

V. C. G.

DEPT. OF STATE

No. 3. U.S. Consulate General

Havana August 24 1867.

DEPT. OF STATE

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Dispatch No 5. from the Department, granting me a leave of absence for three months.

I therefore avail myself of the same and take passage for New York by the Steamer Morro Castle which leaves to-day.

My address while in the United States will be. John M. Utley, care of O. Utley Esq. Collector of Customs. Middletown. Connecticut.

Any communication from the Department will be promptly attended to.

With the highest sentiments of respect

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

John M. Utley.

U.S. Consular Clerk.

Receiving

Mr Schmitt
Cuba to Texas. Sept 1

Reed SEP 5

No. 341

U. S. Consulate General
Habana Augt 26th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

The accompanying document will inform you that the Government at Madrid has approved the orders issued by the Governor General of Cuba, requiring that the certificates given by the Custom Houses of the tonnage of ships or vessel shall express the dimensions, and limiting the validity of such certificates to one year. These orders have been in force for some time past.

No. 1
Measurement of vessels

Altho' the Department has been advised of the manner in which ships are measured by the Spanish Naval Authorities, it may not be out of place to repeat it here.

The dimensions are ascertained

as follows:

Length	Taken on the upper deck from the inside of the stem to the inside of the stern post.
Builder's width	Taken at the place of greater breadth from outside to outside of the timbers.
Burden Width	Taken at the place of greatest breadth from inside to inside of the ceiling.
Depth of Hold	Taken from the skin alongside the Kelson to the upper side of the upper deck planks.

The admeasurements are in Spanish (Burgos) feet. the capacity is ascertained in this way.

The Length (L) is added to three times the Builder's width (B). the sum is divided by 4. the result or quotient is multiplied by the Burden

width (C) and the product by the Depth of Hold (D), and the total is divided by 70.19.

Thus:

$$\frac{.4\ (L+3B) \times C \times D}{70.19}$$

In double decked vessels, if the height between decks does not exceed six feet, add to the tonnage ascertained as above 10 per cent - if the height does exceed six feet, add 14 per cent.

In measuring steamers all the space occupied by fuel, machinery and every thing connected with the propelling power is thrown out.

The object of the Government in causing the admeasurement of vessels every year is undoubtedly to prevent fraud on the revenue. That the Treasury has been defrauded by undermeasuring is well known. But injustice has been done in many instances by over measuring, and vessels been made to pay excessive tonnage dues. The complaints have been numerous and loud, but

I know of no case where the injustice has been redressed. Vessels in being measured have to pay $2. 12½/100 to the measurer, and $2. 12½/100 for the certificate.

The Department is aware of the fact that a number of our small fishing vessels from Key West supply this market with fish caught in the Bay of Florida. The fish comes in free of duty, but the vessel must pay the tonnage dues at $2.35 per ton, to which other small charges are added. Most of these vessels come about once a month, thus paying to the Treasury on an average 100$ in gold every year. They are not allowed any advantage in the admeasurement as steamers are. It seems to me that they should pay only upon the space occupied by cargo (fish). They are a hard working set of men, and really entitled to some consideration.

I beg leave to suggest to the Department the importance of bringing this matter to the attention

of the Government at Madrid, or if it is deemed proper to do it here, then instructions should be given me to that effect.

I have again to report that the Custom House here continues fining Ships from the United States for mere defects of form. The Brig Wm Robertson, and the Steamer Rapidan have been compelled to pay fines of 25$ because in their verified manifests, in the column of Consignees a space or some part of the cargo consigned to "order" instead of naming a consignee.

I am, Sir,

With profound respect

Your Obt Servant

Thos Savage

V. Consul

U. S. Consulate Gen'l
Havana Augt 29th 88
Hon. Savage. D. C. G.

No 341

Re Enclosure
Rec'd

In reference to the
measurement of
vessels —

Copy.

Direccion general de Administracion.
Ministerio de Ultramar = 38 = Escmo Sor =
Enterada la Reina (Q. D. G.) de la carta
de ese Gobierno Superior Civil, N.° 8 de 14 de
Enero último, dando cuenta de haber
dispuesto que las certificaciones de arqueo
de buques que espiden las oficinas de
Aduanas con referencia al practicado
por la Marina, espresen las dimensiones
que hayan producido el arqueo para
facilitar en todo tiempo la comprobacion,
y que estas certificaciones valgan solo
por un año, se ha servido S. M. aprobar
estas disposiciones toda vez que son con-
ducentes al fin que se acepira. De Real orden
lo comunico á V. E. para su conocimiento
y efectos correspondientes. Dios guarde
á V. E. muchos años. Madrid 1.° de Junio
de 1867. = Castro = Sor Director general
de Administracion de la isla de Cuba =
Habana 5 de Julio de 1867 = Cumplase
lo que S. M. manda, y pase á la Seccion
de Aduanas para lo que corresponda.
Lara = Lo que se publica para general
conocimiento = Habana 17 de Agto 1867 = Lara =

Enclosure with
Desp No. 341

Order of the Govern^t
of Spain that all
vessels be measured
every year &c

No 1

17 Augt 1867

Copy- translation.

Office of the Director Gen.l of Administration
Colonial Department = N.o 38 = Most
Excellent Sir = The Queen (Whom God save)
advises of the letter from the Superior
Civil Government of that Island reporting
that it had ordered that the certificates
of measurements of vessels issued
by the Customs Houses with reference
to those effected by the Navy, shall
express the dimensions that produced
the admeasurement in order to facili-
= litate at all times the verification,
and that these certificates shall be
good for one year only, Her Majesty
has been pleased to approve these orders,
in as much as they are conducive
to the desired end. By Royal order
I communicate it to Your Excellency
for your information and corresponding
effects God preserve you many years = Madrid
1.st of June 1867 = Castro = To the Director
General of Administration of the Island
of Cuba = Havana July 5.th 1867 = Let-
what Her Majesty has ordered be ful-
-filled, and passed to the Bureau of

Customs for what may be proper =
Lara = Which is published for general
information = Havana Augt 17th 1867 =
Lara =

Received

W. J. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE
Rec'd SEP
at " 11

No. 342.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Augt 30th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I received last week in an envelope from the Department and in the despatch bag, a document that appears to be a copy of a letter to F. W. Seward Esq. from E. Peshine Smith Esq. dated at New York. 22d. ult: no communication came with it. I was in hopes that instructions relating to the subject matter of that letter (the Ocean Home's affair) would have reached me by this week's mail, but none having come, and inferring that the information is wanted by the Department, I will proceed at once to obtain it. Of course I cannot ask the boarding officer to give me his statement, or any

statement that would implicate
his superiors.

I have the honor to be
Sir, with sentiments of high respect
Your Obt Servant
Tho Savage
V. Consul Genl

Will you be so good as to cause
some despatch paper to be
sent out immediately in the
Bag from the Department.
T. S.

Rec'd 2 Nov. 1844

Received

R. L. Smith

SEP 16 67

No 343

Ans. 16

Per N

United States Consulate General

Havana Septr. 9th 1867

Hon.ble William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to accompany herewith a copy of the Interrogatories propounded by me to Messrs. Henry Murphy, and Luis Mojarrieta, the former a partner of the firm Finlay &" and the latter the clerk that attends to their business at the Custom House, and of their answers thereto.

No 1
Ocean Home's case.
Interrogatories to Witnesses and their answers thereto

Mr. Henry P. Finlay, Senior of that firm is now in the United States, and Messrs. J.E. Ward &" probably have his address.

I have made no attempt to take the deposition of the Custom House officer that boarded the Bark Ocean Home upon her arrival here, because I should have to obtain the permis-

sion of his superiors before he could give his deposition to me, a foreign official, and allowing that the permission was granted, and he willing to depose in a matter concerning his superiors, the testimony would, in my estimation, be unreliable

With profound respect. Sir,

I am Your Obt. Sert.

Thos. Savage

Commissioner

Interrogatories for Mr Findlay

1st. State your name occupation & residence.

2nd. Did you, or your firm, receive in Consignment the Barque Ocean Home, Brandt Master from New York, in April last?

3rd. On what day did that vessel arrive, and when did the Master present himself at your office?

4th Did Captain Brandt relate to you any conversation which took place between him and the boarding officers, and did he relate any circumstances attending the delivery of his manifest and additional manifest or list containing articles not included in the manifest verified by the Spanish Consul at New York? if yea, please report what was told you by Capt. Brandt.

5th Did you accompany Capt. Brandt to the Office of the administrator of Customs? if yea, when, and what was the object of your joint visit?

6 Did you demand of the Adminis-

Trator that the articles named in the additional manifest should be admitted to entry? - if yes. under what rule or regulation of the Custom House did you make the demand

7. If the Administrator objected to receive the additional manifest state fully the reasons he assigned therefor - as well as any conversation which passed between you. Did he explicitly, and in words, refuse to grant your request? or did he convey the same refusal by Evasive answers, gestures or otherwise? It is essential that you should state exactly what passed between you.

8. Are you acquainted with the boarding officer who received from Capt. Brandt his manifest, and additional manifest, or list before referred to? if yes, have you had any conversation with him on the subject, and has he stated to you, or do you know, of his having made the statement to any one else, that Capt Brandt did or did not present him with an additional manifest or list of articles

not included in the manifest verified by the Spanish Consul?

2 State whether at about the time of the arrival of the Ocean Home, you know whether the privilege of correcting the manifest in accordance with the 12 hours rule was extended to any other vessel. Was the 12 hour rule permitting additions and corrections of manifests believed to be in force when the Ocean Home arrived?-

For Mr Mazarredo

1st. State your age residence and occupation.

2 Did you as Custom House clerk of Mess Findlay & Co. apply for entry at the Custom House, of the Barque Ocean Home in April last?- if yes state fully what impediments were offered to the proper entry of said vessel.

3 Were you promised by any official that a correction or addition to the manifest might be made on Tuesday April 2, when in strict accordance with the 12 hour rule, it should have

been made on Monday 18th of April and if yes what official made you this promise? and did you so inform Mr. Findlay? Relate every circumstance and conversation which occured at that time.

4. Are you acquainted with the boarding Officer, who received from Capt. Brandt his manifest and additional list? if yes, state whether you have had any conversation with him about the matter ~~of~~ matter of the Ocean Home, and whether he has acknowledged or denied having received either of these papers from the Capt.? State fully this conversation.

Do you know if an Inspector accompanied or not the Custom House officers who boarded the Ocean Home on her arrival in this harbor. How have you acquired the knowledge?

Deposition of Mr Henry Murphy.
one of the firm of Finlay and Company,
Merchants of Havana. said Murphy
having been by me duly sworn to tell
the truth, the whole truth. and nothing
but the truth, in answer to the Interrogatories
to be propounded to him in reference to the
case of the Bark Ocean Home of New-
York. detained in Havana by the
Spanish Authorities.

1st Henry Murphy, Merchant, Havana
I am a Member of the firm of Finlay & Co.

2d My firm did.

3d The Ocean Home arrived on Sunday
31st of March, and Brandt, the master
presented himself at our Custom House
on the following morning at about ten
o'clock.

4th. He did. Capt Brandt told us
then and there that when the Custom House
officers came on board of his ship on
coming to her anchorage, he gave his
papers as customary, amongst the
papers were the Manifest verified
by the Spanish Consul, and at the same

time tendered a paper containing additions for merchandise that was not expressed in the former mentioned document - that the officer refered the last mentioned paper, and gave it back to him. To the best of my recollection, the substance of Capt Brand's statement was as above, and furthermore that the officer left the ship, and soon after returned on board, when he again tendered them the additional list, and this was again refused - there was no person with them that spoke English, and Le Master, was unable to understand Spanish except by gestures -

5th. I did not - my partner Mr Henry P. Finlay did go - Mr Finlay is now in the United States.

6th. I did not ———————

7th. I have already stated that I had no interview with the Administrator of the Customs -

8th. I am not - ——— I do

not Know of my own Knowledge.
9th. In the case of the Brig John Sherwood, Capt Berry, belonging to the Port of New York, and consigned to my firm by J. E. Ward & Co. & that arrived a few days after the Ocean Home, the additions & the verified manifest were accepted, and I know of no other case, with the exception of that of the Ocean Home, where the additions were rejected. I believe, and to the best of my belief, every one else does believe, that the 12 hours rule, permitting the making of additions to manifests, was in force at the time of the Ocean Home's arrival.

Henry D. Murphy

Examination taken, reduced to writing, and by the said Henry D. Murphy subscribed and sworn to this fifth day of September before me

Thos Lamar
U. S. Vice Consul Genl
Havana

Luis Mojarrieta, clerk of the mercantile firm of Finlay and Company, personally appeared and being by me duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in answer to the Interrogatories to be propounded to him in reference to the case of the Bark Ocean Home of New York, detained in Havana by the Custom House Authorities, doth depose and say as follows.

1st. Luis Mojarrieta, Custom House Clerk of the mercantile firm of Finlay & Co. - Havana - age 39 years.

2d. I did, between the hours of Eleven A. M. and one P. M. of Monday, the first of April. By the Custom House Regulations the entry of a ship must be made within twenty four hours after coming to anchor, but this rule is violated oftener than it is observed - for such entries are made often after the ship has been in port many days - the entry of the merchandise or cargo brought

by the vessel must be made within
48 hours of the vessel's arrival.
No impediments were offered to the
entry, and more the entry of the
goods & Merchandise not included
in the manifest verified by the Spanish
Consul, was also admitted.
3d No Official made me such promises
4th. I know the Custom House Officer
that boarded the "Ocean Home" on her
coming into port, received from her
Master, the vessels manifest of
his cargo, and refused to receive the
list of goods that were not included
in that manifest: I know that
he refused to take from the Captain
the additional list, because I was
informed of it by the Custom House
Officer himself. The officer told me
that altho' the Captain of the Ocean
Home had tendered him the additional
list, he had not taken it because
he did not know its contents as
he did not understand the English
language. I know that when

the Ocean Home was boarded by the Custom House officers no interpreter went with them - the interpreter himself, I mean the man whose duty it was to accompany those officers on that visit, told me on two occasions that he had not gone on board, as he was having his face shaved at the time that the Bark came into port. Luis Mosquera

Examination taken, reduced to writing, and by the witness subscribed and sworn to this fifth day of September A.D. 1867.

Thos. Savage
U.S. Vice Consul Genl
Havana.

Enclosure with
despatch No 343

Depositions of
witnesses in the
case of the Bark
Ocean Home
Havana 5 Septo 1867

No 1

Received Oct. 1, 1867

Wm. H. Seward

No 344

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America

Habana Septr 9th 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

The last mail from New York brought me your despatches of the 16th and 21st ult.o numbered respectively 185 and 186, and their contents are duly noted.

It is rumored here that Don José L. de Santa Anna, the son of Ex-Presidt Santa Anna, and some other person are now engaged in recruiting men here to proceed to Mexico, to make a display or "pronunciamiento" in the interest of the said Ex-President. Although not disposed to give credence to the report, I will endeavor to ascertain if there is any foundation for it, and should there be such a project in contemplation or in the course of being carried out,

I will communicate the facts
to our Consul and naval officers
at Veracruz and Tampico.

With sentiments of great respect
I remain, Sir,
Your Obt Servant
Th. Savage
U. Commr

Received

Mr. J. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE
SEP 19

No. 345

Unites States Consulate General
Havana Septr 12th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Inaugural ceremonies were held at the Captain General's palace on the day before yesterday to celebrate the happy establishment of the submarine cable which unites this Island to our Country, Europe &c —

The Captain General was pleased to invite to the celebration, the high officers, and notabilities, together with the foreign Consuls. I received a printed circular of invitation, but I did not avail myself of it for the reason given in my answer thereto, of the same date.

I have the honor to call your attention to the copies of

the circular and reply.

His Excellency has not, to my Knowledge, designed to take any notice of my letter - two days have elapsed, and no answer has been received.

With great respect, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Tho. Savage

V. Consul Elect

H. M. Consulate General
Algiers 12th Dec. 1815

Sir

I have the honor to enclose
2 Enclosures
Viz?

Communication of Capt.
Decatur - Convention
Treaty of Peace - Ratification
United States, entirely
signed - Commercial
Treaty, duplicate

Copy

Direccion General de Administracion.
Seccion de Gobierno.

Deseando solemnizar como corresponde el establecimiento del cable eléctrico submarino que va á unir á esta Antilla telegráficamente con la Península y con las Naciones mas civilizadas de Europa, he tenido á bien señalar para la celebracion de tan importante acto el dia 10 del corriente á la hora 3 de la tarde esperando que V.... se servirá honrar con su presencia tan fausta inauguracion. Dios guarde á V.... muchos años. Habana 10 de Setbre de 1867

(Signd) Joaqn del Manzano.

Sr Cónsul de los Estados Unidos del Norte.

over

Translation.

Direction General of Administration
Bureau of Government

Desiring to celebrate with due solemnity the establishment of the electric submarine cable that is to unite this Antille, telegraphically, with the Peninsula and with the most civilized Nations of Europe, I have decided to appoint the 10th day of the present month at 3 P.M. for the celebration of so important an act, hoping that you will be pleased to honor with your presence this most happy inauguration.

God preserve you many years.

Havana 10th of Septr 1867

Joaquin del Manzano.

To

The Consul of the United States of the North

Copy

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America

Havana Septr 10th 1867.

His Excellency

Lieut. General Don Joaquin de Villanyano.

Governor General and Capt. General

of the Island of Cuba.

&c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive

Your Excellency's circular of this date

inviting me to join you at 3 P. M.

"in celebrating with due solemnity

"the establishment of the electric

"submarine cable that is to unite,

"telegraphically, this Antille with

"the Peninsula and with the most

"civilized nations of Europe."

I regret that the absence of

any mention in the invitation

of the country I have the honor

to represent, deprives me of the

pleasure of being present

on such an interesting occasion.

I remain very

respectfully
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant
(signed) Tho. Savage.
In charge of the
Consulate Genl.

Received

R: I Smith

DEPT. OF STATE
RECD SEP 19 1867

No. 346

United States Consulate General
Havana Septr 13th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir;

The Austrian Ship of war "Novara" that had been awaiting orders at this port from Admiral Tegethoff, receives them per war Steamer of the same nation the "Elizabeth", and sailed yesterday afternoon for Veracruz. The accounts brought by the "Elizabeth" are to the effect that the Admiral has met with the kindest consideration from the Mexican Authorities and people, and been furnished with an escort to accompany him to the Capital.

Mr Plumb, Chargé d'affaires to Mexico; and Lieut Commdr Quacken-bush, appointed to the command of the U.S.S. "Tantic" at Tampico, are here awaiting the Brit mail

steamer to convey them to Veracruz.

I have the honor to be
Sir, with great respect
Your Obt Servant
Tho. Savage
U. Consul Gen

NB.
The "Elizabeth" is about to sail for
New York.

T. S.

U. S. Consulate Gen
Vera Cruz Mex 13th
Thos. Savage. Esq.
Boston
Mass

Sec.
Asst. Secy Mr. S Smith
No. 347
Ackd Oct 7
Cons. Gen. of the United States of America
Havana Septr 17th 1867.

Hon: F. W. Seward
Asst. Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Your despatch No 187. came to hand last week. Mr Hall. the Consul at Matanzas, sailed for New York on the 13th.

Mr Joseph Leal Junr the Consular Agent at Gibara having resigned his office, I have appointed Mr E. Richard Codrington to succeed him, and respectfully request the confirmation of the Department to the appointment.

Mr Codrington is a native of St Iago de Cuba, possessed of all the requisite qualifications to fill the position in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

The Governor General of Cuba has given his assent

to the appointment.

I am, Sir,

With much respect

Your Obt servant

Thos Savage
V. C. G.

The Consular Agency at Gibara has never had a seal.

I. C. Consulate Cuba
Acknowledging receipt of
Instructions of Dec. 9
Dispatch
No 5 Enclosure
Rec'd

Administrative office
U. S. Consulate
Consular Agency at
Gibara - Mr. Consular
Agent - Agency Seal
Seal of Office Required

Mr. A. Smith

No 347.

Consulate Genl of the United States

of America. Sept. 17th 1867.

Hon. F. W. Seward.

Asst Secretary of State.

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Your despatch No 187, came to hand last week. Mr Hall, the Consul at Matanzas, sailed for New York on the 13th.

Mr Joseph Leal Junr the Consular Agent at Sibara having resigned his office, I have appointed Mr E. Richard Codrington to succeed him, and respectfully request the confirmation of the Department to the Appointment.

Mr Codrington is a native of St Iago de Cuba, possessed of all the requisite qualifications to fill the position in a

perfectly satisfactory manner.

The Governor General of Cuba has given his assent to the appointment.

I am, Sir,

with much respect

Your Obt servant

Thos Savage

U. S. C.

The Consular Agency at Sibara has never had a seal.

Stamford Sep 18. 1867

Hon F. W. Seward
Asst Secy of State
Dear Sir

When I was
U.S. Consul General at Havana
the firm of M. A. Herrera & co of
Havana turned over to me
certain personal property in
their possession consisting
of clothing, arms, ammuni-
tion &c which had belonged
to the late so called Confederate
government upon the promise
that certain charges such as
custom duties storage and
for transhipment should be
paid to them All of the prop-
erty was sent to New York on
board the Pelican when that
Steamer left Havana in com-

[illegible] claim
The whole matter was at the time communicated by me, to the Department of State and will be found in the correspondence in the months of Jany Feby and March 1864

For these charges separately from the amount of their commission, the claim of M. A. Herrera & Co is according to my recollection in the neighborhood of $1900

I have to-day received a letter from Messrs M. A. Herrera & Co with reference to the matter a copy of which is sent herewith, from which it will be seen that their claim has not yet been paid: they only speak of the Expenses as the Commissions were to be fixed between themselves and the government after the property should be disposed of.

When in Washington in June last I called the attention of the officers in the Treasury who had charge of the matter to these claims in accordance with the promise to that effect alluded to by Messrs M. A. Herrera & Co

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obdt Servt
William P. Minor

Havana Sept the 1867

Hon William L Hunt
Stamford Conn.

Dear Sir When we handed
on to you for account of your Gov-
ernment some property in our
possession, we enclosed to you
at the time a statement of
the Expenses we had incurred
which as you wrote us, you were
then unable to pay for want of
funds, but that you would
when in the U. States see that
we were reimbursed

Mr. Savage the acting
Consul General can give us
no information respecting
this matter We therefore request
you to have it Settled as
we are very desirous to close
the account in our books

We are Dear Sir
Your Most Obed. Servts
for M. A. Newman & Co
G. Ruthrauff

Recd
Wm A Smith.
No 348
U. S. Consulate General
Acknd
Habana Sept 28th 1867
RECEIVED
OCT
Secretary
Hon William H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.
Sir
I have just received an official
letter of the 25th Inst from the
Administrator General of Customs
for this Island, of which the fol=
=lowing is an exact translation Viz:
"office of the Director General of Ad=
=ministration = Economical Department=
Central Bureau of Customs, No 11900=
His Excellency the Director General
of Administration has been pleased
to order the exact fulfilment of
art 2nd of the Regulations of the Cus=

=toms, and of rule 1st of the Royal order of the 1st of July 1859 which expressly forbid that goods be manifested "to order" and to require the established penalties to be made effective on those infringing the same. and the term of two months from the date of the publication of this decision in the official Gazette of this city is fixed to that end.

Which I have the honor to communicate for the information of yourself and the commerce of your nation."

I hasten to transcribe the above in order to have our shipping interested warned in the premises, as several fines have been exacted by the Havana Custom House from vessels of various nations for having

merchandize set forth in their man-
-ifests as consigned "to order."
It is required that the name of the
consignee shall be given.

I am Sir with sentiments of
high respect
Your Obt Servt
Thos Savage
U.S.G.

U.S. Consulate Gen
Habana Septr 28th 86
Tho Savage U.S.C.G.

No 348

No Enclosure

Recd

Manifests of vessels
Merchandise must
not be manifested
"to order".

Received

No 349

Consulate General of the United States of America. Havana Septr 30th/1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I had the honor to receive a few days ago your circular of the 5th Inst. accompanying a copy of the President's Proclamation of the 3d. I have carefully studied the said proclamation, and cheer-fully return the assurance that the Government will at all times find me ready" to sustain the Authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity

of the national Union". Such is the
duty of every good and true
American citizen.

I remain, Sir, with
sentiments of high respect
Your Obt Servt
Tho. Savage

Navigation and Commerce

of the United States, at the Port of Nuevitas, during the quarter ending 30th Septbr 1867.

Vessels.				Cargoes.					
Entered		Cleared		Inward.			Outward.		
No. of Vessels	Where from	No. of Vessels	Where for	No. of Vessels	Description	Value.	No. of Vessels	Description	Value.
1	In Port	1	New York	1.					
				1	In Ballast	0000.00			
6.	New York	5	New York	5	General cargo	$ 37,000.00	6.	1636. Hhds Sugar 4 tierces do. 785. Hhds molasses 14 do. melado 4 tierces molasses 312 logs cedar 70592 ft. 45½ tons fustic. 15. tierces Honey. 2 Bales cattle hair 1 Bale White wax. 172. Hog Skins 27. Ox hides	$ 126.481.50
		1	In port.						
							1.	In port	
2.	Last Logs	2	In transit	2	In transit	0000.00	2	In transit	
9.		9.		9.		$ 37.000.00	9.		$ 126.481.50

Classes of Vessels entered: Steamers 3; Bark 1; Brigs 4; In port 1.
" " cleared: do 3; do 1.; do 4; do 1.
Aggregate Tonnage entered 3399 61/100 tons.

Ramon Roura
U.S. Consular Agt and Interpr.

Ft Duncan

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at [illegible]

DATE. 18 67 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced
In Port		Brig	Machias		St Jago				N York	"	"	"
July	6	Steamer	Fish Hawk	601 Tons	St Jago	formerly U S Gunboat in transit to			St Jago	J Waydell and Co others	W Livingston	
"	8	Bark	Catalina	389 Tons	New York	formerly B Bark		New York	"	Jonathan Thompson and others	W J Robinson	N York
August	2d	Brig	Viola	359 Tons	"	1861	E Machias	"	"	J W Hunter and others	W R Robinson	Brunswick
"	21st	"	Nellie Witham	213 Tons	"	1864	Millbridge	"	"	W Ray and two others	J L Wallace	N York
"	24	Steamer	Fish Hawk	601 Tons	New York	formerly U S Gunboat in transit to	St Jago			J Waydell and two others	W Livingston	"
"	26	Brig	Thomas Owen	301 Tons	"	1860	Capt Elijah H Pettingill	Portland	New York	A J Pettingill and two others	J J Johnson	"
Sept	4	Steamer	Fish Hawk	601 Tons	St Jago	formerly U S Gunboat in transit to			New York	J Waydell and two others	W Livingston	
"	21	Brig	Sally Ho	332 Tons	New York	1866	E Machias	E Machias	St Jago	W H Pope and three others	W H Chisholm	N York
				3399 Tons								

[FORM No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

…ney at Nuevitas , from the port of July to the ~~the last of September~~ in the year 1867

CARGOES.

INWARD.					OUTWARD.					DATE OF DEPARTURE.	
…re produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Month.	Day.
"	"	"	"	"	Cuba	Cuba	Muscovado	314 Hhds			
							Molasses	75 "			
							Cattle hair	1 bale	$ 206.68	July	3
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	White Wax	1 bale	97.79	"	6
N. State	N. State	Assorted		$ 5000.00	"	"	Muscovado	434 Hhds 3 Tierces			
							Molasses	236 Hhds 1 Tierce			
							Honey	6 "			
							Cedar	242 logs	50.00 ft		
							Dyewood	45 Tons			
							Hog skins	172			
							Ox hides	27	$ 350.15.98	Aug	10
Ballast		Ballast			"	"	Sugar	296 Hhds			
							Molasses	242 "			
							"	1 Tierce			
							Cattle hair	1 bale	24.88.12	"	"
N. State	N. State	Assorted		500.00	"	"	Muscovado	188 Hhds 1 Tierce			
							Molasses	148 Hhds 2 Tierces			
							Cedar	11 logs	205 ft		
							Honey	4 Tierces	157.32.28	Sept	18
"	"	"	"	550.00	N. Coast					Aug	24
"	"	"	"	950.00	Cuba	Cuba	Muscovado	434 Hhds			
							Sugar	14 "			
							Molasses	84 "			
							Honey	5 Tierces	30.18.89	Sept	13
					N. Coast					"	4
N. State	N. State	Assorted		12.000.00	N. Port					N. port	
				$ 37.500.00					$ 126.481.50		
Argentine Bank	American built				Cuba	Cuba	Muscovado	939 Hhds 4 Bbls			
							Sugar	4 tons 515	$ 9.235.86	July	27

Nuevitas Oct 1st 1867

Ramon Ramirez

U.S. Commercial Agt at Nuevitas

ceived No 350 Mr E. H. Smith

4.
ican Vessels

EPARTURE
Day.

Consulate General of the United States
of America Havana Octr 1st 1867

Hon William H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir;

I received yesterday a telegraphic communication from Commander Chandler of the U.S. Stmr "Don" at Key West advising me that he would be soon at Bahia Honda in this Island, and asking for information in regard to the Brit Schooner "Numero Uno" I immediately returned an answer. The "Numero Uno," about which I wrote in despatch No 321 was detained at Gibara, was

searched by a reliable person and found with only ballast on board. She was released at once, and proceeded to Manzanillo where she lies now, being detained for debt, and no one seems to be willing to do anything with or for her.

It is believed that the owner Francisco Abril, and Descorich or Salarich, the men who defrauded the Boston House, are concealed in Havana. Proceedings have been commenced by the Authorities against them at the Court for the Cerro District.

I am not aware that any restitution has been made to the Boston firm.

I have the honor to.

Be. Sir.

With much respect

Your Obedient Servant

Tho Savage
R.N.C.G

Cooper

Consulate General of the United States
of America. Havana. Oct 1st 1867—

Hon William H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir

I received yesterday a telegraphic communication from Commander Chandler of the U. S. Stmr "Don" at Key West advising me that he would be soon at Bahia Honda in this Island, and asking for information in regard to the Brit Schooner "Numero Uno" I immediately returned an answer.

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anything with or for her. It is
believed that the owner Francisco
Abril and Descovich or Salvich.
the men who defrauded the Boston
House are concealed in Havana.

Proceedings have been commenced
by the Authorities against them
at the Court for the Ceno Dist
rict. I am not aware that any
restitution has been made to
the Boston firm.

I have the honor to be Sir
With much respect
Your Obedient Servant
Thos Savage
U.S. V. C. G.

Recd
Mr. A. Smith
ack. 11

No. 357.

Consulate Genl. of the United States

Havana Octr 1st 1867

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State.

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I involuntarily omitted last week to advise the Department of the demise of General Don Joaquin del Manzano, the Governor and Captain General of Cuba, which occurred on the morning of the 24th ult°. The remains were conveyed to their last resting place on the 26th with all the honors due to his rank that he held in life. I attended the funeral with the Consuls of other Nations

in this City.

The Count de Valmaseda is now Governor General ad interim of Cuba.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

very respectfully

Your Obt Servant

Tho Savage
U. Counsl Gen

Received

No 352

Consulate Genl of the United States

Havana October 2d 1867

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Your circulars Nos 64 and 65 of the 13th of August last have been received, and their contents duly noted and attended to.

I have also to acknowledge the reception of despatches Nos 188 and 189 from the Department.

I remain, Sir

With profound respect

Your Obt Servt

Thos. Savage

V.C.G.

RECEIVED
OCT 8 18 in New York

Via Key West

Telegram.

Answered the owner to sail to Havana.

Oct 6th 1867.

Via Keys West Oct 7th 1867.

Secretary of State.

Washington -

Ocean Home tendered by Government upon Payment Port Charges - Fine remitted - Shall I accept? Understood owners want damages - Required answer - J. J. Philbrick Key West.

Thomas Savage.

Received

No 353 Oct. 17

Consulate Genl of the United States of America

Havana Octr 11th 1867

Hon: F. W. Seward

Asst. Secretary of State.

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I received a few days since your despatch No 190 accompanying copies of two letters in which Grant Scott, cook of the American Bark Louis T. Stocker, makes complaints against me.

The facts of the case are as follows.

Grant Scott complained to me that the master of the Bark had refused to pay him a portion of his wages that he had asked for the purpose of buying a pair of shoes.

Thomas F. Bibber, the master, being then present, I required of him

an explanation as he was well
aware of the obligation he was under
by law, to pay to his crew in foreign
ports, a part of their wages earned. He
replies that the reason for his refusing
to let his cook have any money was
that the latter had been all the time
more or less intoxicated, and had
procured the spirits with the sale of
some of his effects - and that he, the
master, would buy him the shoes
as soon as the ship was hauled
off the quay.

The man was apparently under
the influence of liquor at the time
and showed a disposition to treat
his Captain disrespectfully, even in
my presence, and I had to check him,
and ordered him to return on board

to his duty. He got his shoes / previous
to the sailing of the Bark for Sierra
Morena, where she went to load.

Captain Bibber assured me
on his return that Grant Scott has
been drunk nearly all the time,
unable to discharge his duties,
and always disposed to give trouble
to his officers, as if courting to be
struck by them. I am rather
inclined to think that this man
is what sea faring men term
a "Sea-Lawyer", the greatest nuis-
=ance on board of a Ship.

The L. T. Stetson belongs to Portland
and is now on her way to New York.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully
Your Obt Servant
Tho Sayward
U. S. Cons.

U.S. Consulate Gen
Havana Octo 11th 1867
Thos Savage. U.S. C.G.

No 353

No Inclosures

Recd

Complaint of a seaman against Consul's action. Cause why seaman was not relieved as he demanded is -

Received
Mr. A. Smith
Unavailable
with approval

No. 354
Consulate General of the United States of America
Cuba 23

Havana October 15th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your despatches numbered 191 and 192 respectively.

In the former you make known to me the explanations given by H. B. M's Minister at Washington in reference to the misunderstanding that arose between the late General Manzano and myself on the day of the inauguration of the Submarine cable. As you are satisfied with them I am glad the affair is at an end.

General Manzano did not, so far as I know, think proper to make any explanation to me; yet I did not allow that to cause the least disturbance in the relations between him and this Consulate General. A few days after the inauguration I accompanied Mr Plumb, our Chargé to Mexico on an official and friendly visit to the General. Unfortunately His Excellency had been taken very ill, was confined to his bed, and could not receive us. We left our cards with his Aide de camp. Every day during the illness that terminated in his death, I sent to inquire about his condition, and finally took part with the other Consuls in the funeral ceremonies

accompanying the remains until they were deposited in the Vault at the cemetery.

I am Sir, with much respect

Your Obt Servant

Tho. Savage
U.S.N.C.G.

U. S. Consulate Gen.l
Havana
15 Octr 1867
Thos. Savage. U.S.G.
No 354
Recd

About questions on the
inauguration of the
Submarine cable —

Received

Mr E. P. Smith

No 355

Consulate Genl of the United States of

America. Havana Octr 15th 1867

James E. Ward & Co

undertook, after consultation

with the Navy Department

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State.

Washington

Sir:

I received on the 5th an official

letter of the 2d from the Collector

of Customs for this port, tran=

scribing the order of the Governor

General that had come to him

from the Director General of

Civil Administration, to deli-

ver to me the "Bark "Ocean

Home", upon the payment

of her port and navigation dues,

and entirely to exempt her from

fine or other penalty

not feeling at liberty to
accept the ship without receiving
instructions from the Depart-
ment or from Messrs James E.
Ward & Co., of New York, her
owners, I telegraphed to you
and to them, asking for such
instructions. This was on the
6th. my telegrams were sent
to Mr John J. Philbrick, formerly
a Paymaster of the U. S. Navy.
now the Agent at Key West
of the Submarine Telegraph Co.,
to be transmitted from thence.
Mr Philbrick wrote me that
the telegrams had been immedi-
ately transmitted, but no answers
having reached, I have been
unable to reply to the letter

of the Collector of Customs, which has been in my possession ten days. I am in hopes however that the Steamer "Eagle" that left New York on last thursday will bring me the necessary directions tomorrow.

I have the honor to be

Sir, Very respectfully

Your Obt Servt

Tho. Savage

U.S. V. Consul

U. S. Consulate Gen
Havana Oct 15th 1867
Thomas Savage. U.C.G.

No 355

Rw Enclosure
Rec.

Offer of the Authorities
to surrender Bark
Ocean Home to this
Consulate free of the
fine —

Received
Wm. H. Seward

No 356

Consulate General of the United States of America.

Habana October 24th 1867

DEPT. OF STATE
NOV 1 1867

ackn. 2 as read & under consid.n

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington DC

Sir:

The Mexican war vessels Steamer "Mosquito" and Schooner "Salazar Olarregui" that have been lying for several months in this harbor. were surrendered some days since, under inventory to the Spanish Authorities by Don Ramon Carvallo who formerly exercised here the functions of Consul General of the late so called Empire of Mexico,

The act of transfer and formation

of the Inventory were witnessed by the British Consul General and myself, by special invitation of the Governor General.

The claims against the vessels amount according to some reports, to $15000.— From what I saw, and heard others say, the "Mosquito" is scarcely worth $10.000 as she now lies, the Schooner is said to be worth from seven to eight thousand Dollars.

The communication I addressed to the Governor General of Cuba on the 12th day of August last, in reference to those vessels, and a copy of which I transmitted to the Dept with despatch 338, still remains unanswered.

I have the honor to be Sir

with great respect

Your Obt Servt

Tho. Savage

U. S. Consulate Gene
Havana Oct 24 1867
Thomas Savage. U.S.C.G.

No 356

No Enclosure

Rec'd

Mexican war steamers
in Havana surrendered
to the Spanish authorities.
No answer from Governor
General to the U. S. Consul
ate, in reference to those vessels

Middletown, Conn November 8. 1867.

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

It is my unpleasant duty to inform you, that in my opinion, the public monies of the United States are being squandered by Mr Thomas Savage the Vice & Consul General at the Port of Havana, as they were by him during the year 1863-4. after Mr Shufeldt was removed.

I estimate the deficiency at ($6000.) six thousand dollars in coin, including that of 1863-4.

He should be suspended until he produces his accounts otherwise they will not be forthcoming as was the case in 1864.

He has in his possession accounts which it would not be safe for him to present, as I am informed that most of the seamen never existed; that the names were invented and signed to the vouchers at his solicitation.

I omit other complaints against him, and request that the foregoing be received as confidential

With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant.

John M. Utley.
U.S. Consular Clerk.

(Address) care of O. Utley Esq
Middletown
Conn

Received

No. 357

Acknowledged 20

Consulate General of the United States of America. Havana Nov 9th 1867.

Hon: F. W. Seward

Asst Secretary of State

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

Your despatches Numbered 193 to 197, both inclusive, have been duly received.

The Bark "Ocean Home" has been delivered to Captain Brandt - there was some delay on the part of the Custom House Authorities, who claimed another fine of $62.50/100 - this is however under consideration of the Director General of Administration. The ship was in the custody of the

Naval Authorities, and the best care
taken of her by them. Admiral
Chacon, in command of this station
has afforded every possible as-
sistance to Captain Brandt
in getting the Bark ready.

I have the honor to be
Sir, with much respect
Your Obt servant
Tho. Savage
U. S. N.

To Treasury. Nov 14th
To Asst Sec'y

Mr. S. Smith

Department of State, U. S. A.

TELEGRAM.

To

Dated Navana Nov 11th, 1867.

Time received, at Department of State 115 p.m. Nov 11. 67

To Secretary of State

Washington.

Cholera here

Serious. Officially declared

number of Cases on increase —

Thos Savage

Acting Consul General

Received Nov 20. Mr. S. Smith

Communicated to Congress

No. 358 Acknd. Nov 20

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America

Havana Novr 11th 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I telegraphed to you this morning as follows:

"Cholera here serious. officially declared. number of cases on encrease".

The disease first made its appearance in a sporadic form about the 18th or 19th ult.o at Casa Blanca (a small town opposite this City, under the Cabaña fortress) several negroes died. it was produced, as generally believed, by decayed

meats in cans that were given to the negroes from the french Steamer Guyane. others think it was brought by that Steamer from New Orleans. Be it as it may the disease has been gradually spreading, and has shown itself in various parts of the city, and encroaching, until within the last week when it has assumed serious proportions, the mortality being large. I have it from good authority that within the 24 hours from 12 M. of the 9th to 12 M. of the 10th. there were 61 new cases, and 27 deaths. and the number still on the encrease. The Authorities have adopted the proper measures, as far as their means allow them, for the

relief of the sick poor, and to prevent the spreading of the scourge.

The Superior Board of Health for the Island has ordered that Bills of Health issued by the Board for the Port shall express the fact that there are cases of Asiatic cholera in this City. I believe there has been no case as yet in the Shipping.

Yellow fever has almost disappeared - the weather has been very fine the last three or four days.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obt servant
Tho. Savage
V. Consul Gen

U. S. Consulate Genl
Habana Nov 11th 1867
Tho Savage - U.C.G.

No 358

No Enclosure

Recd

Cholera in Havana

Ces.

To Treasury & S. Steamer

Transcribe in
permanent
ce record to
triplicate

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America

Havana Nov 15th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I accompany herewith a statement No 1
of the Number of cases of Cholera, Cholera statistics
and the Mortality caused thereby as
per reports of Physicians to the
Board of Health.

I believe no case has been
reported as yet from other parts
of the Island.

For several days past we have
had cool dry weather, but
its effect thus far seems to be
unfavorable. The disease has

been confined almost entirely to the poorest classes, and to the foulest portions of the town.

I am, Sir,

With high respect

Your Obt Servt

Tho. Savage
V.C. Gl.

Scrapbook No 359

No 1

Cholera cases &
Mortality from
19 Oct & midnight
of 14th Nov 1867

Cholera in Havana from the 19th of October, the 14 Oct. 1867 at 12 midnight from the repor to the Superior Board of Health, by physicia

Date	No of Cases	Deaths	Date	No of Cases	Deaths
Oct. 19	8	5	12th Novr	86	34
" 20	2	0	13 "	91	35
" 21	2	0	14 "	106	58
" 22	2	1			
" 23	2	1			
" 24	0	0			
" 25	0	0			
" 26	3	1			
" 27	0	0			
" 28	0	1			
" 29	1	0			
" 30	1	1			
" 31	0	0			
Novr 1	1	1			
" 2	4	0			
" 3	20	8			
" 4	11	7			
" 5	4	2			
" 6	30	18			
" 7	17	12			
" 8	21	9			
" 9	28	10			
" 10	48	15			
" 11	46	22			
Total	Number	attacked			534
"	"	deaths			241

Received.

No. 360

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America

Habana Nov.r 16th. 1867

Hon.ble William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

The Steam Ship "Hendrick Hudson" of and from Philadelphia was lost near this port on the 7th or 8th Inst. notwithstanding the efforts, to save her, made by her officers, crew, and passengers, the Ship's and underwriters' agents, and finally by the Spanish Navy. Two tugs went to her rescue. their efforts being unsuccessful, Genl. Echacon, the Admiral Commanding this station, at the instance of

the Captain of the Port, cast out the Steam frigate "Francisco de Asis". this ship used a 14 Inch hawser which parted, the St. Hudson being full of water has to be abandoned. all persons on board were saved with the loss of all their effects.

I avail myself of this opportunity to speak in terms of acknowledgment of the uniform Kindness and courtesy to our countrymen in general, and our naval officers in particular, of Admiral Don Guillermo Chacon, and Captain José Polo y Bernabé, Captain of this port. The latter is well known in the United States, and his good qualities of the mind and heart

appreciated as they deserve.

The Schr "Presto" of Newport was entirely lost on the 9th Inst. near the Island of Abaco - the master and crew were picked up by the Schr A. A. Holton of Baltimore and brought into Havana - their personal effects, the Ship's papers and every thing else went down.

I have the honor to be, Sir with great respect

Your Obt Servt

Thos Savage

U. C. S.

U.S. Consulate Gen
Hague Nov 16th/87
Thomas Savage. U.S.G.

No 360
No Enclosure
Rec'd

Stm H. Hudson
& Schr Presto lost

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

O. H. PALMER, Sec'y. J. H. WADE, Pres't.

Dated, Havana November nineteenth 186

Received at Key West Nov 19

To Secretary of State

Washington

Maximo Gomez remains surrendered Coming here Elain and Salm Salm here pardoned. Baron Magnus here.

Thos Savage
U.S. acting Consul General

14 B
28 W

paid 1050
free over Cable

Received No 361 Wm. H. Seward

DEPT. OF STATE
Rec'd NOV 25 1867

Consulate General of the United States
of America. Havana Nov: 19th 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

The Steamer Panama of the French mail line arrived yesterday from Veracruz, and brought me dispatches from our Legation in Mexico and others for you and other Departments, which I transmit today per "Liberty" to Baltimore.

Maximilian's remains have been surrendered to the Austrian Admiral, escorted by the Mexican Government to Veracruz, and there delivered to the Admiral. the Novara is coming

here with the remains.

The Panama brought Baron Mag=
-nus Prussian Minister to the late
so called Empire of Mexico.,
Señor Quintin Quevedo, Bolivian
Minister to the Republic of Mexico.
Mr Eloin, and the Prince Salm Salm,
the two latter having been released
from confinement, and permitted
to leave the country.

Señor Quevedo goes today in the
"Liberty" to spend a month in the
United States: after which he will
proceed to his post at Rio
Janeiro.

Your despatch No 198 came to
hand last week.

The number of cases of cholera
is decreasing very considerably!

Copied Desp
Mr. Adams
No. 2

and the weather is very fine.

I have the honor to be Sir,

with great respect

Your Obedient servant

Thos Lavicq
U.S. Consul

Rec.d

Wm. L. Smith & Wm. E. P. Smith

Wm. P. Smith

DEPT. OF STATE
DEC 4

No. 362 acknowledged Dec. 4 1867 & answered Dec. 13

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America

Havana Novr 27th 1867

Hon.l William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to lay before you the correspondence that has taken place between the Director General of Civil Administration and myself upon the cases of the Schooner Valeria and Brig Crimea. You will notice that the Valeria's case is referred to the Supreme Government at Madrid. The Crimea's is still pending.

I regret to say that the Custom-

House Authorities continue exacting
fines of 25$ and upwards from
ships upon the most trifling
pretexts - scarcely a day elapses,
or a ship arrives without a fine
being levied for slight omissions
or defects in the manifest which
brings the verification of the Spanish
Consul, and in many cases
has been made out by the Consul
himself. The complaints of our
Shipmasters are loud and well
founded - the merchants are
also disgusted with the course
pursued by the Custom House
officials. One bad feature in the
affair is that the fines collected
are shared in by the Collector
and other officials. The

law of Spain requires all manifests to be verified by the Spanish Consuls at the ports of Shipment, for which they receive a high fee - some of these functionaries for an extra fee make out the manifests - the Masters of vessels proceed to sea in the belief that the manifests are in good order, and in accordance with Law, but upon arrival find that for some trifling defect, or some futile pretext they are liable to a fine.

I have before called the attention of the Department to this matter - I have made no attempt to stop the evil here - it would be perfectly useless, at least until the new Captain General

arrives out. Possibly then, there may be a change for the better.

I have the honor to be Sir, with great respect Your Obt Servt

Tho. Savage
V.D.G.

Copy

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America

Havana Octr 2d 1867

To

His Excellency

Sor. Dn. Manuel de Lara y Cárdenas

Director General of Civil Administration

of the Island of Cuba &c &c &c

Sir:

I have the honor to call Your Excellency's attention to the affair of the Am: Schr: "Valeria" at the port of Cardenas.

The "Valeria" came from Baltimore, and because a portion of her cargo was accidentally left out of her manifest, the Authorities of the Customs have made known to Mr. Jacobsen the master, their intention to require of him the payment into the Royal Treasury, in pursuance of the Regulations, of

a heavy fine, amounting to four thousand four hundred and Sixty six Dollars, which will be the ruin of the masters and owners of the Schooner

From the masters representation of the circumstances connected with his case, it is clear to my mind that he is perfectly innocent of any intent to defraud the revenue.

It appears that the person who made out the manifest in Baltimore at the counting rooms of the Valencia's consignee and shipper Mr Garmendia, was the Spanish Consul himself, by whom it was also verified. The Consul had the Bills of lading of the cargo before him & from the Manifest, and knew as well as the master what the Valencia's cargo consisted of. The portion not mentioned

in the Manifest was duly entered at the Custom House in Cardenas by the consignee of the cargo who is also of the vessel.

Every circumstance therefore tends to establish the fact that the master had no intention to infringe the laws consequently the execution of a heavy fine simply for an administrational error is a very severe punishment.

I beg leave to request respectfully Your Excy's prompt attention to the case, as the detention of the vessel causes serious loss not only to her owners, but also to others with whom she has contracted obligations.

With full confidence in Your Excellency's sense of justice, the master awaits your decision, which he hopes will be favorable to him.

I have

I have honor to remain with consideration
of great respect & esteem
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant
Tho.s Savage
In charge of the Apostolic Gen.

Dirección Gral de Admon.
de la siempre fiel Isla
de Cuba.

He tenido el honor
de recibir la comunicación
de V. S. fecha de ayer, en
la que se sirve llamar mi
atención acerca de lo sucedido
en el despacho del Bergantin
Americano "Valeria" surto en
el puerto de Cárdenas.

He dado órdenes inme-
diatas para que se me informe
respecto á cuantas operaciones
se hayan practicado en la
entrada de dicho buque, y
tengo la honra de manifestar
á V. S., que en todo lo posible,

daré preferente despacho al
asunto que V.S. recomienda
en su citado oficio

Dios gue á V.S. ms
as. Habana 3. Octe 1867.

(firmado) Manl de Lara.

Copy - translation

Office of the Director General of
Administration of the Ever Faithful
Island of Cuba.

I have had the honor to receive
Your Communication of yesterday's
date wherein you are pleased to call
my attention to what has occurred
in the despatch of the Am. Brig
"Valeria", lying at the Port of Cárdenas.

I have given immediate orders to
have me informed respecting all the
operations that may have been
done on the entry of said vessel,
and have the honor of stating to you,
that in all which is possible, I
will give my attention with all
preference to the matter you recom-
mend in your said official letter.

God preserve you many

Yl Mss. Havana Oct 3d 1867

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a communication from the Governor General of this Island, in which he informs me that the Spanish Minister at Washington has been instructed to demand the release of the Spanish subjects who were arrested in Texas, and that he has been authorized to say that the Spanish Government will not interfere with the action of the United States Government in the case of the Virginius, if the Spanish subjects who were arrested in Texas are released.

I am Sir

Your obt Servt

Manl de Lara

To

Thomas Savage Esq Chargé

of the United States Consulate Genl

Ampliando mi escrito de 3 del ppdo mes
en q.e me limitaba á participar el recibo
de la comunicacion de V.S. del dia ante-
rior prometiendole como lo he hecho infor-
marme detenida y detalladamente de lo
sucedido en el despacho del Berg. Am.o
Valeria entrado en Cardenas, particular
á que se contraia su ya citada comu-
-nicacion cabeme el honor, sino la sa-
tisfaccion de manifestarle, que, encontran-
-do alguna contradiccion ó cuando me-
-nos vaguedad en las reglas con que se
debe jurgar la omision padecida por el
Capt.n de la referida nave, y escusando en
cuanto me es dable el lastimar los in-
tereses de este ó los no menos respetables
q.e me estan confiados, he considerado
conveniente elevar el caso al conocimien-
-to del Gob.o de S.M. para la mas acerta-
-da y equitativa resolucion acordando
cuhi fanto y cediendo al deber de ase-
gurar siempre aquellos ultimos intereses
que se exija al referido Capt.n garan-
-tia pecuniaria suficiente á responder
de los efectos de la mencionada sobera-
-na resolucion.

Cuando esta se obtenga me apresuraré igualmente á participarselo á V.

Dios Guarde á V.S. M.L.C. Habana Octubre 10 de 1867

(Firmado) Manuel Lara

Sr. Consul de los Estados Unidos en esta Capital

Amplifying my note of the 3rd
of the past month, in which I
merely acknowledged receipt of
your communication of the previous
day and promised to ascertain care=
=fully and minutely the facts in regard
to the clearance of the American Brig
"Valeria" entered at the port of Car=
=denas, facts, which your refered to
communication treats of; I have
the honor if not the satisfaction,
of making known to you that
finding some contradiction or
at least vagueness in the laws by
which by which the omission
incurred in, by the captain of the
said vessel, and avoiding inasmuch
as I am able, injury to his interests

as also to those no less important
confided to my care, I have con=
=sidered it most expedient to present
the case to H. Mts Govt. for the truest
and most equitable decision, deciding
meanwhile, and fulfilling my duty
to always protect these last interests
that, a pecuniary guarantee be
exacted of the said Captain, sufficient
to cover the results of the referred
to Royal decision

When this shall have
been obtained, I will promptly
inform you of it.

God guard you many years.

Havana Nov. 10th 1867

(signed) Manuel de Lara.

To the

Consul of the United States at this Capital.

Consulate Genl of the United States of America

Havana Novr 4th 1867

To

His Excellency,

Sor Don Manuel de Lara y Cárdenas

Director General of Administration

of this Island &c - &c - &c -

Sir;

I regret having to trouble again Your Excellency's attention; the object of this letter is to obtain redress for an American citizen from whom a heavy fine is exacted by the Authorities of the Custom at Sagua la Grande.

I have reference to the Brig "Crimea" of and from Portland, which arrived at Sagua on the 15th ulto with a cargo of Cooperage Stock and Lumber.

H A Patterson, the master, declares under oath that previous to sailing he used his best endeavors to ascertain the true weight of his cargo; that he produced in duplicate to -

the Spanish Consul at that port a manifest expressing the number of Shooks (both sugar and molasses) and their weight as nearly as this could be obtained, together with the number of pairs of heads, but not their weight, as the Consul had said it was unnecessary, the document also gave correctly the number of feet of the Lumber.

The Spanish Consul would not certify that manifest, but ordered his Clerk to make new ones in which he omitted to state the number of Shooks, in consequence of which omission the Custom House at Sagua imposes on the vessel a fine of $49 75/100 being the value of the number of Shooks (265 at $1. 75/100 each) corresponding to the difference between the weight as stated in the manifest, and the actual weight on discharge of the cargo.

The Brig has been also fined in the sum of $40. 46/100 upon an-

error of 9½ cubic metres in the manifest of the lumber, and $25. more for not giving the weight of the Shooks heads:-

The aggregate is $561.20/100 which the said master is required to pay, and his vessel will not be despatched until the money is paid.

Your Excellency will see that the refusal of the Spanish Consul to certify the manifest presented to him by the master, and his erroneous statements have given rise to this difficulty which causes delay and loss to the vessel

It does not seem just that the vessel should suffer for the error or neglect of that officer of the Spanish Government. Unfortunately this case of the "Crimea" is not the first that has occurred; and if other cases have not been submitted to your authority it has been because the fines being small, the parties preferred to pay rather than being -

detained.

Captain Patterson has likewise declared to me that the Shooks had been weighed at Lagua after they had been in water several days. this of course added a good deal to the weight.

Captain Patterson, in defence of the interests of the owners of the Brig Crimea has entered a protest against the Spanish Consul at Portland, the Custom House Authorities at Lagua la Grande, and any, and all whom it doth, or may concern for all losses, damages, costs, and expences that may accrue to the said Ship in consequence of their official acts as above set forth.

I respectfully request of Your Excellency to take this affair into consideration without delay, and award justice to the complainant

With much consideration and respect. I remain Sir,

Your Obedient servant

(Signed) Thomas Savage

Acting Consul General

Copy Translation

General Direction of Administration:

I have received your polite communication, date of yesterday, in which you set forth the reasons adduced by the master of the Brig 'Crimea', which arrived at Sagua on the 15th October, from Portland with a cargo of cooperage and lumber, to excuse himself from the payment of the fines imposed upon him by the Collector of Customs, on account of the manifests of his cargo, being wanting in several of the necessary conditions required by law; and I at once ordered the usual process to be drawn up, in which I will take into consideration your arguments, and what may be conducive, in order to adopt a just and proper decision, of which I will hasten to inform you, thus corresponding to the attentions which your

consular character merits.

God guard you many years.

Havana November 5. 1867

(Signed) Manuel de Zara

To Mr Thomas Savage

United States Consul General

Copy

Direccion General de Adminis-
tracion:

Hé recibido la atenta co=
municacion de V. S. fha de ayer
en que me espone las razones q^e
alega el capitan del Bergantin
"Crimea" que procedente de Port
land, llegó á Sagua en 15
de Octubre último, con carga=
mento de tonelería y madera,
para eximirse de las multas
que la Admon de la Aduana
le ha impuesto por carecer el
manifiesto de ciertas requisitos
reglamentarios; y en el acto hé
mandado instruir el opor-
tuno expediente en el cual to-
maré en consideracion las
reflexiones espuestas por V. S.
y lo demas que sea conducen-
te, á fin de poder adoptar una
resolucion justa y acertada,
que cuidaré de poner en co-
nocimiento, correspondiendo á las
atenciones que merece de V. S.
pe-

presentacion oficial.

Dios guarde a V. S. muchos años.

Habana Noviembre 5 de 1867

(signed) Manuel de Zarn

A Mr Thos Savage

Consul General de los Estados Unidos

Rec.d

No 363

Recd

Unites States Consulate General
Havana Novr 27th 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Your despatches Nos 199 to 202 inclusive were received last evening, and I will do myself the honor to answer Nos 201 and 202 at an early day.

I regret to say Cholera still exists here. The Board of Health continue issuing Bills of Health with the notice of the existence of that disease. The number of cases from 15th to

25th Nov (both inclusive) have been
852, with 486 deaths during the
same period. The disease still
confined to the lowest, poorest
portions of the town. We hear
occasionally of a case in some
other part, but of such we have
always had.

I am, Sir, With sentiments
of respect, Your Obt Servant
Tho. Savage
C. C. A.

The Right Honble
The Lord Provost
& Magistrates
Edinburgh

Received

Wm. A. Smith

No. 364

U. S. Consulate General

Havana Nov 28th 1867

DEPT. OF STATE
Rec'd DEC 6 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Mr Joseph L. Odoardo, a gentleman of high standing and character of this Island, and who has repeatedly visited the United States, and his two brothers John and Antonio, have been, during the last three years, engaged in making a large sugar estate a plantation without the aid of a single slave.

They commenced the preparation of the land in the first part of September 1864 having selected a tract of

Virgin soil (forest) of 4884 acres
in the District of Colon and in
the centre of the Island. From
that time the work has been steadily
going on, no one being permitted
to take part in it that was not
a free voluntary laborer. Most
of the laborers have been white,
amongst them Spaniards from
old Spain, Cubans, Americans,
Germans, Irish, and Frenchmen.

The plantation is called by a very
appropriate name La Colmena
(the Bee-hive). After the machinery
was set up, a trial was made
of it, and in 17 days of last March
425,000 pounds of good sugar
were manufactured, and
shipped to New York, the proprietors

giving preference to the United States, because they thought that the first sugar made on this Islands solely by free labor should go to the country that had sacrificed so much blood and treasure to exterminate slavery. They expect to make a crop the present season of 8250 boxes, or thereabouts, some 3,300,000 pounds. The example of the brothers Orlando will doubtless find imitators after the result of their experiment is known. If the political and financial condition of the Island grows no worse than it is at present, capital and labor may ere long flow to it, and more specially when Europeans are made aware of the fact that

they need n't fear yellow fever if upon arrival they immediately repair to the interior where the malady never penetrates.

The problem to be solved is, can free labor contend with slave labor in the production of sugar upon this Island. Sugar is the staple to decide the question, for as to the other staple, tobacco, it is mostly produced by free laborers.

The owners of La Colmena are sanguine that the experiment will establish the fact, beyond cavil, that sugar can be produced in Cuba by means of voluntary labor, yielding a fair interest upon the capital

invested. I am, and have for
years been of the same opinion.
Should this desirable result take
place the end of Slavery is not
far off. Could it not be hastened
by a little encouragement from our
Government in favor of sugar produced
by free and voluntary labor, upon
its importation in the United States?
And would not some reduction
upon the sugars of La Coluena,
the only plantation in the Island wholly
organized upon the system of free
labor, have a tendency to induce
the establishment of other
plantations on the same plan?
I give you the above particulars, to show
that there are spirits
here laboring to extinguish

that leprosy, and disgrace
of our age - slavery - by
destroying the necessity of
upholding and supporting
it.

I have the honor to be
Sir, with much respect
Your Obt Servant
Tho. Savage
R. C. Y.

Recd

No 365 rec'd 14

Consulate Gen'l of the United States of America Havana Dec'r 3rd 1864

Hon: F. W. Seward
Asst Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

My despatch No 334 of the 27th of July reported to the Department the fatal affray that took place in this harbor upon the Am. Barque Wallace, by which her second officer Mr Michael Ryon lost his life. The three men accused of the homicide were immediately brought under the action of the proper Court.

I promised the Department not to lose sight of the case, and have fulfilled my promise whatever the prisoners may have imagined. The trial has been slow, almost all trials of the same nature are conducted in a similar manner.

The Government Attorney and others have, I believe, shown great leniency to the prisoners and any idea, the latter may

entertain of the existence of prejudice against them on account of color or any other reason is entirely unfounded. No sentence has been passed as yet; the Attorney for the prosecution asked for the penalty of four years in the chain gang against Watters and Sayers or Sykes, and one year against Tucker. The death of Alfred Watters from cholera on the 20th ult° has, owing to delay in the Bishop's Secretary's office caused the postponement of the trial for some time. Every facility has been and will be afforded the prisoners for their defence.

No 1 Testimony of witness

I accompany herewith a copy of the statements under oath made before me by David Hall, and James Bride the only witnesses a day or two after the occurrence. Their testimony was taken by the Court in due form.

With much respect, Sir,

Your Obt servant

Thos Savage
C. C. J.

Proceedings of investigation into the cause of the death of Mr Michael Ryan second mate of the Bark Wallace of New York.

David Hall being first duly sworn deposeth as follows;

I am a seaman on board of the Bark Wallace, on the 24th of July last at about 2.30 P.M. I was on board— I was on the stage attending to the discharge of coal out of the main hatch. I heard the second mate call one man out of the hold and then he went forward; directly after I heard the cries of the second mate who said that he was fainting away— I then went from the main hatch forward as quick as I could, and found him lying on the deck with three men over him— the second mate was then bleeding quite freely from three wounds in the face and one in the small of the back— the second mate screamed that he wished to be conveyed to a hospital— the three men were of the

African race — one of them named Alfred Waters, the other Thomas Sayers and the other Thomas Tucker — when I found them over the second mate, Waters had in his hand a whole grind-ing stone, Sayers had an ice hook in his hand — I did not notice anything in Tuckers hand. I saw Waters strike the second mate with the stone about the neck or head, I did not see the other men inflict any blows on the second mate — I was the first man that came forward when we heard the cries of the second mate — there was no other person about the place at the time and consequently no doubt re-mains in my mind that the second mates wounds were inflicted by the three men or by one or more of them. A few minutes after the second mate was put in the boat and con-veyed to Doctors Belots hospital in Regla I was in the boat and tes-tify from my own knowledge that he was carefully and tenderly hand-

-led, but he died in the boat as we landed. The only cause that I know of for this affray is that a few moments before it occurred Waters was working in the hold of the vessel I was attending to the bucket, Waters was dissatisfied and said that unless some one else was placed at the main hatch he would not work, I could not see what happened then because the forward house was between the second mate and myself. Further this deponent saith nat and subscribes his name.

(Signed) David Hall

James Bride being duly sworn deposeth as follows; I am a seaman on board of the Bark Wallace - I was on board at 2.30 P.M. of the 24th ults I was down in the hold at work on the coal - I saw one of the tubs that was being used in hoisting coal fall upon the Nelson, Waters one of the men who was

working in the hold remarked that if that was the way the work was carried on he wouldn't work in the hold. Waters was then standing about five feet from the place where the tub struck. the second mate ordered him up out of the hold. Waters went out of the hold followed by Thomas Tucker and Thomas Sayers all three went on deck presently I heard the cry of a man for a knife I do not know who the man was. I went upon deck immediately - and found the second mate underneath the gallant forecastle lying on the deck with Alfred Waters on top of him. Waters had no weapon in his hand Thomas Sayers had an ice hook in his hand and Thomas Tucker a broom. the second mate was then bleeding from wounds in the face & back I did not see by whom the wounds were inflicted the second mate asked to be conveyed to a hospital which was immediately done he was carried to Doctor Belots hospital he died in the boat and I was on the dock when he died. When I got to the place where the second mate was

under the gallant forecastle I heard Thomas Tucker say "hit the damn son of a bitch" on the passage out from Liverpool to Havana the second mate and Waters had angry words one evening on deck, but the Captain interfered and stoped it, I was not aware that there was any difficulty betwixt the second mate and the other two men. My place of residence and nativity is at Queenstown Ireland.

Further this deponent saith not

(Signed) James Bride.

Department of State, U. S. A.

TELEGRAM.

Dated Havana Dec 4, 1867.

Time received, 9 30 A M Dec 5. 1867

To Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Ass Jains Romas arrived

Governor from Europe to deliver Island

to us. Deputation on board Susquehanna

for same purpose.

Dr Sota and Monongahela lost,

Susquehanna damaged, gone to Santa-Cruz

in aid Monongahela's Crew —

Thomas Savage

U.S. Acting Consul General

Dec.
Unclassified

Mr. Smith

No 366.

DEPT. OF STATE
1868 DEC 12 PM

Cuba 14

Consulate Genl of the United States of America

Havana December 4th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I sent you this morning a telegram in the following words, which bears date from St Iago de Cuba 3d. at 7.40 P.M.

"At St Thomas arrived Governor
"from Europe to deliver Island to
"U.S. Deputation onboard Sus-
=quehannah same purpose. U.S.
"Stmr DeSoto and Monongahela
"lost. Susquehannah much damage
"at Sta Cruz to aid Monongahela's
"crew" The loss of the Monongahela

is reported as a total one. I will make known to you any other important information upon the subject that may reach me.

The Cholera decreasing - from 26th ult.o inclusive to 12 o'clock last night there were 518 - cases - 306 deaths - the descent during the last three days has been quite considerable.

I made an official visit to Vice Admiral Tegetthoff on board the Austrian frigate "Novara" on yesterday, and was received with much courtesy. The Admiral arrived last Sunday, and leaves direct for Europe having charge of the remains of the late Arch Duke Maximilian.

I am Sir, with sentiments of high
respect, Your Obt servant

Tho Savage
V.C. G.J

U. S. Consulate Gen
Havana Nov 4th 1867
Thos Savage. U.S.C.

No 366

No Enclosure

Rec'd

News from St Thomas.
Loss of Am. vessels of war
cession of the Island.
Cholera in Havana
Maximilian's remains
in Havana

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1867

No. 1

Hotel de Santa Isabel,
Habana - Cuba.
December, 6th 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that in compliance with your instructions of the 26th ult^o, I proceeded from Washington on the 27th, via Baltimore, to New York, whence I took passage in the Steamer "Matto Castle" on the 28th, and reached this city on the 4th instant.

On the 5th instant, at 11. a. m. I called, officially, upon Mr. Thomas Savage, the acting U. S. Consul General here, and delivered to him your instruction of the 26th November. After its perusal, Mr. Savage remarked that "he knew of this" and was about returning the despatch to me, when I told him that it was addressed to him, - when he excused himself and retained it, - informing me at the same time that he would comply with it and submit the accounts

and

and papers of the Conculate to my inspection and investigation.

I then deemed it proper to put several questions to him relative to his failure, as charged by the Treasury Department, to make his Returns, for Salary, Fees, Seamen's and other accounts, - to all of which he replied in the affirmative, admitting fully his delinquency therein. He said to me that the accounts had been made out by his clerks, - that they were not then in the office, but at his residence and among his wardrobe. That in the year 1865, he had gone to the United States with the intention of presenting and settling them at the Treasury; but, that while there and on the eve of proceeding to Washington, the news of the assassination of President Lincoln reached him and he did not go, because, as he says, the confused state of affairs at the capital would have prevented him from making a prompt settlement at the Treasury, and, furthermore, would have subjected him to long delay there, at an expense of $10. per day, - which he was not inclined to incur

and

and desired to avoid.

That subsequently he returned to Habana — bringing the said Returns back here with him, as he believed they required further revision.

I enquired of him whether he was at present indebted to the United States, or the Government to him? To this he replied that he did not precisely know, but that he had made some advances for the Navy and Post Office Departments at Washington, and other expenditures during the rebellion, in order to procure reliable information for the Government, and with the view of thwarting the measures of the insurgents. That for these amounts (not stated to me) he had not drawn for nor made demands upon the government of the United States.

During our interview of two hours, — several times interrupted by calls made on him, — he complained bitterly of the inadequacy of his salary, — the labors and annoyances of the duties of the Consulate, the want of clerks &c., saying, among other things, "money matters have always been an abomination to me," (him) and, that he daily had cause to throw up the Consulate.

When about retiring from the Consulate, I enquired of Mr. Savage what was the amount of fees, pertaining to the government, which he had received since February 7th. 1867, (when Mr. Minor left) to Novr. 30th. 1867.? He then spoke to one of his clerks and said to me that they amounted to some nine thousand ($9,000) dollars, for ten months of 1867. — I ask your attention to the difference between this result in 1867, and the amounts returned by Mr. Minor in 1865 and 1866, as per enclosed memorandum made by me from data obtained from the books of the Treasury Department, with the aid of Mr Bowie, Chief Clerk, Fifth Auditor's office. — Return the memorandum having now a copy of the same for my future guidance.

He also admits that he has received the instructions of the Fifth Auditor, calling upon him (Feby 2d. 1865, and June 21st 1865) to make out and transmit his Returns and accounts. — He further said to me that he might now be indebted to the United States in the sum of $3,500. dollars (as near as he would say,)

would say) and if called upon to pay it at once he doubted his ability to do so, but hoped the government would give him a chance to do so by retaining him in office. Adding also that he had been connected with the Consulate at this place for 14. years, often acting as Consul General, and only receiving the pay of a Vice Consul: this statement can be verified at the Treasury, and I would respectfully request to be informed in reference thereto at your earliest convenience. So soon as Mr. Savage is ready to submit his books, &c., to my inspection, I shall begin a searching investigation and fully carry out your instructions.

Having been here but two full days the Department will not, I am sure, expect from me any thing more than a general report, which I herein respectfully submit to your consideration.

I cannot, however, forbear from expressing the opinion that Mr Savage has failed, in view of his own showing and the direct instructions of the Treasury Department, already referred to, to comply with his plain duty as a Consul of the United States.

Yours

From the foregoing general report and what I have learned outside of the Consulate, from various sources, I have very little doubt but that Mr. Savage's financial affairs are in a very embarrassed condition.

In conclusion, I must state that it has been said to me, since my arrival here by a highly respectable gentleman in this city whom I have known for many years, and who was tendered the Consulate by President Pierce, that Mr. Savage does not give tone to the position of United States Consul General at this port.

Of his moral habits and general conduct as a gentleman and officer of the United States, I have not had time to judge sufficiently, and hence prefer to defer a report on these heads, until more fully informed.

I am, Sir,
With high consideration
Your very Obedient Servant,

A. N. de Lacaintrie.

(Memorandum.) Nov. 25. 1867. 2½ P. M.

I called today at one o'clock at the Treasury & saw Mr. Covell, Chief Clerk Fifth auditor's office, relative to the financial condition of the Consulate at Havana.

With reference thereto I respectfully report: as follows: Salary account.

Mr Thomas Savage's last settlement on account of salary was rendered upto Sept 30th, 1863. The balance then due by him to the United States, was at that date $332.88

Returns of Fees are wanting for 4th Quarter 1863.

Do. Do for 1st do 1864.

do. do. for 2d. do. 1864.

Do. do. for 3d. do 1864.

Partial Returns were made by him from Oct 1st to Dec 7th 1864 - and are now ample showing by his own statements a balance against him of $4,963 20

Returns are wanting also since Feby - 1867 to this date November 25. 1867.

He has been written to on the subject, but

The fees of the Consulate for 1865 & 1866—
amounted to, for both years: 00 = $41.000.00 cts—
No Returns of fees have been rendered
since Feby 7. 1867— when the Minister left.

Returns of seamen's a/cts: and manifests
for. 4th Quarter of 1863.
" 1 do of 1864.
2 do of 1864
3 do of 1864.
The 4 do of 1864 is on file in
the Office, to December 7th 1864,
No return has been received from the
Consul from Feby 7. 1867. to date, Nov 25. 1867.
He has been written to respecting this
discrepancy but fails to answer.
Information has reached the 5th Auditor's
Office that Mr. Savage's affairs are in
an embarrassed condition—
That the letters of the Department to him are
thrown into the waste basket & no
attention paid to them:
That he is a married man— his wife

residing in the United States — and that
he keeps a mistress in Havana.
Personally I do not know Mr Sarazá.

Respectfully submitted,
A. F. de Lasteiriz.

P. S. He has not drawn for pay on
account of salary, in lieu of which he
uses the fees he receives.

3. P. M. Lab.

November 25/67.

a/c's of Thos. Lanyon.

Recorded & file

Mr. A Smith.

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1867
Cash " 18.

No. 2.

Hotel de Santa Isabel,
Habana ~ Cuba.
December 6th 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

My No 1. of this date refers more particularly to the business upon which you were pleased to send me to this place. I will now give you other current news here:

The Austrian Frigate "Novara," having on board the remains of the Archduke Maximilian, sailed hence, yesterday, for Trieste.

The Cholera excitement here is believed to be very much exaggerated & confined to one special locality in this city, where the more indigent classes reside. In fact it is asserted by many respectable people here, both natives and foreigners, and among them two physicians, with whom I have personally conversed on the subject, that no well to do person of their acquaintance has died of the disease - That the alarm created is the result of a combination on the part of certain officials who desire to handle a large sum of money, levied

and set apart some time ago to meet the anticipated ravages of the cholera some time ago, and as the acting Governor is a poor man, and his successor is daily expected here, he is inclined to make hay while the sun shines.

With reference to the reports of Earthquakes at St Thomas & other adjacent Islands, I have carefully read the telegrams from Santiago de Cuba. They came here to the correspondent of the New York Herald, whom I saw today in company with Mr. Saulnier; we heard him read all the despatches from Santiago & he fully explained to me the manner in which and from whom he received them. Yet we have not a single word here from our friend, Mr Wallace, at Santiago de Cuba, to whom the Telegraph is equally open. No one else has received a telegram from that city, and we have not been able to learn, after diligent inquiry that any person in Hayana has received a line otherwise, reporting the loss of the De Soto and Monongahela at St Thomas or of the reported damage

to

to the Frigate Susquehannah. The Steamer "Dan",
also at St. Thomas, is not even mentioned in
the Telegrams to the Herald's correspondent Lebo.
Then the erroneous report respecting the cession
of the Islands, I know to be false. —
There may be some truth in the story, consequent
upon the results of the hurricane of the
29th October last, which swept the Antilles.
I therefore come to the first conclusion that
it is a Canard or else a combination from
certain quarters, not difficult to point
out, to prevent the consummation of our
Treaty with the Danish Government for
the purchase & cession of the Danish
Islands of St. Thomas & St. Johns. —
I thought we had vacation stories enough
in our own land, but this place must
be accorded the palm in that line.
Mr Saulnier may possibly return to New-
York, owing to the quarantine said to have
been declared at Vera Cruz for all vessels
coming from this port. Should he do so he
will go to Washington and give you more
fully the details of what I have written
above. I have given him my opinion
upon consultation with him that I thought
he would by returning to New York now

and under the circumstances, the Commissioner reach his post. I am every hour becoming more and more acquainted with the business for which you despatched me here, and repeat that I will give you a full report of the same in due season.

With high consideration,
I am, Sir,
Your Very Obedient Servant.

A. R. de Lasteyrie.

P. S. The enclosed letter to my sister, at Baltimore, and with whom I left my little ones, I will thank you to cause to be forwarded to her.

A. R. de Las.

I have just heard that our Consul here sends you reports concerning the Cholera which are highly colored, and some are uncharitable enough to suggest that he is not over scrupulous in keeping off his successor, news having been received here of the nomination & rejection of Mr Lyman - (Samoa).

Las.

(Private) Habana, Cuba
Decr. 2d 1867.

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1867

Ackn. 18

Hon. Wm H. Seward.
Sec of St.

My dear Sir

I omitted in my No 1. of yesterday to say that Mr. Savage complained bitterly to me of Mr. Utley, the Consul's agent who brought certain charges against him, & to whom he ascribes the present investigation in the affairs of the Consulate. He described Mr. Utley to me in the following words: "a mean contemptible Yankee detective", to whom he had been much kind during his illness here, whose salary he had increased by 200 $ per annum, and who

write a line to him. that Utley had been in Washington and no doubt caused the whole difficulty. Mr Utley I saw on board the Steamer on the 28th of November, he then told me he would come by the "Columbia" which was to sail on the 5th Dec. from Sacramento & reached this port on ~~the~~ Wednesday next the 11th instant. —

With my kind regards to Mrs Frederick Award.

I am truly Yours,

H. de La Rointe.

No special news from Mexico, except the reported order from the city of Mexico, to guaran=tee all ~~all~~ newly from Havana for the period of 15. days, at all ports.

Ltr C.

Copy sent to President & Sec. Navy Dec. 11th,

Department of State, U. S. A.

TELEGRAM.

Rec'd 4 11

Dated Havana Dec 10, 1867.

Time received, 9 30 a.m. Dec 11, 1867

To Secretary of State,

Washington

From Consul Jamaica,

Earthquakes. at Saint Thomas. Tortola.
Saint Croix. began eighteenth (18th) Continued
on Monday of twentieth, destruction lives. property
great. Dispatch ashore. washed into harbor bottom upwards
Crew Saved. Monongahela thrown into middle town
Saint Croix. Admiral Palmer and Governor Saint Thomas
arriving. Island now delivered —

Thos Savage
U. S. Actg Consul General

Recd. To the Treas. Dec 26

Mr. A Smith

Immediately to

No 367

United States Consulate Gen.

Havana Decr 10th 1867

RECEIVED
DEC 17 1867

Hon. W. H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Cholera is materially on the decrease. the 7th & 8th. there were only 32 cases on the 7th and 23 on the next. the total number of cases from the 3d to 8th both inclusive has been 243. Number of deaths 180.

But I am sorry to have to state that the malady has broken out in the shipping. We have had two cases on American vessels. one terminated fatally

in 25 hours. the other is a very bad case.) I have advised Captains of American ships to bring their men when attacked with diarrhea to a Physician for advice. Dr Charles Below offers to give advice and Medicine gratis under the provisions made by the Authorities, and the profession.

I am, Sir, most respectfully

Your Obt Servt

Thos Savage

US V Consul Genl

Rec'd Dec 11th 67

Havana

Entered the U.S. Consulate General at Havana under the employ of William T. Minor Esq, on the 10th day of December 1864.

I think that Mr Thomas Savage went north on the 17th of that month.

During his absence I was informed, by the person employed in making up the returns of Mr S, that he did not think that Mr Savage would return, and that the returns as they were made up left a considerable deficiency, and stated to me that the "Seamens account" had been "squeezed" as he expressed it.

During the absence of Mr Savage a demand was made for the payment of $1700. / Seventeen Hundred Dollars in coin, by Mr John W Quincy of New York, who as it appears had shipped hardware to Havana, which was subsequently stopped "in transitu" and said hardware having been sold the proceeds were paid over into the hands of Mr Shufeldt, then U.S. Consul General at that port.

Upon the departure of Mr Shufeldt he transferred all property belonging to the Government to the hands of Mr Savage, including the $1700. belonging to John W Quincy Esq, which sum Mr Savage failed to pay over to said Quincy as he had appropriated the same to his own use.

I am assured by Mr S.W. Wolcott, who was formerly in the employ of Mr Savage, that his accounts up to August 1864 were behind hand $3500. not

including what he also termed squeezing the "Seamens fund"

Throughout the summer of the year 1865 I had charge of the general routine of the office. Mr Savage used the money freely, at one time I was obliged in order to sustain the credit of the government to borrow the necessary funds to carry on the business properly.

It required persuasion to induce him to return the amount, which I paid to the party who had loaned it.

Upon the return of Mr Minor out of the large sum of money that had been received, all that possibly could be gathered together did not exceed $400.

In June 1866. as Mr Minor was about to leave, he had the accounts made up and he was obliged to call upon Mr Savage for the deficiency which had occurred during the previous summer,

In order to raise the amount Mr S. applied to the Cashier of Bossier [illegible] Bank, who informed him that he could have $2500. if he would procure a suitable endorser, which he did in the person of Mr J. F. Downs a gentleman with whom he boarded and to whom he owes $800 for board.

The note became due in three

months and when the day came he visited the bank and told the cashier that he had the money all ready to pay over the next day, and requested him not to present the note to Mr Downs for payment.

By acceeding to the request the bank lost the right of protest and the note never was paid.

When Mr Minor went north in the month of June 1866 he left the key of the safe and the responsibility for the money with me and a day or two after my commission as Consular Clerk came to hand.

I was requested by Mr Minor during that season to pay Mr Savage and a clerk their respective salaries and the expenses of the office.

Shortly after Mr Minor's departure Mr Savage made continual demands for money accompanying the requests with harsh and ungentlemanly language, threatening to turn me out of the office and take the key by force

I firmly refused to give him the money beyond what was due to him.

The insulting language used was borne patiently without any replies being made on my part.

I turned over to Mr Minor when he returne
over $8000. against $400. the year when M
Savage held the key, at the same time
making a saving in the boat hire, p
age. and stationary accounts.

Since Mr Minors resignat
which took effect in April last, Mr S
has used the government money and se
fund to pay some of his creditors among
those to whom he is or was largely i
debted and when I received my lea
of absence I estimated that he was beh
for the three months previous, about $2
and it is reasonable to suppose that the
practices were continued after my depa

I can better explain the mann
of "squeezing" the "seamens fund" verbally.

A former clerk states that h
"fixed up" accounts for Mr Savage, whi
another casually remarked to me that
he said clerk had signed the Captain and mat
names to Debenture certificates for
drawback upon goods in bond, for t
gratification of $17. each document with
Mr Savage's knowledge.

Mr Wolcott said that he was willi
to swear to the fact of Bogus seame
accounts having been made out an

furthermore that he said Wolcott had made such accounts out himself; that he had placed marks upon the books to distinguish the bogus from the genuine.

I am unable to express properly in writing these matters as I am writing in the public room of the hotel and have been disturbed by the voices of so many people and the light was very poor.

Accompanying this will be found a statement furnished by Mr Lowrie the gentlemanly clerk of the Fifth Auditors office which shows the case in a worse light than I had represented it

Thos Savage last Settlement
up to Sept 30 1863
Balance from him on Salary a/c $332.38

4 qr	1863	No returns	
1 —	1864	"	"
2 "	1864	"	"
3 —	—	"	"

Returns for part of 4 qr. to Dec 7
on file but incomplete

up to this date he acknowledges ~~Due~~ U.S. $4963.20
by his partial Returns —
Also Returns from April 2 7
1867 to this date, none rec'd —

Treasury Dept
5th Aud. Office
Nov 22d 1867

File

by
Mr Utley.
Consular Clerk
Havana

Rec'd to Copy & Transp. Dec 21st

Ans.

Dec 24

No 368. to Asst Sec'y of State

Consulate General of the United States of America Habana December 13th 1867

Hon William H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

No 1
Plan for introducing false bonds &c in St Thomas

I have the honor to accompany herewith copy of a letter from me to the Consulate at St Thomas respecting a certain scheme to circulate counterfeit bonds &c in that Island. The letter will go by the Brit Stmr "Corsica" and the originator and head man will also proceed in the same ship.

Those parties are sharply watched.

With great respect, Sir,
Your Obt servt
Tho Savage
U.S.C.G.

United States Consulate General
Havana December 12th 1861.

E. B. Simmons Esq
U. S. Acting Consul
St Thomas

Dear Sir

I transcribe for such measures as you may be able to adopt, the following information that I have just obtained from one of my clerks - you will of course keep it to yourself until such time as you have the opportunity to ascertain if the particulars are correct and act accordingly.

"Last Sunday eve 8th while at the Louvre "Coffee House I heard a remark made by a "party while drinking about copying and "plates &c that made me think that all was "not right - since then I have been on the watch "have become acquainted with the parties "somewhat and last night was invited by "them to supper at the restaurant "Cosmopolita" "on the corner of Abrapia and Compostela Sts" "at that place I could not detect anything in "their conversation (there were three of them) that "would give me any information - from "there we adjourned to the Louvre and from "drinking they fired their tongues, and "what I could I make out from their party "praise I should judge the following: One "I think Messinger is his name, made "this remark Wont we astonish hell when "we sling the gag which means when "we commence to circulate. One other whose

name I could not learn tho' he was called
Tom said. We cant have Young to Copp
the Crib this time which means that
Mr Young Sr. Chief of Detectives of the
City of New York will not be able to
detect their depot or stopping place—
they also said or spoke about a 5/20 clip
which means a five twenty bond- and
from other remarks of the same nature
I should that they had plates or copies
of certain National Banks in the Le
or City of New York- they intends to
stock the cave as they say to fill the
market of St Thomas if the negotiati
for the transfer of that Balance to the
United States are carried into effect—
they mean to close the wink that is
pass a good many as the people of
St Thomas are not acquainted with
currency of the United States. I state but
not with a certainty that a Mr
Palmer now in this City is the head
or originator of the gang. he was
Lieut in the 6th Virginia Cavalry Sr
and will leave in the "Corsica" for St Th
This Palmer is a native of Norfolk
ages about 32 years about 5 ft 8 or 9 in
height, round face, mouslache & side
whiskers crop. d close-head large a
round, and a little bald in the crown
Stout built man speaks like a Virgin
hair dark, eyes inflamed—
Messinger appears to be a meter
man, quite tall, whiskers a la Burnside

slight gash near the parting of his hair on the left side of forehead - hair long and light, long face - large roman nose - age about 23 or 26 years, dresses only decently; carries on the left hand a black seal cut with a square and compass (masonic like) Tom is about 19 or 20 years - full face flush - very profane; slight moustache - black - hair same, very small eyes, nose common: parts his hair very near the middle -

there is another man about 40 years old dark complexion - whiskers all over his face slouch'd hat drawn over the face - slovenly dressed -

all seem to have plenty of money both american gold & greenbacks - I will let you know further particulars

Yours Resp^{ly}

(Signed) Thomas Savage. -

U.S. V Consul General.

Enclosure with
Desp. No 368

Scheme for the introduction & circulation of false bonds. Green backs &c in St Thomas

No 1

Havana 2 Dec 1867
Letter to Consul at St Thomas

Wm. A Smith

Transcribed Jany 4.

No 3.

Hotel de Santa Isabel.
Habana, Cuba.
December, 12th 1867.

Honorable
William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my despatch, No. 1. of the 6th instant, I now find upon further enquiry into the affairs of the Consulate at this port, that, in the memorandum furnished me by Mr. George Bowie, of the Fifth Auditor's office, on the 25th ultimo, there exists a discrepancy as to the date when Mr. Minor surrendered the Consulate to the charge of Mr. Savage. Agreeably to the data which I have obtained here, Mr. Minor entered upon his duties here on the 7th December 1864, and turned over the business of the Consulate to Mr. Savage on the 27th day of April 1867.

I understood, distinctly at the Treasury that Mr. Minor had rendered all his accounts and returns

to the Department, and that they had been adjusted and found to be correct. In proof of this, I find on file here, an official letter from Mr. C. M. Walker, the 5th Auditor, addressed to Mr. Minor, in which he acknowledges, May 7th 1867 the Receipt of Mr. Minor's Returns for Relief of Seamen from January 1st to March 31st 1867, inclusive, and informs him that they have been adjusted and passed to the Comptroller.

Mr. Joseph A. Springer, the principal accountant in the Consulate here, informs me also that he delivered, personally, to Mr. Minor, in the city of Newport, in June 1867, a partial return from April 1st, to April 26th, 1867, inclusive, when Mr. Minor closed his career as Consul General at this port.

It is, therefore, clear that the responsibility attached to Mr. Savage for the conduct of the Consulate, during the year 1867 commences on the 27th of April 1867.

In other respects the memorandum furnished me at the Treasury and upon which I based my report

of date 25th ultimo, relative to the failure of Mr Savage to transmit his returns and accounts, appears to be correct.

I have asked of Mr Savage a balance sheet showing the State of his accounts during such periods as he has had charge of the Consulate, up to December 30th 1867 - prior and subsequent to the administration of Mr. Minor.

This statement is now being rapidly made up by Mr Springer, and I shall then be enabled to report approximately the indebtedness of Mr Savage to the Government of the United States.

I respectfully request to be informed whether Mr. Minor has presented his partial return for the month of April 1867, referred to as having been made up and handed to him by Mr. Springer.

I annex, hereto, a list of the clerks of the Consulate, with the compensation allowed to each by the Consul, annually.

Mr. Joseph A. Springer, accountant,	$1224.00
Mr. James Springer. Clerk.	612.00
Mr Chas: Sturdivant . do.	240.00
Mr. I. M. Utley, Consular Clk.: (additional)	400.00
One Porter (at door).	102.00
Amt. over:	$2,578.00

Amt. rec'd for Clerk &c. $2,578.00
Rent of Office (beyond allowance) 624.00
$3,202.00

The above is paid out by the Consul Here for actual & necessary expenses of the office. The Vice Consul Here is also paid by the Consul, and hitherto, I understand, this compensation has been 1/3. of the Consul's net income, including such perquisites as the law entitles him to receive.

Assuming then his income to be, for Salary $6,000. & fees $4.000 = $10.000.—
Less Amt: paid to Vice Consul 1/3. 3,334.—
$6.666.—
Less office Expenses. 3,202.—
Net Amt: realized by Consul. = $3.464.—

This amount of $3,464.00, in view of the arduous duties and responsibilities of the Consul General at Habana, is, I respectfully submit, entirely inadequate to the maintenance of the dignity of so important a position.

I am, Sir, Most respectfully,
Your Obd't Servant.
A. R. de Lagnitz.

Rec'd 21. Ans'd
Give a copy
& forward a copy to the asst Sec'y
Treasury Dept.

No. 4. Hotel de Santa Isabel.
Habana - Cuba.
December 14th 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

Confirming my No 3, of the 12th instant, I have now to inform you that I yesterday (13th) had a long conversation with Mr. J. W. Wolcott, an American citizen residing here, and formerly employed as a clerk and accountant in the office of the U.S. Consul General at this port, in reference to the finances of the Consulate.

His statement leaves no doubt in my mind that there has been mal-practice, dishonesty and fraud carried on at this Consulate, from the responsi-bility of which it will be impossible for Mr Savage to clear his skirts, even though in exposing him Mr Wolcott should criminate himself.

Mr Wolcott tells me positively and without reservation that, while he

was

was a clerk at the Consulate, from October 24th 1861, to August 1st, 1864, Mr Savage directed him to invent and make out imaginary vouchers for the relief of imaginary seamen, for which Mr Savage furnished him simulated lists of names, he, (Wolcott) filled up the blanks in the printed forms, returned them to Savage and the latter obtained receipts therefor from one Garcia, the ship-broker of the Consulate, signed either by said Garcia or some other person. —

This process of swindling the government is known in this region by the name of "Squeezing" - and was carried on, Mr Wolcott states, during the whole time he served as a clerk, — (2 years & 6 months): that is to say) that with every Quarterly Return for the Relief of Seamen, sent to Washington from this Consulate, from 15 to 25, false or bogus vouchers appear. He also has reason to think that before he came into the Consulate this same mal-practice had obtained and was customary.

This process was resorted to, to cover (as Mr. Savage said to Mr Woolcott) sundry contingent expences of the Consulate, which could not otherwise be charged to, or recovered from, the government.

From Mr Woolcott's statement to me, it appears that the names of Seamen, to whom, in fact, relief had been afforded by the Consulate, were entered in a blank memorandum book, and subsequently, - in order to make up receipts for any given or required sum, - there were added to this true and correct list the simulated names, sometimes interlining them so as to suit the dates. On this memorandum book, if now existing, Mr Woolcott says he made some pencil marks, so as thereafter to be enabled to designate the said bogus names and vouchers.

From said memorandum book, all these names, (real and imaginary) are transferred to the Book or Record for the "Relief of Destitute Seamen", and from the latter to the sheets which are sent to Washington, as the true Returns for Relief. - It is true I was requested by Mr Geo: Currie, of the Treasury, to

to look and "see if the entries on the
Crew lists agree with the names to —
whom the relief was issued." But
as the names of the persons on the Crew
lists are not, as I understand it, —
retained at the office, I cannot obtain
that proof here. — Hence it is that, as
Mr Woolcott says Mr Savage told him, —
the transactions referred to could not
be discovered at the Treasury.
The ingenuity thereof is clear & patent.
Mr Woolcott states that the sums, thus
introduced, surreptitiously, into the
Returns for Relief of Seamen, amounted
to from two to five Hundred dollars,
quarterly; this depending upon
the amount which it was necessary
to account for, in order "to fix up
things".
Mr. Woolcott further states that he
never on any occasion consented to —
make out the lists of simulated names,
and that Mr Savage invariably
furnished them to him. He also
frequently remonstrated with Mr.
Savage with reference to the impro-
-priety and dishonesty of such —
proceedings,

but Mr. Savage would not listen to or take any notice of said remonstrances, — but said that it had been practiced in the office for a long time. Mr. Wolcott is perfectly willing that his statement given above, (much of it in his own words) should be reported to ("Mr. Seward") the Secretary of State, and is prepared, when called upon, to substantiate the same under oath.

I beg to add to the above that a great part of the foregoing information is corroborated by Mr. Utley, the Consular Clerk.

In my No 3, I informed you that I had asked for a balance sheet from Mr. Savage, to know the precise condition of his financial affairs.

My present object is to secure the memorandum book referred to by Mr. Wolcott, but, even if destroyed or missing, the testimony of Mr Wolcott can establish the charges he makes against Mr. Savage. To do this, however, without exciting suspicions, it will be necessary to be very cautious. I have good reasons to know also, through Mr. Utley, that other clerks, now in the office, have not

conducted —

conducted themselves as well as they should; I am gradually approaching these subjects, and shall inform you more in detail, when I can report with certainty.

In view of the fore-going report it is for the Depart-ment to determine and give its instructions.

I would suggest that authority be given me to demand of Mr. Savage the delivery to me of such amount as he may owe the government when he furnishes me the balance sheet I have asked of him.

Also that authority be given me to take the sworn deposition of Mr. Wolcott, - those of all the clerks in the consulate and other persons whose testimony can be of use in bringing to light the delinquencies of the present incumbant at the Consulate of this Port.

I have not touched the telegraph because it would awaken suspicions, and destroy my plan of detection. Mr. Wolcott is a native of Vermont,

has been 23 years in Habana, during 15. of which he was a Hotel Keeper and is now a commission broker.

He is a married man, - his wife tempo=
=rarily in New York, and he is said to be a reliable person, - altho' Mr. Savage has said to me that he once declined a dis=
-honorable proposal made to him by Mr. Wolcott, and which Wolcott has denied to me, he ever made.

The bearing of Mr Savage towards me is both courteous and gentlemanly, and I endeavor, as far as is consistant with the position I now occupy here, to reciprocate it.

The task assigned to me is a delicate and difficult one, I admit, but I shall not flinch in its performance, and in so doing I have no other object than to carry out your instructions, as a faithful servant of my government.

I am, Sir,

With high consideration,

Your very Obedient Servant,

A. R. de Lakemtrie.

Rec'd 3d Jany. Mr J Smith

Original acts

Duplicate.

No. 4.

Hotel de Santa Isabel.
Habana, Cuba.
December 14th, 1867.

Honorable,
William H. Seward,
Secretary of State,
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

Confirming my No 3. of the 12th instant, I have now to inform you that I, yesterday, (13th) had a long conversation with Mr. J. W. Woolcott, an American citizen residing here, and formerly employed as a clerk and accountant in the office of the U.S. Consul General at this port, in reference to the finances of the Consulate, ——

His statement leaves no doubt in my mind that there has been malpractice, dishonesty and fraud carried on at this Consulate from the responsibility of which it will be impossible for Mr. Savage to clear his skirts, even though in exposing him Mr Woolcott should criminate himself.

Mr. Woolcott tells me positively and without reservation that, while he was a clerk at the Consulate, from October 24th 1864, to August 1st 1864, Mr Savage directed him ——

him to invent and make out imaginary
vouchers for the Relief of imaginary
Seamen, for which Mr Savage furnished
him simulated lists of names, he (Wolcott)
filled up the blanks in the printed forms,
returned them to Savage, and the latter
obtained receipts therefor, from Charles Garcia,
the ship broker of the Consulate, signed
either by said Garcia or some other person.
This process of swindling the government is
known in this region by the name of
"squeezing", and was carried on Mr. Wolcott
states, during the whole time he served as a
clerk, (2. years & 6. months); that is to say;
that with every Quarterly Return for the
Relief of Seamen sent to Washington,
from this Consulate, from 15. to 20. false
or bogus vouchers appear. He also has reason
to think that, before he came into the
Consulate, this same malpractice
had obtained and was customary.
This process was resorted to, to cover
(as Mr Savage said to Mr Wolcott), sundry
contingent expenses of the Consulate,
which could not, otherwise, be charged to,
or recovered from, the Government.
From Mr Wolcott's statement to me, it
appears that the names of seamen, to whom,

in fact, relief had been afforded by the fraudulent
entries in a blank memorandum
book, and subsequently, in order to make up
receipts for any given or required sum, there
were added to this true and correct list the
simulated names, sometimes in tallying
them, so as to suit the dates. On this —
memorandum book, if now existing, Mr.
Woolcott says he made some pencil marks,
so as thereafter to be enabled to designate
the said bogus names and vouchers. —
From said memorandum book, all these
names (real and imaginary) are transferred
to the Book or Record for the "Relief of destitute
seamen," and from the latter to the sheets which
are sent to Washington, as the true Returns for
relief. — It is true I was requested by
Mr George Bowie, of the Treasury, to look
and "see if the entries on the crew lists
agree with the names to whom the relief
was issued". But as the names of the persons
on the crew lists are not, as I understand it,
retained at the office, I cannot obtain —
that proof here. Hence it is that, as Mr.
Woolcott says Mr. Savage told him, the trans-
actions referred to could not be discovered
at the Treasury. The ingenuity thereof is —
clear and patent.

Mr. Woolcott states that the sums, thus introduced surreptitiously, into the Returns for the Relief of Seamen, amounted to from two to five hundred dollars, quarterly; this depending upon the amount which it was necessary to account for, in order "to fix up things."

Mr Woolcott further states that, he never on any occasion consented to make out the lists of simulated names, and that Mr. Savage invariably furnished them to him. He also frequently remonstrated with Mr. Savage with reference to the impropriety and dishonesty of such proceedings, but Mr. Savage would not listen to or take any notice of said remonstrance, but said it had been practiced in the office for a long time. Mr. Woolcott is perfectly willing that his statements, given above, much of it in his own words, should be reported to — (Mr. Seward) the Secretary of State, and is prepared when called upon, to substantiate the same under oath.

I beg to add to the above that a great part of the foregoing information is corroborated by Mr Utley, the Consular Clerk.

In my No 3, I informed you that I had asked for a balance sheet from

Mr.

Mr. Savage, to know the precise condition of his financial affairs. My present object is to secure the memorandum book referred to by Mr Woolcott, - but, even if destroyed or missing the testimony of Mr. Woolcott can establish the charges he makes against Mr. Savage. —
To do this, however, without exciting suspicions, it will be necessary to be very cautious. —
I have good reasons to know also, through Mr Utley, that other clerks, now in the office, have not conducted themselves as well as they should. I am gradually approaching these subjects and shall inform you more in detail, when I can report with certainty. In view of the foregoing report it is for the Department to determine and give its instructions.

I would suggest that authority be given me to demand of Mr Savage the delivery to me of such amount as he may owe the government, when he furnishes me the balance sheet I have asked of him. — Also that authority be given me to take the sworn deposition of Mr Woolcott, those of all the clerks in the Consulate and other persons whose testimony can be of use in bringing to light the delinquencies

of

of the present incumbent at the Consulate at ~~this port~~. I have not touched the telegraph, because it would awaken suspicions and destroy my plan of detection. Mr Wolcott is a native of Vermont, has been 23 years in Habana, during 10. of which he was a Hotel-Keeper, and now is a commission broker. He is a married man, his wife temporarily in New York, and he is said to be a reliable person, although Mr Savage has said to me that he once declined a dishonorable proposal made to him by Mr Wolcott, and which Wolcott has denied to me he ever made.

The bearing of Mr Savage towards me is both courteous and gentlemanly, and I endeavor, as far as is consistent with the position I now occupy here, to reciprocate it.

The task assigned me is a delicate and difficult one, I admit, but I shall not flinch in its performance, and in so doing I have no other object than to carry out your instructions to the best of my ability, and as a faithful servant of my government.

L. H.

I am, Sir,
With high consideration.
Your very obedient Servant.

A. de Lafayette.

Received

Mr E. P. Smith

N.° 369.

Consulate Genl of the United States of America

Havana December 14th 1867.

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State.

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

In corroboration of the contents of my despatch N.° 363 (27th ult.°) I now lay before you an interesting communication from Mr Consul Hall, of Matanzas, that I have read carefully, and deem worthy of your particular attention.

Immediately upon the arrival of the new Governor General (Genl Lersundi, expected) here from 20th to 26th inst) I will bring this matter to his consideration in a formal manner.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

with great respect

Your Obt Servt

Thos Savage

Consul Genl

One enclosure.

United States Consulate

Matanzas Decr 10th 1864.

Thomas Savage Esqr

U. S. Acting Consul General

Havana.

Dear Sir:

The object of the present communication, is to inform you in regard to the fines imposed upon American vessels, at the different ports of this Consulate, since the new Tariff and Customs Regulations went into effect, to enable you to bring the subject to the notice of the Superior Government of the Island. {New Customs regulations.

These Regulations appear to be very imperfectly understood by some Spanish Consular officers abroad, as well as by Customs Officials here. As you are well aware, they require, that in drawing up the manifest, the master shall express the weights and measures of his cargo according to the system of metres, Kilograms &c recently adopted by Spain, but which, as far as I can learn, is not in use here, except for official purposes. {Requirements and their inconveniences. {New system of weights and measures.

There are other requirements, such as the specification of flag, tonnage &c and those in regard to erasures, interlineations, blots &c.

Old regulations permitting masters to manifest in the systems in use at the ports of loading

Under the old Regulations, masters were permitted to extend their manifests, according to the system of weights and measures of the United States, or of the ports where the cargo was placed on board; now however they must comform to a systems — which not one in a hundred of them, knows anything about: As of lumber, for instance, the measurement must be expressed in Cubic metres, instead of the ordinary board measurement of the United States and British Provinces, and which has been in use in this Island from time immemorial. The old measurement is retained in commercial transactions, and by it lumber is bought by dealers and sold by them to Customers: as well might it be expected of our shipmasters to produce their manifests in the Spanish language, as to expect of them an acquaintance with a system of weights and measures, so radically different from our own: the exaction of its observance, works great inconvenience and vexation.

Requirements of Spanish Consuls abroad

Our shipmasters are also required to produce to the Spanish Consulate at the port of departure, duplicate manifests for verification. For this service they are charged the sum of ($10.-) ten dollars, I enclose for your inspection the consular bill of the Brig J. B. Brown from Portland, cleared at that port on the 31st October ult.o You will notice that the official and unofficial charges amount to $14.50 as follows:

Official Charges. viz:

For Visé to Roll or Crew list	$ - 60	Spanish consular Bill of charges -
" Bill of Health	" 2.40	
" verifying two manifests	" 10.—	
	$ 13.—	

Unofficial Charges. viz-

" 2 Manifests and 1 Con.l note in blank	.10
" Drawing up manifests	" 1.40
Total Charges in gold.	$ 14.50

You will notice that in addition to the fee for verifying the manifests, an extra fee is charged for drawing them up. It would seem that the amount charged were amply sufficient to insure correctness of documents, sufficient at least to exempt the vessels from fines.

Manifests made out by Spanish Consular officers ignored by Custom House officials -

You will please bear in mind, that the objections to levying fines on our vessels, do not arise entirely from the extraordinary character and provisions of the Regulations, however vexatious they may be, but from the habitual ignoring of the fact, that the manifests, in which there are assumed irregularities, have been submitted to

and in most cases, made out by the Spanish Consular offices abroad.

Masters responsible for mistakes of Spanish Consuls.

The practice of holding our masters responsible for errors in such manifests, appears to me to be very unjust, and when the facts are brought by you, to the notice of the proper authority, I entertain the hope that the fines will be refunded at once.

Evident good faith of American ship masters.

Our shipmasters have shown an entire willingness to comply with the Customs' Regulations, and I doubt whether among all the vessels which have been fined under them, there has been a single instance of any intent on the part of the master, to defraud the Spanish revenue; I have not heard of its having been even alleged: the fines in most cases have been imposed on account of trivial omissions or discrepancies, not in the least affecting the integrity or good faith of the master.

Bad effect of the regulations.

One, not familiar with the manner of conducting business at these Custom Houses, might be led to believe, that the object of these rigorous measures is to discourage our vessels from visiting the Island: although we know that such is not the object, yet such is in reality becoming the effect.

Bad feeling among ship-masters.

Since the adoption of these Regulations and that of the Ordenanza in regard to the admeasurement of vessels, hardly a shipmaster has visited this port, but that has had some cause of complaint, and I do not remember in all my experience, having witnessed so much exasperation as has been caused by the imposition of the fines before referred to.

I give you in continuation the names of our vessels which have paid fines at this port, Cardenas and Sagua la Grande since 1st July last with date of arrivals.

Names and particulars of Vessels fined at Matanzas.

July 9th Brig Julia from Baltimore, fined $25.- for not expressing weight of a bale of hard.
" 11 Brig Melrose from Jacksonville Fla. for not giving the name of Consignee $25.
" 14 Bark Rachel from Portland fined $25.- for omitting names of shippers and consignees.
" " Brig Julia J Carney from Key West $25. in ballast omitted to express nationality.
" 28 Bark Hamilton from Baltimore $25. for not specifying weight of hhd Shooks.
" " Brig Georgia from Baltimore $25 for same cause.
" 29 Brig Hattie E Wheeler from Portland $25. for

a discrepancy between the number in figures and that in letters, of Keyhead chocks manifested, being 477 in figures and four hundred and seventy four in letters - a mere slip of the pen - I called on the Collector in reference to this fine; he suggested that the consignees should make a memorial for its remission, which he would refer and recommend to the Intendente at Havana, in reply the Intendente confirmed the fine. "desestimando" the memorial - the master states, that his manifest was made out by the Spanish Consul at Portland.

Aug 14th Bark Linda from Philadelphia - $25.-
cause not reported -

Vessels fined at Matanzas. " 22 Brig Harriet from Portland $25.-
Cargo lumber manifested in feet instead of Cubic metres.

" 24 Brig Harry Virden from Philad^a $25.-
for omitting weight of some packages.

" 28 Brig Frank E Allen from Portland
for omitting name of Consignee of some packages - fined $25.-

Sept 12 Schr George Darby from Galveston in ballast consigned to order fined $25. therefor, also 100$ for want of Certified manifest and $100- for want of a Bill of Health, total $225-

and kept five days in quarantine. The master had not been in Cuba before, and was entirely ignorant of the port regulations of the Island.

Sept 12 - Brig Star, from Boston fined $25.-
for not expressing weights of packages.

" 19 Brig Minnie Traub from Portland fined $25.-
manifested weight of packages, Schocks, but not the number.

" 20 Bark Hamilton from Baltimore $25 Vessels fined at Matanzas.
omitted weight of some packages.

" " Bark Elba from New York $25.-
notice not reported.

" 22 Brig Herald from Philad^a fined $25.-
for omitting the weight of a box.

Oct. 13 Schr Willie from Baltimore fined $25.-
for not reporting lumber in Cubic metres.

" 20 Bark Elverton from Baltimore $25.-
notice not reported to the Consulate.

" 23 Brig Minnie Wilder from Portland
said to be, for not reporting the weight of a lot of machinery; fined $25.-

" 24 Brig Amos W Potts from Portland - $25.-
with lumber, for error in calculation of cubic metres, the master states that he handed his Bill of Lading giving the correct number in feet, to the Spanish Consul and that the mistake was made ~~by that~~

by that official, in extending his manifest.
This vessel was also fined $25. on a previous
voyage, for an erasure in the manifest,
made by the Consular agent at Belfast Me.
Oct 27. Bark Acacia from Boston fined $25.
for omitting weight of a barrel of glue.
" 20 Brig J. S. Merryman from Liverpool,
omitting weight of some packages. $25.-
Nov 2 Schr Lottie from Portland, fined $25-
manifesting the weight, but not the number
of Box shooks in the Cargo.

Vessels fined at Matanzas.

" 8. Brig Flying Queen from Portland. $25.
manifested the weight but not the number
of box shooks. master states that his
manifest was made out by the Spanish
Consul at Portland. See copy of letter enclosed.
" 13 Brig E R Sweet from Portland - fined $25
manifested weight of Box shooks but not
the number; manifest made out by the
Spanish Consul at Portland; See copy of master's
letter enclosed herewith.
" 26 Brig J. B Brown from Portland - $25-
manifested the weight but not the number
of shooks - Manifest made out by the Spanish
Consul at Portland. See original bill
of the Consulate - enclosed herewith.

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA.

Derechos Consulares devengados en el despacho del Bark^e Am^a nombrado
S. B. Brown su Capitan James Bain

Por el refrendo del rol,..... $ .60
Por certificar la patente de sanidad, Art. 61 de la Sanidad..... 2.40
Por certificar los dos sobordos ó manifiestos, ídem 3.3. de ídem..... 10.00
Total de derechos fijos y obligatorios,..... 13.00

Portland, 31 de Octubre de 186 7

Recibi P. C. D. S. C.
Jas. Ma Saffora

Derechos eventuales de trabajos y suministros extraordinarios y suplicados.

Por suministro de 2 sobordos y 1 notas consulares en blanco,..... $ .10
Por redaccion de los dos sobordos,..... 1.40
Por ~~——~~ pasaportes,.....
Por ~~——~~ legalizaciones,.....

Total, $14.50

Fecha ut supra.

Recibí

Copy.

Brig E P Swett of Bath Me

Harbor of Matanzas Nov 23d 1867.

To Henry C Hall Esqr

U. S. Consul Matanzas.

Sir.

In settlement of accounts this evening with my consignees Messrs A Kolbe Suling & Co I found the usual charged with the sum of $25- for a fine imposed by the Collector of Customs at this port for an alleged informality in my manifest of inward Cargo.

I beg leave to state to you that this manifest was made out by the Spanish Consul at Portland, he having my Bill of Lading before him at the time, and for which he charged an extra fee as you will find by the enclosed account, which I have thought best to send to you, together with a copy of A Kolbe, - Suling & Co's disbursement account.

For any informality in my manifest, I cannot in justice be held responsible, as the Spanish Consul at Portland exacts that all manifests of vessels clearing for Cuba shall be made out by him, and masters of vessels not knowing all the Custom House Regulations existing here, are willing to pay the fee therefor, believing that thus all the formalities will be complied with, and themselves saved from vexatious fines and other annoyances.

As

I have not defrauded the Spanish Revenue and cannot in justice be held responsible for the mistake of the Spanish Board if any has been made in my manifest. I do hereby protest against the exaction of the aforesaid fine and have to request that you will also protect therefor against all and whomsoever it may concern.

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

(signed) Charles H. Lawrence

Master

Copy - from the Master of Brig "Sidney Queen"

Matanzas Nov 27th 1867

Henry C. Hall Esq
U.S. Consul Trieste.

Sir:

I beg to call your attention to the following facts, that you may take such action in the matter as may seem to you most admirable.

On leaving Portland, bound to this port, with a cargo of shooks, and because I was aware that Special Regulations, with which I was not acquainted, had been issued by the Spanish Authorities in regard to making manifests, I carried a correct note of my cargo to the Spanish Consul resident at that place, and requesting him to draw up my manifest in correct accordance with the requirements of the Spanish Custom House; he did so and received from me the in consideration of his trouble the regular fee, which he has established for such services.

On examination of the disbursements account furnished me by my consignees, Messrs M R Lee & Co: I find that I have been mulcted in the sum of $25.- for an alleged irregularity in not inserting in my Manifest, the number of packages of Boxshooks, composing the cargo, altho' their weight, as required, was stated.

I hold that this fine is unjust, in that I have been

be guilty of no fraud, in that I took every
reasonable precaution to comply with the
Spanish law, and I contend that if there be
fault, it lies with the officers of the Spanish Govern-
ment, who in the execution of his duties, failed
to observe the specific Regulations of the Custom House.

I therefore protest against this fine, and
beg that you will make such use of this letter
as may secure justice and equity.

I am Sir your obt. Sert.

(signed) David M. Pierce

Master of Brig Tifany Lorenzo

of Portland.

Nov 27. Brig Maneon from Portland - $25-
manifested the weight but not the numbers
of Hhd Shooks - manifest drawn up by the
Spanish Consul at Portland.
Nov 30. Brig Clara Brown from Portland $25.-
manifested the number of hoops on board
but not the number of bundles, manifest
made out by the Spanish Consul.
There have been several cases of fining at Cardenas.
the following however are the only ones of which there
is any record at this office.
Sept 19 Schr Valeria from Baltimore, manifest
made out by the Spanish Vice Consul at Balti- } Vessels fined at Cardenas
more, as this case has been brought to your
notice and that of the Department, it
is not necessary for me to repeat particulars.
Schr Windward from Bangor. fined $25.-
for some discrepancy of manifest, which
the master states, was made out by the V. Consul,
Brig Harriet of Portland. fined $259.75. for
some omissions in manifest.
Brig Lochlomond from Portland fined $25.-
manifested the weight, but not the number
of shooks composing the cargo. the master
declares that the error was committed in
the Spanish Consulate at Portland.

Brig Ella M Tucker from Portland fined $25.-
Cause, stated to be an error of the Spl Consul.
The following are the names of the vessels
fined at Sagua la Grande, reported by
Mr Horner.

Aug 20. Brig John Welch Jr from Philad.
with Cooperage stock. fined $25.00
weight delivered, less than that manifested.

" 22 Brig Merrimac from Portland $25.00
for the same reason.

Vessels fined at Sagua la Grande.

Sept. 13. Brig Charlena from Portland $25.00
for alleged error in manifest.

" 24. Brig Ida F Wheeler from Portland
with Cooperage and lumber. The master
states in his protest "that he delivered to
"the Spanish Consul at Portland a correct
"manifest of the vessel's cargo, to have it
"certified by the Consul, who refused to
"certify the manifest presented, but directed
"his clerk to make out a new manifests on
"blanks furnished by the Consul, and that
"the clerk omitted to state the number of sugar
"hhd shooks, (351) and also omitted the
"word "pairs" in "1500 pairs Molasses Hhd
"heads." in consequence of which omissions
"the vessel was fined $56 88/100

Oct. 16 Brig Crimea from Portland. fined $582.70
on account of omissions in the manifests
prepared by the Spanish Consul, who at the
ports states, "refused to certify the Correct
"manifest presented to him". This fine has not
"yet been paid to the Spanish Government.
but the amount is deposited with the consignee
of the vessel, awaiting finial decision.
Oct. 19 Brig John Welch Jr from Philad.
2nd Voyage - with general Cargo. fined, $25. -
for reporting the aggregate weight of
a lot of machinery, instead of that
of each piece or package respectively.
For not manifesting the weight of
a Cask of glass-ware . 9.85
" do do of 1 Bll Roman Cement . .88
$35.73

Vessels fined at Sagua la Grande.

The foregoing comprise a list of forty vessels,
which have been subjected to fines under the
new Regulations: twenty nine at this port
five at Cardenas and six at Sagua la Grande.
Trusting that you will be able to give the subject
all the attention, that it's importance merits,
I remain very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Henry C Hall
U. S. Consul

Enclosure
U. S Consulate Genl
Havana
With Despatch No 369

Communication from
the Matanzas Consulate
in relation to fines im-
posed on American vessels.

Dated Matanzas
Dec 10th 1867

Recd Answd Dec 28th Asst E. H. Smith

No 370

Consulate Genl of the United States of America Havana Decr 14th 1867

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

On the evening of the 7th Inst. I received a telegraphic despatch of the same date from Messrs Wells, Fargo & Co. - New York, in the following words.

"Joseph Varona, an absconding defaulter sailed on the Steamer Liberty from Baltimore the 3d Inst. arrest him if possible. affidavits will be forwarded you"

I immediately laid the telegram

before the Chief of Police who promptly offered his assistance. With the approbation of the Governor General, Varona was taken out of the ship as soon as she came in, and confined in the Police Barracks. His baggage was sealed, and his person searched. But it being ascertained that he had taken his passage for New Orleans, & had no passport for Havana, he was on the eve of the Steamer's sailing conveyed on board, his baggage sealed placed by my request and instructions to the Captain in charge of the latter. On the same day I communicated by telegraph

to Wells, Fargo & Co that Varina has
gone on to New Orleans in the
Liberty.

I am Sir, most respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Tho. Savage
V Consul

U. S. Consulate Gen
Havana 14 Dec 1869
Thos Savage. U. C. G.

No 370.

No Enclosure

Rec'd

Arrest of a Cuban
from U. S. on deputation
there - his return to New
Orleans - baggage
sealed

Mr. L Smith

per

Department of State, U. S. A.

TELEGRAM.

RECEIVED
DEC 24 1867

Dated Havana Dec 21 1867.

Time received, 10 30 A.M. Dec 22, 1867

To Secretary of State,

Washington.

Consul Wallace,

Says "Mr Pujol arrived from Saints-Domingo with interesting despatches for Washington. expedient to delay Dr Thomas affair."

Thos Savage.

Copy to Treasury Dec 30th

Received Jan 4

No 5.

Hotel de Santa Isabel.
Habana, Cuba.
December 23. 1867.

Honorable
William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

I take it for granted you have already received my previous dispatches, relating to the affairs of the Consulate at this port.

Herewith, you will receive a statement of the financial condition of the Consulate up to September, 30th 1867 including an estimate for the 4th Quarter, which will terminate on the 31st of December 1867. It is signed by Mr. Savage, as you will perceive, with the remark "I have not examined it." Notwithstanding this reservation, I hesitate not to say, that it is correct. The accountant, Mr Spehinger, I know to be honest and reliable, and "his" figures will not lie." If any thing, he tells me, the estimate of $1500. deficiency,

For

for the quarter ending December 31st 1867,
is rather below than above the mark,
and will, when finally made up,
foot up $2000.00
To this should be added the sum of
$1700. left on deposit here by Mr Samuel
Shufeldt, in April 1864, to the credit
of Mr John W. Quincy of New York,—
which Mr Savage since made use of
for his own purposes, and has never paid,
although directed to do so by the government.

His account will, therefore, stand
thus on the 31st December 1867:

Amt. due, as per statement enclosed	$7,044.—
Sold for underestimate, 4 qr. 1867.	500.—
Sold amt. due J. W. Quincy.	1,700.—
Total =	$9.244.00

In my note to you of the 21st inst.
I stated the amount, in round numbers,
due by Mr Savage to the United States,
to be $10.000.—

When his final settlement is made
at the Treasury, I have no reason
to believe that it will be any less.

I have had a full conversation
with with Mr Joseph A. Springer

the

the present accountant of the Consulate, who kept the books of Mr Consul Miner, and he assures me there has been no "squeezing", as yet done by Mr Savage in 1867. Outside of the Consulate, I am told, Mr. Savage owes some 4. to 5. thousand dollars.

Mr Utley, Consular clerk, informs me that, in 1865, a supper was given by Mr Savage to Admiral Thatcher, Offrs: Comm: Armstrong & others, which cost him $60, and that Mr Savage applied to him to "fix up" that item, - but he indignantly refused, since which he (Utley) has heard nothing more of the matter.

The "Memorandum Book," referred to in my dl 74, is, (as I expected) no where to be found about the office, although diligent search has been made for it. The only other record they left (except the sworn testimony of Mr S. W. Wolcott) will be to procure, if such can be had, a list of such persons, as relief may have been rendered to, from Chas: Garcia, the ship broker, and from the hospitals to which seamen may have been sent for care & cure, and thus obtain a true list of the real destitute seamen.

The making out of such lists, commencing in 1860, to date, will involve some expense, which I will not incur unless authorized to pay it. I ask for instructions, thereon. "Squeezing" has been practiced only in the Returns for the "Relief of destitute Seamen" and in no others, as I am told by Mr Wolcott.

The wife of Mr Savage died in April 1862, He has three children, now in the United States, under the charge of a Mrs. Hills, a respectable person. — I cannot discover that Mr Savage ever publicly kept a mistress in Habana, and, although I would not endorse him as a saint, yet I have no reason to believe him a dissipated man, in that line. That he is careless in money matters is, I believe, true, — and spends with a lavish hand no one will deny: not even himself.

I have nothing to add or to take from my report, as given in my No 74, of December 14th 1867.

I am, Sir,
With high consideration
Your very Obedient Servant,

A. Hale Lakeintire.

2d

The U. S. Government in account for

1864					
Dec	7	Amount of Sundry accounts against State Department			
		Postage from Oct 1st to Dec 7		127	62½
		Boat Hire for same period		74	37½
		Stationery & Printing do		213	11
		Rent for 3d qr 1864		150	-
		Account agst Navy Dept		1248	35
			$	1813	46
		To Balance carry down	$	5014	94
	30	Salary for 3d qr 1867	$	1500	-
		Postage do		216	17
		Boat Hire do		99	68
		Stationery do		203	32
		Rent do		150	-
		Consular Clerk do		250	
		Navy Dept		550	
		Account agst Post Office Dept for 2d 3d & 4th quarters of 1863, and 1st 2d & 3d quarters 1864 1750 (pay)		500	
			$	2928	67

Fees with Thos Savage, Acting Consul General
Habana, Cuba Cr

1864 Dec 7	By Balance from last quarter		4963 20
	Salary tax from Oct 1st to Dec 7th 64		51 74
	5014.94		
	813.46		
	3201.48		
			5014 94
1867	Balance brot down due Dec 7. 64		3201 48
June 30	" due U. S. on this date		1823 69
Sept 30	Fees for this quarter (say)		3380 87
	Tax on Salary for do		62 50
	8468.54		
	2923.67		
	5544.77		
1867 Dec 31.	Estimated Balance due U. S. Sept 30. 67		5544 77
	Say Balance due for Dec qr (43) 186		1500
	made out by the accountant Mr Spencer.		7044 77
	I have not examined it Tho Savage		

The within account and statement was received by me this day, at one o'clock, P.M. from Mr. Joseph A. Springer, the principal clerk and accountant of the U.S. States Consulate at Havana.

A. R. de la Reintie.

Special Agent
Department of State

Habana, Cuba,
December, 21st 1867.

Wm. L. Smith

RECEIVED
DEC 31 1867

No. 6. Adjourned Hotel de Santa Isabel.
Habana, Cuba,
December, 24th 1867.

Honorable, William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your despatch of the 18th instant, acknowledging the reception of my Nos: 1 and 2, and private note of the 7th December instant.

I shall, within a few days forward you some duplicate vouchers, made in 1864, as samples of the art of forgery to which Mr. Thomas Savage has attained, after an unusually long career in the Consulate at this port. Mr Savage should be removed at once. I am, Sir,

With high consideration,

Your very Obt: Servant.

L. Rde La Reintrie

Department of State, U. S. A.

TELEGRAM.

Dated Havana Dec 25th, 1867.

Time received, 9 30 A.M. Dec 26. 1867

To Honorable W. H. Seward,

Washington. D.C.

Proofs abundant.

Remove and order home,

Give me full control, no hesitation,

La Fuente.

Rec 3d Jany

Mr. A. Smith
Cable Jany 6

No 7.

Hotel de Santa Isabel.
Habana—Cuba.
December, 28. 1867.

Honrable,
William H. Seward &c.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

The Cable brings us news, via Key West, of the destruction off Charleston of the Steamer "Raleigh," by fire, on the 23rd instant.

Fearing that my despatch, No 4. of the 18th December, may have thus been destroyed, and deeming it an important paper in connection with the duty with which I have been charged, I herewith forward you a duplicate of the same.

Since writing my No 5. of Decr: 23rd 1867, I have been shown duplicate bogus vouchers by Mr. Springer, the Chief accountant of Mr Savage, fully sustaining the statement of Mr Woodcock, in consequence of which I wrote you briefly, as per No: 6. of the 24th December.

I thought over the matter during the night of the 24th, and came to the conclusion, early next morning, no longer to hesitate in the use of the Cable, and accordingly telegraphed you at 10½ A.M. on the morning on the 25th, in the following terms:

"Proofs abundant. Remove and order home. Give me full control. No hesitation."

And in fact the proofs are abundant, Mr. Savage should be removed at once, to prevent his spending any more of the government's money,— he now owing it more than $10.000.— as per his account. He should also be removed, because he signs official documents "without examination", — knowing that his statement was intended to be submitted, officially, to you, and so stated it to him myself. — He should be ordered home, forcibly if need be, for such punishment as the laws in such cases provide. — We have no extradition treaty with Spain, and he may avail himself of that loop-hole to escape a justly

merited punishment at the hands of his outraged government. — The sureties on his bond, in $4,000. are, I understand, rather shaky, and the government will not only lose $10.000. dollars, which he admits he owes, but also above that sum some $14,000. — dollars of which he has robbed it, taking as an average of his "squeezing" process, the sum of $1400. for the period of ten years.

No "squeezing" can be done in 1867, for I have closed the door to it, by drawing from him a statement of his fees ($9.000) and of the balance he will owe the govern = = ment, December 31st. 1867.

The story of his not presenting his Returns for 1863 & 1864, owing to the assassination of President Lincoln, &c. is made of whole-cloth, though plausible and sympathetic in its narration.

The true reason was and is that Mr. Joseph A. Springer, whom he had inveigled into filling up the blank forms of vouchers, distinctly said to him, after ascertaining that he had been deceived by Savage, that if, he (Savage) presented said bogus vouchers at the Treasury — he (Springer) would blow him!!

Mr. Springer is now on leave at Matanzas, whole he has gone to consult Mr Hall, the U.S. Consul, (an honorable gentleman) who is his particular friend, in reference to the delicate and false position into which Mr. Savage has involved him. Tomorrow I shall visit Matanzas, at Mr Halls special request, and will advise him to counsel Springer to make a clean breast of it!

I must have full control, so as to prevent Savage from touching a single paper belonging to the Consulate of the United States and to pin the recent frauds upon him.

I have not hesitated to use the telegraph when there was, in my opinion, cause to do so. And, with due respect to your better judgment, permit me to say, the government should not hesitate one instant to remove a faithless officer.

I have also found a portion of the "Memorandum book" referred to in my No 4. — The book has evidently been mutilated, and portions are missing.

You have known my long and cherished wish to occupy the position of U.S. Minister to Mexico.

This desire arises from a laudable —
ambition on my part to serve my own
country here, knowing that I have the capacity
needed for that duty, and to raise Mexico
to the position she is in time destined to
occupy among the nations of our Continent.
Nevertheless, if any other person can serve
these purposes as well (E. L. Plumb, Esq.)
and the President deems it proper to
confer upon me the position of Consul
General at this post I pledge my honor
as a man to faithfully perform the duties
of the position, and guarantee to you,
Sir, that its dignity shall never be tarnished
while it is confided to my keeping.

I am, Sir,
With high consideration
Your Obt Obedient Servant,

A. R. de Lafuente.

P.S. The foregoing was written before
receipt of your telegram of the 27th
December 867. — Thanks to the
President & my warmest acknow-
-ledgements for the confidence reposed
in me by Secretary Seward. Lafe

Rec 3d Jany
Current News.

Mr. D. Smith
Wk Jany 6th

No. 8.

Hotel de Santa Isabel,
Habana, Cuba,
Decr. 28. 1867.

Hon.
William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

Mr. Pujol a commissioner on the part of the Dominican Republic leaves here today in the steamer "Morro-Castle", on his way to Washington City, where he informed me he would submit a proposition to you on the part of his government, with reference to the lease of the Bay of Samana.

I met him at the consulate, and in the absence of Mr. Savage, who has been quite sick with neuralgia for the past week chatted briefly with Mr. Pujol.

He was anxious to know whether the purchase of the Danish Islands had been consummated. In reply I said that the Senate had not as yet ratified the treaty, but believed they would shortly and the purchase would become an accomplished fact.

Mr Pujol seemed to me to regret this apparent contre-temps and spoke of the great advantage of Samaná over St: Thomas. I said in reply you would soon give him an answer, and believed, tho' not authorized to speak for the government, that the United States would readily look only for both places, and that the acquisition of St: Thomas would not interfere with the rental of Samaná. I desired Mr Pujol to report me to you, as well, & parted with him.

General Buchanan U. S. Army, and Col: Graham of his staff are here on their way to their posts at New Orleans. The General is accompanied by his accomplished wife and a Miss Foster. I have deemed it proper, in conjunction with Captain Stone of the U. S. "Fashmut," to offer such small civilities to General Buchanan & Ladies as I could properly extend to a distinguished and meritorious officer of the United States.

On board the Steamer "Cuba", from Balt:, also came passengers, the ex President of the once so-called Confederacy — Jefferson Davis & wife. I am told there was much sympathy manifested for the man of the "lost cause" on board the Cuba, naturally enough, as the ship and crew are from Baltimore. He now returns to Mississippi, taking the back track, & via that great stream.

On its becoming known here that Davis was on board, Mr. Strauss, correspondent of the New York "Times" made haste to visit the Steamer & tender him his services and a coach &c, for his "paseo" and recreation while in Habana, telling the fallen chief that he (Strauss) had been a Lieut: Col: in the Southern Army. Of course this is the style of the correspondent of the Times whose veracity is more than questionable. He is the same individual who related, not long since, an account of your interview with Genl: Santa Anna at St. Thomas, your patting the cock fighter on the back advising him "to go into Mexico and win." &c.

He repeats that same absurd story

to Saulnier & myself a few days after
our arrival here, but it was evident
that he was hiring & Saulnier at once
cut the matter & story short by quietly
but firmly telling him there was not
a word of truth in it.
Mr Straus also communicates the latest news
by this mail & telegram touching the
rising in Yucatan of a Santa Anna
party & his being proclaimed Dictator
in Mexico. Don't believe a word of it
until you hear from Saulnier, as
the locality is a little out of Plumb's
way & reach. The one legged General
is here & quiet, & it will be some time
before he again ventures on the sacred
soil of the Montezumas!
The cholera, I am informed is gradually
diminishing, and in fact I have
never believed there has been any
thing more than a severe type of
cholerine & the accounts of fatal
cases have been highly colored.
With great respect,
I am, Sir,
Your Most Obt. Servant,
H. de Lachaise.

Copy to Treasury Dep. 8th
W. H. Smith

RECEIVED
JAN 7 1868

Dispatch 10

No 9.

Hotel de Santa Isabel,
Habana, Cuba.
December 28th 1867.

Honorable
William H. Seward,
Secretary of State,
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

Referring you to my dts: 4 and 6, I enclose herewith lists of names for which bogus vouchers were made in 1863. These are made out in the handwriting of, and signed by, Mr. S. H. Woolcott.

As promised in my dt 6, I shall, as soon as Mr Springer returns from Matanzas, forward to you the duplicate bogus vouchers alluded in my said despatch.

I have found part of the "memorandum book" of original entries, portions of it are missing, hence I can only send you the partial lists herewith, made out by Mr Woolcott, with the aid of what is left of said "memorandum book".

On Monday next, 30th inst, I shall take charge, in compliance

with your Telegram of Friday, the 27th, which I received at 7.30 P.M. of same day.

Be pleased, Sir, to convey my profound acknowledgements to the President for the Honor he has conferred upon me, and for yourself accept my most sincere thanks for the confidence you have been pleased to repose in me.

I am, Sir,

With the highest consideration.

Your Very Obedient Servant

M. J. de Zarkamitzoff

List of imaginary Names Made use of in the United States Consulate at Havana, and put into the Accounts, as Money paid out for the relief of Destitute Seamen, from July 1st to the 31st day of December 1863, to the best of my knowledge, and Belief — with the Amount said have been paid for each affixed opposite to their Names, - as follows, Viz —

1863.					
July	3.	Sam'l Henderson,	found Destitute -	Board, 21.00,	Cloth, 16.00
	6	Wm Thurston	"	"	do. 15.00. " 18.00
	9	John Smith	"	"	do 13.00. " 00.00
	11	Peter Sparks,	"	"	do 18.00. " 17.25
	14	John Stanley	"	"	do. 9.00. " 00,00
	16	Enos Molten	"	"	do. 13.00 " 00.00
	17	John Sprague	"	"	do. 14.00. " 00,00
	20	James Warren	"	"	do. 24.00. " 12.25
	"	Geo Cunningham	"	"	do. 23.00. " 00,00
Augt	6	Moses Langford	"	"	do. 16.00. " 17.25
	11	Jacob Hawley	"	"	do 17.00. " 00.00
	"	John Peters	"	"	do. 11.00. " 00.00
	24	David Winkle	"	"	do. 21.00. " 17.25
	25	John W. Hall	"	"	do. 13.00. " 00,00
	26	Henry Freeman	"	"	do 12.00. " 00.00
Sept	5	John Patterson	"	"	do 11.00 " 00.00
	21	John Long —	"	"	do. 10.00. " 12.25
Sept	24	Ansel Godfrey	"	"	do. 15.00. " 00.00
Amt Squeezes the 3d Quarter of 1863.					$276.00 $111.25

S. W. Woolcott, Clerk

Oct	1.	James James.	former District	Board	12.00	Clerk	17 25
	13	John Hanlin	"	"	"	9.00	" 00,00
	18	Paul Varney	"	"	"	10,00.	" 00,00
	"	James Cox	"	"	"	13.00.	" 00,00
	23	Peter James	"	"	"	12.00	" 0000
	30.	Edwd Longshore	"	"	"	15. 00,	" 12.25
Nov	2	John Noble	"	"	"	13.00	" 00,00
	1	Abel Lyon	"	"	"	9.00	" 00,00
	5	Hiram Bond	"	"	"	12,00	" 00,00
	10	Martin Gould	"	"	"	9.00.	" 0000
	14	John Dugal	"	"	"	11,00	" 00,00
	15	Herman Prouty	"	"	"	13.00	" 0000
	23	James Fox	"	"	"	9.00	" 00,00
	6	Frank King	"	"	"	23,00	" 14.25
	10	Enock Cook	"	"	"	22.00	" 15 38
	14	Paul Peters	"	"	"	15,00.	" 0000
	15	David Smith	"	"	"	14.00.	" 0000
	16	Saml Mann	"	"	"	14.00.	14 25
	17	James Dow	"	"	"	14.00.	14.25
	18	Peter Roach	"	"	"	14.00.	15 38
	19	John Pope	"	"	"	12.00	" 0000
	20	John Hogg	"	"	"	11.00.	" 00,00
	22	Zadoc Cramer	"	"	"	10.00	" 00,00
	23	Thomas Combs	"	"	"	7.00.	" 0000
	29	James White	"	"	"	0000.	" 16.00

Amt Squeezed in 4th Quarter of 1863. $303.00 $119.01

S. W. Woolcott Clerk

Consulate General of the
United States of America.
Habana, Cuba.
December 28th. 1867.

I, hereby, certify that the annexed
lists of names &c. for the 3, 4th, quarter
of 1863. were made out by Mr. J. H. Woolcott
formerly a clerk in the office of the
U.S. Consulate at this port, and that
the signatures attached thereto are the
genuine signatures of said Woolcott.

Given under my hand
this 28th day of December
1867.

J. H. R. de Lafontaine
U.S. Vice Consul Gen

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at Jersey.

Sept 1st

DATE. 1866 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced.
In port		Brig	Thomas Owen	"	In port	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "		Bark	Woodside	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "		Brig	J W Baxter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
October	3	Schr	Lincoln	122 74/95	Machias	1865	E Machias	E Machias	New York	J W Pope and 3 others	J C Hall	U S
"	4	Steam	Tah Kee	601 76/95	New York	bought for U S N	"	New York	St Jago	J Waydell and 5 others	John Hunting	In Ballast
"	14	"	"	601 76/95	St Jago	"	"	"	New York	"	"	"
"	20	Brig	Nellie Antrim	213 87/95	New York	1864	Millbridge	"	"	W Rogers and 2 others	L S Wallace	U S
Nov	3	Steam	Tah Kee	601 76/95	New York	bought for U S N	"	St Jago	St Jago	J Waydell and 5 others	John Hunting	In Ballast
"	10	Schr	M C Hart	186 96/95	"	1866	Bristol Me	St Jago	New York	M C Hart and 20 others	M C Hart	U S
"	15	"	Antelope	79 39/95	Smithville N C	1861	Fremont Me	Smithville N C	Wilmington N C	C C Moore and 5 others	C Kadrick	" "
"	"	Steam	Tah Kee	601 76/95	(as above)				New York	(as above)		In Ballast
Dec	8	"	"	601 76/95	"	"			St Jago	"	"	"
"	17	"	"	601 76/95	"	"			New York	"	"	"
"	21	Brig	Thos. Owen	301 76/95	New York	1860	Cape Elizabeth	Portland	In Port	A J Pettengill and 13 others	A Pettengill	U S
"	22	Schr	Alcove	142 76/95	Machias	1864	E Machias	E Machias	" "	W H Pope and 2 others	Levy Talbot	" "
"	24	Brig	L M Merrit	366 76/95	New York	1859	Brookport	Brookport	" "	N D Berry and 5 others	N D Berry	" "
"	31	Schr	Forest	138 76/95	Machias	1865	E Machias	N York	" "	W Talbot and 10 others	J J Brown	" "
				5158 76/95 Tons								

[Form No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

...ey at Nuevitas, from the first of October to the 31st of December 1866 inclusive

CARGOES.

INWARD.					OUTWARD.						
	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
		In port	"	" "	Cuba	Cuba	Mascavado Molasses	475 Hhds 34 "	$2978522	October	4th
	"	"	"	" "	"	"	Cedar Mahogany Fustic Mascavado Molasses Honey Fustic	331 logs 183 " 26 Tons 249 Hhds 3 Tons 269 Hhds 1 Tons 28 Tons	32705 87	"	17
	"	"	"	" "	"	"	Mascavado Molasses Molasses Honey Fustic	152 Hhds 304 " 1 Tons 1 Hhds 16 Tierces	18266 33	"	"
	U S	Lumber	$3.000 00		"	"	Molasses Honey Mascavado	240 Hhds 10 Tons 15 Hhds	8701 95	"	19
	In transit				In transit					"	7
	"				"	"				"	14
	U S	Machinery	23.000 00		Cuba	Cuba	Mascavado Molasses Fustic Sugar	197 Hhds 137 " 1/4 " 10 Tons	16602 43	Nov	10
	In transit				In transit					"	7
	U. S.	Machinery	20.000 00		Cuba	Cuba	Mascavado Molasses Cedar Honey Cattle hair Fustic	144 Hhds 1 " 188 logs 4 Tierces 2 bales 54 Tons	12569 78	"	29
	" "	Lumber	2.000 00		Ballast					"	28
	In transit				In transit					"	11
	"	"			"	"				Dec	10
	"	"			"	"				"	17
	U S	Sundries	20.000 00		In Port					In port	
	" "	Lumber	14 M ft 2.800 00		"	"				"	"
	" "	Assorted	10.000 00		"	"				"	"
	" "	Lumber	138 M ft 2.800 00		"	"				"	"
			$83.800 00						$118631 22		

British Flag

To New York	Barkentine	"Hill"	Cuba		Mascavado Molasses Honey Cattle hair Old Rags Old copper	255 Hhds 17 Bbls 100 Hhds 2 Tierces 4 bales 1 2 pieces	$1827060	Oct	25
"	"	Bark Dominion		"	Mascavado Molasses Honey Cedar Fustic	120 Hhds 44 " 1 Tierce 246 Logs 14 Tons	9413 08	Nov	28
							$27.683 68		

Nuevitas Dec 31 1866

Richard Gibbs

U S Consular Agt

CAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at ....., from the .....

S.

CARGOES.

It.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	INWARD. Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.

Quarterly Return from Vice Consulate at Smyrna for the Quarter Ending Dec 31 1863

Dec 31 1863

U.S. Consulate Smyrna Feb 15 1864

Wm D. Allman

Acknowledged by Capt Dyer

Dyer

Navigation & Commerce

Of the United States at the port of San Juan de los Remedios during the quarter ending 31 December 1867.

Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared		Cargoes Inward			Cargoes Outward		
No. of Vessels	Where from	No. of Vessels	Where for	No. of Vessels	Description	Value	No. of Vessels	Description	Value
2	In port	2	New York	2	In port	"	2	Sugar & Mol.	31.769
1	Sagua la Grande	1	Boston	1	Ballast	"	1	Sugar	18.392
1	Cardenas	1	Boston	1	do	"	1	Sugar & Mol.	32.168
1	Boston	1	New York	1	assorted	11.007	1	Mol.	12.082
1	Habana	1	do	1	Ballast	"	1	Sugar & Mol.	7.581
2	New York	1	Sagua la Grande	1	assorted	12.615	1	Part inward Cargo	"
		1	Import	1	Cooperage	18.007	1	Import	"
1		1	do	1	do	830	1	do	"
9		9		9		$ 42.929	9		$ 101.992

Classes of Vessels entered 1 Bark 5 Brigs 1 Schr. 2 in port
do do cleared 1 do 6 do 2 import
Aggregate tonnage entered 1.605 17/100 tons.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at [illegible]

DATE. 1867. Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced.
			Hattie S. Emery						New York			
			Reported						do			
Oct	2	Brig	Charlena	232	Saguna Spn	1859	Falmouth	Portland	Boston	G. Hunton	Nichols	
"	8	Bark	Ellen Stevens	378 32	Cardenas	1855	Cape Elizabeth	do	do	J. L. Howard	Davis	
"	16	Brig	Annandale	177 5	Boston	1846	Camden	Boston	New York	D. Chapman	Counts	
"	22	"	Croton	110 43	Havana	1846	Richmond Me	Newport	do	H. & Brightman	Hammond	
Nov	4	"	John M. Burns	158 16	New York	foreign built		New York	Saguna Spn	Rosa Burns	Burns	
"	27	"	Ellamaria	287 22	Portland	1865	Westbrook	Portland	Import	J. Hallon	Berry	
Dec	23	Schr	John L. Lee	269 38	New York	1860	Philad	New York	Import	E. Carron	Cara	
				1605 22								

[FORM No. 14.
Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

San Juan de los Remedios, from the 30th September 1867 to the 31st December 1867

CARGOES.

INWARD.

duced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
		Ballast	Unknown	
		do	"	
U.S		Assorted	"	4.007
		Ballast	"	15.007
U.S.		Cooperage & Machinery	"	18.007
do		Cooperage	"	8.300
do		do	"	12,615
				$42.929

OUTWARD.

Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
		Sugar	Molds			
		M. T. L.	M. T. L.			
Cuba	337. Hhds 18.62 Tierces	46.17.4	438.31.16	22201 00	Oct	21
"			305.9.	9.568 00	"	8
"		328.2.		18.392 00	"	10
"		509.20.2	36.	32168 00	"	24
"	135 Hhds 66 Barrels		192.1.	12.082 00	Nov	12
"		60.6	137.	7.581	"	4
Part of Inward Cargo.			"	"	"	15
Export			"	"	Export	
do			"	"	do	
				$101.992 00		

Caibarien December 31. 1867.

[signature]
Master

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE *of the United States at the Port of* Cienfuegos. Cuba, *during the quarter ending* 31st December 1867.

VESSELS— ENTERED. No. of vessels.	WHERE FROM—	VESSELS— CLEARED. No. of vessels.	WHERE FOR—	CARGOES— INWARD. No. of vessels.	DESCRIPTION.	VALUE. Dollars.	Cents.	CARGOES— OUTWARD. No. of vessels.	DESCRIPTION.	VALUE Dollars.	Cents
1	In Port	1	Boston	1	"	"	"	1	Sugar	18085	00
				1	Cooperage	4000					
		2	New York	1	Do	4500		2	Sugar & Molasses	43182	00
4	New York	2	In Port	1	Cooperage & Merch.	7000	"	2	In Port	"	"
				1	Cooperage & Provisions	8500	"				
1	Aspinwall	1	In Port	1	Ballast	"	"	1	Do "	"	"
1	Portland	1	Do	1	Lumber	5500	"	1	Do "	"	"
1	St Iago Cuba	1	Do	1	Ballast	"	"	1	Do "	"	"
1	Trinidad Cuba	1	Do	1	Do "	"	"	1	Do "	"	"
1	Calais	1	Do	1	Lumber	5000	"	1	Do "	"	"
10		10		10		34500	"	10		$61267	"

Classes of vessels entered — 4 Barques, 5 Brigs — 1 Schooner

Classes of vessels cleared 2 Do. 2 Do. —

Aggregate tonnage entered 2572 Tons —

In Port — 2 Barques — 3 Brigs — 1 Schooner — Total 6 —

Cienfuegos. Cuba. December 31st 1867.

Adolph F. Cavada
U. S. Consular Agent.

Enclosure and
Statistical Circ 39

Information and
Documents -

Respectfully.

No 2

Dec. 31st 1867

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at .....

DATE. 1867 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced.
~~October~~	~~5~~	Brig	Marine	243					Boston			
October	5	Bark	Chilton	229	New York	Eng. built	not Stated	New York	New York	J. Leath	G.W. Stafford	U. States
"	10	"	S.W. Holbrook	319	Portland	1857	Harpswell	Portland	Habana	H.B. Small	H.B. Small	"
"	22	Brig	Lima	311	New York	1866	Remebunk	New York	New York	A.S. Lighthbm	Geo. W. Hill	"
Dec.r	17	"	Convert	292	Santiago Cuba	1863	Goldsbore	New York	New York	Rufus H. allen		"
"	19	Bark	Cienfuegos	308	New York	1855	Buckport	New York		E. Convert	S.O. More	"
"	24	"	Manitou	210	Trinidad Cuba	1849	Woolwich	Baltimore		W. Stirling	R.J. Norsh	
"	28	Schr	Helen G. King	148	Calais	1867	Calais	Calais		W.G. King	C Marshall	U. States
"	30	Brig	Lima	311	New York	1866	Remebunk	New York		A.J. Lighthse	Geo W. Hill	"
"	31	Brig	Emily Fisher	201	Aspinwall	1859	Pembroke	Eastport		E.W. Shackford	J.H. McLaren	
				2572								

Recapitula

Number of Vessels Entered -

Number of Vessels Cleared -

Aggregate of Tonnage —

Value of Imports - $

Value of Exports - $

[FORM No. 14.
Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

Cienfuegos, Cuba, from the 1st of October to the 31st of December 1867

CARGOES.

INWARD.

ed.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
es	U. States	Cooperage		4000
		Lumber		5500
		Cooperage		4500
		Ballast		
		Coop.e & mer.e		7000
		Ballast		
tes	U. States	Lumber		5000
		Coop.e & Prov.s		8500
		Ballast		
				34510

OUTWARD.

Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities. Sugar Hhds	Molas.s Hhds	Honey Tcs	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
Cuba	Cuba	Sugar	256	..	4	18085	Octr	16
.	.	.	295	30	..	20923	..	15
							..	22
Cuba	Cuba	Sugar	371	..	..	22259	Novr	2
			922	30	4	61267	..	..

ulation -

ed - 9 -
d - 3 -
- 2672 -
$34500 =
$61267 =

Cienfuegos, Cuba, December 31st 1867.

Adolph F. Cavada
U. S. Consular Agt.

United States Consulate at ....., from the ..... to the .....

Owners.	Masters.	INWARD. Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	CARGOES. Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Desc

Enclosure with
Despatch No 39

Arrivals & Departures

Cienfuegos.

1st-91

No 1

Statistical

Dec. 31st 1867

FORM No. 14.
Quarterly Returns of Arrivals &c.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at General

No.	DATE. 1867 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where
30				Fanita	958					In Port			
30				Ocean Home	30730					New York			
32				Havana	38607					"			
35				Phila	6723					Mobile			
37				John Griffin	347 93					New York			
05				Fanny Lincoln	370 88					Baltimore			
14				J. Maguire	348 45					" "			
19				Croton	110 43					Cabarien			
21				Liberty	~~6428 53~~ 5748 86		18			New Orleans			
22	Oct	1	Stmr	Morro Castle	1681	New York	64	New York	New York	New York	M. L. Ward	R. Adams	
23	"	2	Schr	Lautaro	307 4	Key West	64	Dorthboy	Key West	Key West	J. Parthum	A. Roberts	
24	"	2	Sloop	Lyman Dudley	27 41	"	59	Noank	"	"	A. Minar	J. Deaund	
25	"	5	Bark	Louis T. Stocker	349 12	S. Morena	65	Portland	Portland	New York	E. Ingraham	J. T. Dibber	
26	"	7	Brig	Poinsett	315 97	"	64	Stonebunk	Boston	Boston	W. Kineman	J. Anderson	
27	"	8	Schr	Nellie Starr	222 95	Ellsworth	66	Portland	Portland	Laguna	E. Starr	J. Island	
28	"	8	Brig	Hyperion	306 38	Portland	64	Medbrook	New York	Baltimore	W. Lewis	J. Simonton	
29	"	10	Stmr	H. Hudson	526 -	Phila	Dot of U. S.		Phila	Phila	P. M. S. S. Co	J. Howes	
30	"	10	Brig	S. P. Brown	149 48	Newport	50	Orland	Newport	Wilmington	Shellmire	E. Stoned	
31	"	10	Stmr	Columbia	127 38	New York	64	Brooklyn	New York	New York	M. L. Ward	D. Barton	
32	"	11	"	Juniata	1215 -	New Orleans	Dot of U. S.		Phila	Phila	P. M. S. S. Co	P. Hoxie	
33	"	11	"	Star of Union	1075 -	Phila	65	Phila	"	New Orleans	"	J. Crokey	
34	"	13	Ship	Caravan	1451 06	Cardiff	55	Bath	New York	Mobile	H. Bostan	S. Macdock	
35	"	13	Stmr	Gov. Marvin	445 70	Key West	Dot of U. S.		"	Key West	J. L. Fish	J. M. Kay	
36	"	13	"	Liberty	1229 53	New Orleans	64	Phila	Baltimore	Baltimore	G. Brown	J. Dalv	
37	"	15	Brig	Wm. H. Parks	173 96	Phila	51	Portland	Phila	Phila	R. Gregg	C. Kunamus	
38	"	15	Bark	Cuba	473 43	New York	66	Franklin	New York	New York	J. C. Ward	J. Sunderberg	
39	"	15	Stmr	Raleigh	868 56	New Orleans	66	Brooklyn	"	"	M. & S. S. Co	C. Marchman	
40	"	16	"	Eagle	1381 91	New York	64	New York	"	"	M. L. Ward	M. Greene	
41	"	16	Brig	Lizzie Haughton	404 76	Portland	65	Pembroke	Portland	Mobile	J. Dandale	E. Morton	
	"	16	"	Achilles	336 97	S. Morena	64	Westbrook	"	Portland	N. Ross	J. Chestrup	
43	"	16	Schr	Emma Anna	128 64	Newport	61	Stockton	Newport	Charleston	H. Buell	A. S. Chase	
44	"	17	Brig	S. V. Merrick	284 54	Key West	63	Phila	Phila	New York	M. L. Merrick	H. Morton	
445	"	17	"	Caroline E. Kelly	237 96	Portland	51	Frankfort	Portland	S. Morena	E. Knapp	W. Cole	
46	"	18	Sloop	General G. King	31 30	Key West	53	Noank	Key West	Key West	J. Fogarty	J. Fogarty	
47	"	21	Stmr	Cuba	1075 16	Baltimore	Dot of U. S.		Baltimore	New Orleans	J. C. Rich	J. Lickhardt	
48	"	21	"	Stars & Stripes	484 -	Phila	"	"	Phila	Phila	J. Watson	J. Holmes	
49	"	22	"	Morro Castle	1681 -	New York	64	New York	New York	New York	M. L. Ward	R. Adams	
450	"	22	"	Star of Union	1075 -	New Orleans	65	Phila	Phila	Phila	P. M. S. S. Co	J. Morkey	
51	"	22	Ship	Sorrento	1585 54	Cardiff	63	Stonebunk	New York	Savannah	H. & Wilson	H. Wilson	
52	"	23	Schr	T. J. Frazier	109 05	Mobile	59	Baltimore	Charleston	New Orleans	T. Wells	T. Wells	
53	"	23	Sloop	Montezuma	30 75	Key West	52	Noank	Groton	Key West	W. Allen	H. Allen	
54	"	23	Schr	King of Street	39 74	"	47	Waterford	Key West	"	J. Henry	J. Henry	
455	"	24	Brig	Uncle Jerry	412 30	Ellsworth	57	Westbrook	Portland	Mobile	J. Wendon	H. Morton	
56	"	24	Schr	Anna	58 67	Pensacola	Dot of U. S.		New Orleans	Pensacola	J. Whitmore	J. Whitmore	
57	"	25	Bark	St. Clair	345 29	New York	65	Port Huron	Boston	Tlacotalpam	W. P. Dolles	W. Dolles	
					21523 93								

NOTE.—This form is to be observed by all Consula

[FORM No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

...al
..., at Havana, from the 1st October to the 31st December 1867

CARGOES.

INWARD.					OUTWARD.					
Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month. Day.
				Sugar Mds Boxes	Mds	Cigars Tobacco Mille Bales				
			$1970700	655 56428	1850	6119 11015			$1907971.44	
Box shooks & lumber		" 9000	. .		.	. .			. . .	In Port
Fine Fish		" 500	. .		.	. .	Ballast		. . . .	Dec 30
General		" 12000	. .		.	. .			. . .	In Port
" &		" 8200	. .		.	. .	Fruit &c		3.30825	Dec 31
Lumber & Resin		" 7600	. .		.	. .			. . .	In Port
Fine Fish		" 500	. .		.	. .	Ballast		. . . .	Dec 30
General		" 9500	. .		.	. .			. . .	In Port
"		" 15000	. .		.	. .	Intransit		. . . .	Dec 30
& Hemcock		" 2500	. .		.	. .	" "		. . . .	" 30
Ind Cattle		" 4000	. .		.	. .			. . .	In Port
Cattle		" 4000	. .		.	. .			. . .	" "
Intransit		" . .	. .		.	108 10			11.01344	Dec 31
			$2.048500	655 56428	1850	6227 11025	Sundries		$1915.29313	

United States Consulate General
Havana December 31st 1867
A. R. de La Montine
U. S. Vice Consul General

per J. Adgamyer
Secretary

...l Consular Officers, and sent quarterly to the Department of State.

....., U. S. Consul.

Enclosure No 1

[FORM No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

....., from the ..... to the .....

CARGOES.

INWARD.				OUTWARD.					
e manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	DATE OF DEPART Month.

Arrival and Departures
of American vessels
at Havana from
October 1st to Dec 31st 1867

U. S. Consulate General
Havana

1st Dr
H. R. de La Cuntrie
U. S. Vice Consul General

Stores

Spanish Dominions

and sent quarterly to the Department of State.

....., U. S. Consul.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate, at General

DATE. 1867 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced
				2151303								
Oct	25	Stmr	Gov Marvin	445 70	Key West	Dot of U.S.	New York	Key West	J.D. Fish	J.M. Kay		
"	26	Bark	Philena	407 73	Portland	56	Pembroke	Portland	New York	J. Winslow	A. Davis	
"	26	Stmr	Juniata	1215 -	Phila	Dot of U.S.	Phila	New Orleans	P.M.S.S.Co	P.P. Hoxie		
"	27	Brig	Hancock	324 54	Boston	55	Sullivan	Boston	Mobile	D. Emery	E. Gibbs	
"	27	Stmr	Richard Hill	159 78	Pensacola	61	Brandywine	Brooklyn	New York	J. Foster	L.M. Sumner	
"	29	Ship	E. Hamilton	854 43	Cardiff	47	Portsmouth	New York	Savannah	J. Atkins	Wm White	
"	29	Schr	Nicanor	112 60	Newport	44	Castine	Newport	Charleston	Munnard	E.T. Whaley	
"	29	"	Joseph Seger	187 71	Boston	66	Stockton	Stockton	Pensacola	A. Seger	A Seger	
"	30	Stmr	Columbia	1271 33	New York	64	New York	New York	New York	M. Ward	E. Barton	
"	30	"	Rapidan	868 54	New Orleans	65	"	"	"	P.M.S.S.Co	W Eaton	
"	30	Schr	Belle of Cape	38 40	Key West	54	Providence	Key West	Key West	J. Padilla	P. Tomea	
"	30	Brig	Faustina	268 50	Stockton	57	Stockton	Stockton	Pensacola	D. Partridge	B. Partridge	
"	31	Stmr	Gov Marvin	445 70	Key West	61	New York	New York	Key West	J.D. Fish	J.M. Kay	
"	31	Brig	B. Delano	195 40	Norfolk	55	Newburgh	Norfolk	In Port	G.W. Staples	G.W. Staples	
"	31	Stmr	Fah. Kell	601 17	Vera Cruz	Dot of U.S.	New York	New York	A. Waydell	W Livingston		
Nov	1	"	Wilmington	737 36	New York	65	Wilmington	"	Vera Cruz	J. Williams	J.D. Coll	
"	1	"	Cuba	1075 -	New Orleans	Dot of U.S.	Baltimore	Baltimore	Baltimore	G.W. Brown	J. Burkhardt	
"	2	Brig	Mount Covell	234 49	St George	57	Lubec	Portland	New York	E. Kinney	A Davis	
"	2	Sloop	W.H. Curtis	93 0	Key West	Not stated		Key West	Key West	J. Cervera	J. Cervera	
"	6	Stmr	Eagle	1381 91	New York	64	New York	New York	New York	M. Ward	W.R. Greene E. Barton	
"	7	"	Georgia	690 80	Vera Cruz	Dot of U.S.		"	"	J. Garner	J Beaken	
"	7	"	Liberty	1229 33	Baltimore	64	Phila	Baltimore	New Orleans	G. Brown	T. Dain	
"	7	Schr	J.G. Thipple	87 91	Pensacola	49	Somerset	New Orleans	Ruetan	J. Hawthorn	J. Hawthorn	
"	8	Stmr	Sultan Star	458 70	Key West	Dot of U.S.		"	Key West	W.R. Bell	G. Baker	
"	9	Brig	H.C. Brooks	162 80	Bristol	54	Columbia	Fall River	Savannah	Winsday	J. Mc Lane	
"	9	Stmr	Juniata	1215 -	New Orleans	Dot of U.S.	Phila	Phila	P.M.S.S.Co	G. Morse		
"	10	"	Star of Union	1075 -	Phila	65	Phila	"	New Orleans	"	J. Corkery	
84	"	10	Brig	Harry Lorden	341 61	New York	66	Gloucester	"	Savannah	Mollins	W Mollins
485	"	11	Schr	Anna A Holton	136 43	"	"	Wilmington	New York	New York	J. Peterson	U.E. Lank
86	"	12	"	Kantaro	307 4	Key West	64	Dorchday	Key West	Key West	J. Lacham	A Roberts
87	"	12	"	Cecilia	355 2	Mobile	64	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	S. Perre	R. Scott
88	"	12	Stmr	Gov Marvin	445 70	Key West	Dot of U.S.	New York	Key West	J.D. Fish	J.M. Kay	
89	"	12	"	Morro Castle	168 1 -	New York	64	New York	"	New York	M.S. Ward	R Adams
490	"	14	Brig	Caroline E. Kelly	237 96	S. Morena	51	Frankfort	Portland	"	C.P. Knapp	W Doull
91	"	14	Stmr	Raleigh	868 56	New Orleans	66	Brooklyn	New York	"	A.M.S.S.Co	C. Marchman
92	"	14	Schr	Gem	94 56	New York	61	Dulls Ferry	"	Mobile	R.C. Wilton	R.C. Wilton
93	"	15	"	Lyman Dudley	274 1	Key West	59	Noank	Key West	Key West	J. Simas	J. Simas 2
94	"	15	"	Walt. Clayton	409 7	"	Dot of U.S.	St Marks	Tampico	A.H. Allison	L. Ledge	
495	"	17	Stmr	Wilmington	737 26	Vera Cruz	65	Wilmington	New York	New York	G. Williams	J. Cole
96	"	18	"	Liberty	1229 53	New Orleans	64	Phila	Baltimore	Baltimore	G. Brown	T. Dain
96½	"	19	"	Stars & Stripes	484 -	Phila	Dot of U.S.	Phila	Phila	Phila	E. Watson	J. Holmes
97	"	20	"	Columbia	1271 38	New York	57	New York	New York	New York	M. Ward	E Barton
98	"	20	Schr	Minerva	111 80	Bristol	49	Fall River	Fall River	Boston	J. Hollins	J. Hollins
99	"	20	Sloop	Nevada	300 1	Key West	66	New London	Mystic	Key West	W. Hoffman	W. Hoffman
500	"	21	Schr	Mary E. Long	242 28	Boston	65	Deep River	Boston	Savannah	M.E. Long	W.W. Hardy
				4576448								

NOTE.—This form is to be observed by all Consular C

[Form No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

Havana, from the 1st October to the 31st December 1867

CARGOES.

INWARD.

Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
					Sugar Hhds	Boxes	Molasses Hhds	Cigars White	Tobacco Bales						
				$1485300	637	45044	1850	5325	10327	Sundries		$15.92.856.40		
		Lumber	"	3500	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
		Live Fish	"	500	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	Dec	13
		General mails &c	"	50000	.	774	.	308	195	Fruit & sundries	"	3601750	"	14
		"	"	12000	.	1120	.	.	.	Fruit	"	1975494	"	12
		"	"	15000	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	"	28
		"	"	12000	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
		Live Fish	"	500	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	Dec	14
		Lumber	"	3500	.	.	.	.	.	"		. . .	"	27
		Cattle	"	4000	.	.	.	.	.	"		. . .	"	12
		Lumber	"	6000	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
		Ballast	"	. . .	.	1567	.	3	.	pimt stones	"	3673734	Dec	21
		In transit	"	. . .	.	886	.	.	89	Sundries	"	1827053	"	14
		Lumber	"	2000	.	.	.	.	.	Fruit	"	25301	"	14
		Potatoes & Onions	"	5000	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	"	19
		hoops & produce	"	7000	.	.	.	.	.	"		. . .	"	28
		Machinery & potatoes		20000	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
		Ballast	"	. . .	.	1442	.	.	.			493966	Dec	19
		Lumber	"	4000	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
		P.P. Lumber	"	3500	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	"	"
		Ballast	"	. . .	.	.	.	.	.	Sold		. . .	Dec	24
		General	"	15000	.	.	.	32	.	Fruit & sundries	"	144850	"	16
		"	"	10000	.	1131	.	3	142	Fruit &c	"	2541390	"	18
		Flour Hay & turpentine	"	8000	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
		General	"	25000	.	1069	.	15	21	Sundries	"	2487570	Dec	21
		"	"	60000	.	1037	.	221	112	Fruit & sundries	"	3542755	"	21
		Cattle	"	4000	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	"	19
		General	"	9000	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
		Lumber	"	4500	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	"	"
		Corporage	"	5000	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	"	"
		Live Fish	"	500	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	Dec	22
		General	"	7000	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
		"	"	2000	.	423	.	.	2			999440	Dec	21
		"	"	20000	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
		"	"	16000	18	1044	.	25	.	Fruit & sundries	"	2470020	Dec	23
		Live Fish	"	500	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
		" "	"	500	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast		. . .	Dec	24
		P.P. Lumber	"	3400	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
		Flour	"	5000	.	.	.	10	.	Fruit	"	64864	Dec	24
		General	"	100000	.	783	.	71	127	" &c	"	2440328	"	28
		P.P. Lumber	"	4500	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
		Shooks & hoops	"	12000	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	"	"
		General	"	9600	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	"	"
		"	"	8000	.	.	.	105	.	Fruit & sundries	"	396619	Dec	24
		Potatoes	"	7500	.	.	.	.	.			. . .	In Port	
		In transit	"	. . .	.	882	.	.	.			1826650	Dec	28
				$2970700	655	56428	1850	6119	11015	Sundries		$19907971.44		

Consular Officers, and sent quarterly to the Department of State.

, U. S. Consul.

29

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at Gue

No.	Date. 18 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced.
								VESSELS.					
					594525								
590	Dec	26	Brig	Proteus	392 48	Wiscasset	57	Buckspirt	Portland	In Port	C Rhoades	J. McElroy	
91	"	26	Schr	E.M. Waller	267	Key West	66	Boston	Stonington	Key West	P.K. Tabens	J. Hamilton	
92	"	27	"	David Babcock	251 94	New York	63	Stockton	Stockton	In Port	M. Colcord	M. Colcord	
93	"	27	Stmr	Coquette	221 83	"	67	Wilmington	New York	New York	J. Woodward	G. Truman	
94	"	24	Schr	Fanny K Shaw	296 68	Wilmington	66	Wareboro	Thomaston	In Port	Wm Fish	C. Shaw	
595	"	28	Sloop	J. Sawyer	20 16	Key West	38	Stamford	Conn	Key West	R. Graham	R. Graham	
96	"	29	Schr	Ida Richardson	178 84	New York	66	Canton	New York	In Port	G. Dezell	G. Dezell	
97	"	30	Stmr	Juniata	1215	Phila	Dot of U.S.	Phila	New Orleans	Wm & R	P. Hoge		
98	"	30	"	Star of Union	1075	New Orleans	65	Phila	"	Phila	"	H Cooksey	
99	"	30	"	Southern Star	445 71	Key West	Dot of U.S.	New Orleans	In Port	W. Robson	G. Dodson		
600	"	30	"	Star of Marion	445 70	"	"	"	"	New York	"	J.L. Fish	Jill Kay
601	"	31	"	Sea Bird	189 95	New Orleans	60	Brooklyn	"	New York	H.S.S.L.	J. Morton	
					942 3941								

NOTE.—This form is to be observed by all Consular Officers, a

[Form No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

Havana, from the 1st of October to the 31st December 1867

CARGOES.

INWARD.					OUTWARD.										
Produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.		Where manufactured.		Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
					Sugar Hhds	Boxes	Molasses Hhds	Cigars Tobacco Mills	Bales						
Previously Reported													
"	"												
"	"					1834			198			4027121	Nov	1
"	"					2095						4421685	Oct	1
"	"						38					106533	"	1
"	"					2075						4678394	"	1
"	"					2000						44556	"	5
"	"					1000						2204168	"	9
"	"									Ballast			"	9
"	"							103	30	Fruit & sundries		508817	"	1
General, mails &c			50000			784		353	828	" jelly &c		5087319	"	5
Live Fish			500							Ballast			"	5
" "			500							Sundries		10265	"	4
In transit				511								1439268	"	5
" "							420					1205086	"	7
Lumber			6000							Ballast			"	24
" shooks &c			9500			1000						2123414	"	24
General			26000			723		101	157	Fruit &c		2605766	"	12
Potatoes Onions &c			5000							Fruit		35730	"	23
General mails &c			50000			600		353	658	" &c		4505747	"	12
"			25000			608				" &c		1486862	"	12
"			15000			421		18	1	" &c		1137407	"	12
Coal			8000							Ballast			Nov	27
Cattle			4800							"			Oct	16
General			18000			1961		35		Fruit &c		4811313	"	15
Hhds & Lumber			2500				311					958526	Nov	2
General &c			28500	42	1201			11	48	Effects Fruit &c		3855045	"	26
Hams & Lard			3000					21				7011	Oct	16
General mails &c			50000			790		550	1250			6865159	"	19
Hhds & Box shooks			8000							Ballast			Nov	11
In transit							482					1402177	Oct	16
Potatoes & Onions			8000							Fruit		444186	"	30
Machinery hoops &c			30000			1580			221			3879821	Nov	8
Shooks &c			8000							Ballast			Oct	26
Live Fish			500							Sundries		5952	"	22
General			12000			700		3	10	Fruit jelly &c		2338835	"	22
"			26000			1239		34	165	Fruit &c		3458272	"	26
"			50000			847		250	1567	Fruit &c		7937780	"	26
"			10000			265			40			852807	"	23
Coal			10000							Ballast			Nov	30
Lumber			2000				210					522 34	"	9
Live Fish			500							Ballast			Oct	26
" "			500			1				Sundries		6858	"	26
Lumber			6250							Ballast			Nov	12
"			1500			20				Fruit		79812	"	9
In transit										Ballast			"	26
			485550	553	21744		1461	1858	5173	Fruit & sundries		7713725		

Officers, and sent quarterly to the Department of State.

....., U. S. Consul.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at

No.	Date 18 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where proceeded.
						VESSELS.							
					4576448								
1	Nov	21	Brig	Eva A Johnson	245	35 Machias	67	Harrington	Harrington	New York	N Johnson	N Johnson	
2	"	22	Stmr	Cuba	1075	18 Baltimore	Dot of U. S.		Baltimore	New Orleans	G Brown	J Dukehart	
3	"	22	Sch	Star of Union	1075	- New Orleans	65	Phila	Phila	Phila	P & H & Co	T Cooksey	
4	"	23	"	Gov Marvin	445	70 Key West	Dot of U. S.		Key West	Key West	J C Fish	J M Kay	
5	"	23	"	Jah. Hee	60	17 New York	"	"	New York	Vera Cruz	J Mayall	W Gregory	
6	"	23	Schr	Island Belle	110	12 Pensacola	54	Jefferson	New Orleans	Cedar Keys	W. Parsons	W. Parsons	
7	"	23	"	J.M. Haller	263	Key West	66	Boston	Noank	Key West	D.K. Salong	J Franklin	
8	"	24	Brig	Alice Lee	291	20 Boston	54	Brandywine	Wilmington	Phila	Wharton & Co	J. Herring	
9	"	24	Schr	Challenge	135	39 New York	67	New York	New York	New York	G Howland	A Low	
10	"	25	Brig	Thos Evans	301	10 "	60	C. Elizabeth	Portland	"	A Pettingell	N. Cupid	
11	"	25	"	Havana	386	07 "	66	Sullivan	New York	"	J.E. Ward	S. Dennis	
12	"	26	Stmr	Rapidan	868	56 New Orleans	65	New York	"	New York	P & H & Co	W.H. Eaton	
13	"	26	Bark	Forastere	331	01 St John N.B.	54	Searsport	Searsport	Phila	J. Blanchard	J. Blanchard	
14	"	26	Sloop	G.G. King	31	30 Key West	53	Noank	Key West	Key West	J Fogarty	J Fogarty	
15	"	26	Schr	Chs Kelsey	232	04 Portland	55	Augusta	Boston	Pensacola	A Lincoln	T Hosley	
16	"	26	Stmr	South Star	458	71 Key West	Dot of U. S.	New Orleans	Key West	W.H. Dell	G.W. Decker		
17	"	26	Bark	Brunswick	501	77 Cardiff	65	Westbrook	Portland	In Port	G. Wallace	A. Minott	
18	"	27	Stmr	Juniata	1215	- Phila	Dot of U. S.	Phila	New Orleans	P & H & Co	P. Foxie		
19	"	27	Ship	S Chapman	1088	30 Cardiff	55	Thomaston	New York	In Port	J. Atkins	G Morton	
20	"	27	Schr	Phia	692	3 Mobile	65	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	W. Otis	W.C. Ward	
21	"	27	Stmr	Eagle	1381	91 New York	64	New York	New York	New York	H Ward	W Deane	
22	"	28	Schr	Florida	62	62 Pensacola	Dot of U. S.	New Orleans	Mobile	L & W Pike	S. Adams		
23	"	28	"	J.E. Mesurey	244	89 St John	66	Waldoboro	Boston	Savannah	J Conant	J Henderson	
24	"	29	"	Thos Jefferson	125	16 New York	50	Baltimore	Westport	Bedford	New York	G Chase	G Chase
25	"	29	Bk	John Griffin	349	03 "	not stated		New York	"	J.G Ward	W Conney	
26	Nov	29	Schr	Alice J Grace	267	25 St John	66	Waldoboro	Boston	Savannah	J Conant	A Gilchrist	
27	Dec	1	"	Wm L. Lynn	77	98 Mobile	47	Dorchester	Baltimore	Mobile	D Conway	D. Conway	
28	"	1	"	Josiah Whitehouse	263	33 St John	64	Waldoboro	Boston	Savannah	R. Jones	R Jones	
29	"	2	"	Josiah Whitehouse	263	33 St John	64	Waldoboro	Boston	Savannah	R. Jones	R Jones	
30	"	3	Stmr	Mount Vernon	617	10 Vera Cruz	Dot of U. S		Newport	New York	H Dow	H Dow	
31	"	3	"	Gov Marvin	445	70 Key West	"	"	New York	Key West	J. C Fish	J M Kay	
32	"	3	Sloop	Montezuma	307	5 "	52	Noank	Groton	"	W Allen	H Allen	
33	"	4	Stmr	Morro Castle	1681	- New York	64	New York	New York	New York	H Ward	H Adams	
34	"	4	"	Cuba	1075	18 New Orleans	Dot of U. S.		Baltimore	Baltimore	G Brown	J Dukehart	
35	"	5	Bark	Anna Walsh	575	62 Cardiff	64	Lincolnville	New York	In Port	J Coombs	J Coombs	
36	"	6	Stmr	Dennille	1486	26 New York	Dot of U. S.		"	New Orleans	H. Singston	J Baker	
37	"	6	Schr	Belle of Cape	38	40 Key West	54	Providence	Key West	Key West	J.M. Arteaga	P Gomez	
38	"	7	"	Hautaro	307	4 "	64	Boothbay	"	"	J Latham	A Roberts	
39	"	9	Sloop	J. Sawyer	20	26 "	38	Hartford	Noank	"	D Ashley	R Latham	
40	"	9	Stmr	Juniata	1215	- New Orleans	Dot of U. S		Phila	Phila	H.M. S. & Co	P. & Foxie	
41	"	9	"	Liberty	1229	53 Baltimore	63	Phila	Baltimore	New Orleans	G Brown	J Dair	
42	"	9	Brig	Kennebec	266	16 Matanzas	62	Bath	Portland	Boston	G Chase	J Minot	
43	"	10	Schr	Jas A Brown	172	78 Bristol	59	Fairhaven	Fall River	In Port	John Brightman	L.P. Markle	
44	"	10	Stmr	Georgia	690	- Vera Cruz	Dot of U. S.		New York	New York	J. Williams	J. Deaken	
45	"	10	Schr	Donna Anna	128	64 Fernandina	61	Hrkton	Newport	Cardenas	H Bull	A Chase	
46	"	10	"	A.D. Scull	99	55 St John	64	Somers Pt	St Egg Harbor	In Port	H. Somers	H. Somers	
					6813465								

NOTE.—This form is to be observed by all Consular

[Form No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

at Havana, from the 1st October to the 31st December 1867

CARGOES.

INWARD.								OUTWARD.				
Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.		Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure.	
					Sugar	Molasses	Cigars Tobacco				Month.	Day.
					Hhds Boxes	Hhds	Mille Bales					
			$1106900	553 32991	1850	4225	8244			$12214458		
		Lumber	4000					Ballast			Dec	11
		General	10000	152		1142		Intransit		874190	Nov	23
		"	12000	548				"		779621	"	23
		Cattle	4000					Horses, mules, asses		5969	"	23
		Potatoes & apples	4000					In transit			"	23
		Lumber	2500					Ballast			Dec	14
		Live Fish	500					"			Nov	25
		Ice & Rice	4000					"			Dec	11
		Hard Potatoes &c	6000					Fruit &c		208547	"	2
		General	15000	1749						3635153	"	17
		"	20000	2094						4778885	"	21
		"	12000	257			8	Sundries		609582	Nov	27
		Shooks	8000					Ballast			Dec	5
		Live & salted fish	1000					"			Nov	30
		General	9600					"			Dec	10
		Cattle	4000					"			Nov	27
		Coal	3000								In Port	
		General	8500			28		Fruit & Sundries		282858	Nov	28
		Coal	6000								In Port	
		Lumber & shooks	2000	70				Fruits &c		345325	Dec	10
		General mails &c	60000	1000		513	886	"		8246675	Nov	30
		P. P. Lumber	1500					Ballast			Dec	13
		" & shooks	7500					"			"	19
		Potatoes & Cabbage	8000					Fruit &c		217427	"	10
		General	15000	2006						4326704	"	24
		Box shooks	9000					Ballast			"	14
		Lumber	1500			37	47			281333	"	24
		" shooks & nails	8500					Ballast			"	19
		Intransit				13	204			428918	"	9
		Cattle	4000					Horses		6475	"	3
		Live Fish	500					Ballast			"	4
		General mails &c	70000	14 748		234	403	Fruit &c		3617860	"	7
		"	10000	617		7	50	" & sundries		1523272	"	6
		Coal	3500								In Port	
		Hay &c	4000					Fruit		1289	Dec	6
		Salt fish & Rice	800					Sundries		15044	"	17
		Live Fish	500					Ballast			"	11
		" "	500					"			"	10
		General &c	8000					Fruit & sundries		19368	"	10
		"	10000			55		" "		205592	"	10
		Ballast		1363		98				3429887	"	11
		Hoops & produce	7500								In Port	
		Intransit		945			485			3292030	Dec	12
		P. P. Lumber	2000					Ballast			"	21
		Box Shooks	10000								In Port	
			1485300	637 45044	1850	5325	10327	6 Sundries		$15928540		

Consular Officers, and sent quarterly to the Department of State.

, U. S. Consul.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate, at Gen'l

No.	Date. 18 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced.
					6813465								
545	Dec	10	Schr	Daybreak	174 58	Ensandina	65	Stockton	Stockton	In Port	J. Loucins	Jloucins	
46	"	10	Sloop	Nevada	3001	Key West	66	New London	Mystic	Key West	W. Hyllmun	W. Hyllmun	
47	"	11	Stmr	Columbia	127 38	New York	64	Brooklyn	New York	New York	M. Ward	D Barton	
48	"	11	"	Raleigh	888 56	New Orleans	66	"	"	"	M. M. S. S. Co	C Markman	
49	"	11	Schr	D. F. Lowell	325 11	New York	66	Saco	Biddeford	Trinidad	— — —	G W Leavitt	
550	"	11	"	Wapella	243 86	"	65	Brooklyn	New York	In Port	Wm Dell	T. Hawkins	
51	"	11	"	Amory	359 93	Key West	67	Noank	Noank	Key West	J Knapp	J Knapp	
52	"	11	"	Nevada	143 19	Jamaica	43	Freeport	Freeport	Ensandina	G. Anderson	E Dayton	
53	"	11	Stmr	Snick "Star	458 71	Key West	Dot of U. S.	New Orleans	Key West	W. W. Dell	J. M. Key		
54	"	11	Brig	Selma	271 48	Machias	54	Belfast	Boston	In Port	A. A. Lobb	A Mahoney	
555	"	11	"	Clara Bown	360 99	[illegible]	64	Bayport	Freeport	Boston	C Elies	P. Brown	
56	"	12	Stmr	Fah. Hee	601 17	Vera Cruz	Dot of U. S.	New York	New York	F. Waydell	W Kinnegany		
57	"	12	Schr	Cecilia	355 2	Mobile	64	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	S. Bois	R. Scott	
58	"	12	Brig	Redwood	213 38	Newport	60	Newport	Newport	Cardenas	S Melville	S Gardner	
59	"	12	"	John Balch	139 39	"	46	Prescott	"	"	S Munro	S. Gardner	
560	"	13	Ship	Naragansett	681 06	Havre	49	Warren	New York	In Port	J. Watkins	L Hamblin	
61	"	13	Brig	Munson	264 36	Matanzas	67	Bangor	Searsport	Boston	M. Gilkey	R Gilkey	
62	"	13	Schr	Carrie Melvin	192 23	"	—	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	In Port	R G. Wells	R G. Wells	
63	"	15	Brig	Centaur	229 96	Mobile	60	Machias	New York	"	"	Z Owen	R. Moore
64	"	16	Schr	H. B. Burgess	38 40	Key West	Dot of U. S.	Key West	Boston	G. W. Carey	S. Lester		
565	"	16	Stmr	Star of Union	107 5	Phila	65	Phila	Phila	New Orleans	P. P. S. S. Co	S. Corbett	
66	"	17	"	Dunville	148 24	New York	Dot of U. S.	New York	New York	H. Livingston	S. Baker		
67	"	17	Schr	Thos J. Frazier	209 05	New Orleans	59	Baltimore	Charleston	In Port	J Wells	C. Wells	
68	"	17	Stmr	Stars & Stripes	484 -	Phila	Dot of U. S.	Phila	Phila	Phila	J Watson	J. Holmes	
69	"	18	"	Eagle	138 91	New York	64	New York	New York	New York	M. S. Ward	M R. Greene	
570	"	18	"	Gov Marvin	144 50	Key West	Dot of U. S.	Key West	Key West	J. D. Fish	J. M Key		
71	"	19	Brig	Minna Staub	329 43	Baltimore	63	Cumberland	Portland	In Port	E. G. Hunt	D. Shue	
72	"	20	Schr	Central America	25 54	Pensacola	62	Richmond	Saunton	"	"	A. B. Chase	C. Williams
73	"	20	"	Vesta	228 21	Portland	67	Freeport	Freeport	"	"	C Bliss	C Waite
74	"	20	Sloop	Montezuma	30 76	Key West	52	Noank	Groton	Key West	W. Allen	Z. Allen	
575	"	20	Brig	H. M. Rowley	390 50	New York	67	Port Jefferson	New York	In Port	S. Rowley	S. Rowley	
76	"	20	Stmr	Chas Dames	129 95	"	60	Brooklyn	"	New Orleans	A. C. P. S. Co	S. Morton	
77	"	21	Schr	Emma Rich	40 82	Boston	64	Chelsea	Boston	In Port	H Rich	R. Lewis	
78	"	21	Stmr	Liberty	129 53	New Orleans	63	Phila	Baltimore	Baltimore	J. Dunn	J. Pairo	
79	"	21	Sloop	Hyman Dudley	27 40	Key West	59	Noank	Key West	In Port	J. Innes	J. Innes	
580	"	22	Schr	King of Pirates	39 74	"	47	Waterford	"	Key West	J. Crow	J. Curry	
81	"	22	"	Lottie	265 91	Jacksonville	60	Cutler	Portland	In Port	A. Hearer	E. P. Hendley	
82	"	24	Stmr	Capidan	888 50	New Orleans	65	New York	New York	New York	P. P. S. S. Co	W R. Eaton	
83	"	24	"	Morro Castle	681 -	New York	64	"	"	"	M. S. Ward	R Adams	
84	"	24	Schr	J. W. Fish	204 70	Wilmington	-	Waldboro	St George	In Port	J. Wiley	J Wiley	
585	"	24	Ship	Clara Ann	487 26	Portland	50	Bath	Bath	"	H. Haughton	C Stinson	
86	"	22	Schr	Ida Burgess	185 40	New York	67	Belfast	Belfast	"	J. Burgess	J. Burgess	
87	"	25	Stmr	Cuba	1076 18	Baltimore	Dot of U. S.	Baltimore	New Orleans	J. Brown	J. Burkhardt		
88	"	25	Schr	Vicksburg	152 30	New York	65	Bath	Bangor	In Port	J. Higgins	J. Higgins	
89	"	25	Stmr	Virginia	597 15	Vera Cruz	Dot of U. S.	New York	New York	W. Union	W Kenwood		
					8945 05								

NOTE.—This form is to be observed by all Consular Officers,

[Form No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

Havana, from the 1st October to the 31st December 1867

CARGOES.

INWARD.

Produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
				$
				1485550
		Cattle	"	4500
		Hoops Potatoes &c	"	7000
		General	"	15000
		Seed Rice	"	4000
		Lumber	"	3000
		Coal	"	5000
		Produce & hoops	"	8000
		General	"	20000
		"	"	100000
		Flour & Lard	"	18000
		Live Fish	"	300
		Lumber	"	4600
		Cattle	"	4000
		Lumber	"	4600
		In transit	"	. .
		Potatoes & Hay	"	4000
		General	"	12000
		Lumber	"	5000
		Salt Fish	"	1000
		General mdse &c	"	50000
		In transit	"	. .
		General	"	10000
		Lumber	"	1500
		Cattle	"	4000
		Hoops, potatoes &c	"	8000
		General	"	12000
		"	"	16000
		"	"	15000
		Potatoes & cabbage	"	9500
		Live Fish	"	500
		Lumber	"	1500
		Live Cattle	"	4700
		General	"	80000
		In transit	"	. .
		General	"	15000
		"	"	20000
		Live Fish	"	500
		Salted "	"	600
		5/8 Mdse	"	5000
		General	"	25000
		"	"	40000
		"	"	70000
		Produce	"	7000
		Live Fish	"	500
		General	"	15000
				$1.106900

OUTWARD.

Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure: Month.	Day.
Sugar Hhds	Mold Cigars Tobacco Hhds Boxes	Hhds Mille Bales				
553	21744	1461 1853 4 5173	Fruit &c	$ 7713725 0		
			Ballast	. . .	Oct	26
	2106			502774	Nov	2
	200	20		10597 5	Oct	26
			Ballast	. . .	Nov	7
			do	. . .	"	20
			do	. . .	Dec	4
			Fruit	49395	Nov	13
			Ballast	. . .	"	21
	440	305 802	Fruit &c	4791560	"	21
		21	" & hides	144776	Oct	30
			Sundries	9185	Nov	11
			Ballast	. . .	"	21
			do	. . .	Oct	31
				. . .	In Port	
			In transit	. . .	Nov	2
			" "	. . .	"	1
	1961	62	Fruit copper &c	50158 —	"	4
	1302			2762095	"	30
			Ballast	. . .	"	19
	592	640 741	Fruit &c	6240510	"	8
	403	41 2 201	Sundries	1558480	"	9
		92 6 18	Fruit, mdse	844070	"	8
			Ballast	. . .	"	26
			Sundries	12575	"	9
		47	"	200040	"	25
	381	28	Fruit & jelly	829858	"	11
			Fruit	14803	"	11
		4	" & sundries	19572	Dec	4
			" & "	158509	Nov	30
			"	41 —	"	14
		10	"	89132	"	21
			Ballast	. . .	"	14
	978	436 6 517	Fruit, sweet potatoes &c	6005416	"	16
342				901242	"	14
	86	30 10	Fruit &c	349920	"	15
			Ballast	. . .	Dec	13
			Sundries	4323	Nov	21
			Ballast	. . .	Dec	5
		11		28992	Nov	19
	817		Fruit & sundries	1693796	"	19
	1181	38 62	" & "	2769192	"	23
	800	643 709	" & "	5327150	"	23
			"	46995	Dec	4
			Ballast	. . .	Nov	28
			"	. . .	Dec	5
	31991.	1850 4215 3 8244	& Sundries	$ 122142458		

NAVIGAT

No. of vessels.
9
36
38
19
102

Cl

r Officers, and sent quarterly to the Department of State.

....., U. S. Consul.

No. 128.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE of the United States at the Port of Havana

VESSELS—

ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		
No. of vessels.	Where from.	No. of vessels.	Where For.	No. of vessels.	Description.	
		3	New York	3	Previously reported	.
		1	New Orleans	1	" " "	.
		2	Baltimore	2	" " "	.
9	In Port	1	Mobile	1	" " "	.
		1	Cienfuegos	1	" " "	.
		1	In Port	1	" " "	.
		22	New York	22	General, mails &c	$960
		1	Tlacotalpam	1	In transit	.
		2	Vera Cruz	2	Potatoes & Hay	8
36	New York	1	Savannah	1	General cargo	15
		1	Mobile	1	" " "	20
		2	New Orleans	2	Hay & general	6
		1	Trinidad	1	General	15
		6	In Port	6	" "	57
		32	Key West	32	Live and salt fish & Cattle	54
		1	New York	1	Machinery hoops &c	30
38	Key West	1	Tampico	1	Salt Fish	
		1	Sold	1	Ballast	.
		3	In Port	3	Live Fish Cattle	6
		6	Philadelphia	6	Flour Lard & Guil	69
		5	Baltimore	5	" " "	81
19	New Orleans	7	New York	7	" " "	60
		1	Pr Port	1	Flour hay & turpentine	6
102		102		102		$1390

Classes of vessels entered

Classes of vessels cleared

Aggregate tonnage entered

Number of invoices, wares, merchandise, &c., authenticated,

Total amount of invoices, $

...na, during the quarter ending December 31st 1867

CARGOES—

VALUE. Dollars.		OUTWARD. No. of vessels.	Sugar Hhds	Molasses Boxes	Cigars Hhds	Tobacco Mlle	Tobacco Bales	DESCRIPTION.	VALUE. Dollars.	Cents.
. .	3	.	6004	.	.	.	198	Fruit &c &c	131272	-
. .	1	.	.	.	.	103	30	" " "	5088	17
. .	1	.	3000	.	.	.	.	"	66597	68
. .	1	.	.	.	38	.	.	"	10655	33
. .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	. .	.
. .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	. .	.
960250	22	.	56	18854	.	4898	7 8985	Fruit &c &c	" 8826449	4
" . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Intransit	. .	.
" 8000	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "	. .	.
" 15000	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	"	1957	2
" 20000	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	. .	.
" 6000	2	.	423	.	.	.	2	Fruit &c &c	1012329	
" 15000	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	. .	.
" 57500	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	. .	.
" 54100	32	.	1	.	.	.	.	Sundries fruit &c	80746	
" 30000	1	.	1580	.	.	.	221	"	3879821	
" 600	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	. .	.
. .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sold	. .	.
" 8500	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	. .	.
" 69500	6	.	1602	.	28	.	40	Fruit &c &c	" 0968516	
" 81000	5	18	6400	.	129	.	50	" "	" 15514201	
" 65000	7	.	1463	.	190	2	28	"	" 3552791	
" 8000	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	. .	.
1398450	102	74	38827	38	5348	95	54	&c &c	13669478	8

3 + 4 7 6 " "

United States Consul.

No. 128.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE of the United States at the Port of Hava

VESSELS— ENTERED. No. of vessels.	Where from.	CLEARED. No. of vessels.	Where For.	INWARD. No. of vessels.	Description.
102		102		102	
		2	New York	2	In transit
11	Sierra Morena	1	Portland	1	" "
		1	Boston	1	" "
		1	Saqua	1	Lumber
2	Ellsworth Me	1	Mobile	1	"
		1	Baltimore	1	" shooks &c
		1	Mobile	1	" " "
7	Portland	1	New York	1	Hoops & potatoes
		1	Pensacola	1	General
		1	Sierra Morena	1	Box shooks
		2	In Port	2	General
		5	Philadelphia	5	Sent, Hhds Lumber
11	Philadelphia	6	New Orleans	6	" " "
		1	Wilmington	1	Potatoes, onions, hoops
5	Newport	2	Charleston	2	" " "
		2	Cardenas	2	" " "
		1	Mobile	1	Coal
6	Cardiff	2	Savannah	2	"
		3	In Port	3	"
		1	New Orleans	1	Lumber
6	Mobile	4	Mobile	4	" General
		1	In Port	1	"
143		143		143	

Classes of vessels entered

Classes of vessels cleared

Aggregate tonnage entered

Number of invoices, wares, merchandise, &c., authenticated,

Total amount of invoices, $

28.

2

...vana, during the quarter ending December 31st 1867

CARGOES—

...ARD.			OUTWARD.							
	VALUE.		No. of vessels.	DESCRIPTION.					VALUE.	
	Dollars.			Sugar Hhds Tierces Boxes	Molasses Hhds	Cigars Mille	Tobacco Bales		Dollars.	Cents.
	$1.398450	102	74	3882	38	5848	$9554	do do do	$1.366.947	88
___	" . .	2	5	11	.	342	. .		" 234	05 10
___	" . .	1	.	.	482	. .			" 140	21 77
___	" . .	1	.	.	420	. .			" 120	50 86
	" 6000	1	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	.	. .
___	" 6250	1	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	. .
do	" 9500	1	.	1000	.	.	.		" 212	34 14
" ___	" 8000	1	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	.	. .
...ales	" 7000	1	.	2106	.	.	.		" 502	77 47
___	" 9600	1	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	.	. .
___	" 8000	1	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	. .
___	" 17000	2	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	.	. .
...mber &c	" 19500	6	.	42	12 311	188	405	Fruit & sundries	" 122	79 32 6
" ___	" 84500	6	.	62	1 .	98	1		" 16	85 39 1
...hogs	" 5000	1	.	.	.	.	.	Fruit	" 3	57 30
___ "	" 16000	2	.	.	.	.	.	do	" 9	38 61
___ "	" 12000	2	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	.	. .
___	" 8000	1	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	. .
___	" 15000	2	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	. .
___	" 12500	3	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	.	. .
___	" 2000	1	.	.	21 0	.	.		" 5	92 34
...al	" 7000	4	7 0	.	.	47	47	Fruit &c	" 7	41 09 1
___	" 3500	1	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	.	. .
	$1754800	143	65	5466	1803	5681	$10007	do do do	$1642	13 55

3-31

$1642135 55

$1655 64

United States Consul.

No. 128.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE of the United States at the Port of Hava

VESSELS— ENTERED. No. of vessels.	Where from.	CLEARED. No. of vessels.	Where For.	INWARD. No. of vessels.	Description.
143		143		143	
		5	New Orleans	5	General
6	Baltimore	1	In Port	1	"
		1	New York	1	Lumber
		1	Pensacola	1	"
6	Pensacola	1	Tuetan	1	"
		1	Mobile	1	"
		1	Cedar Keys	1	"
		1	In Port	1	"
		1	Mobile	1	Sea & Rice
		1	Pensacola	1	General
5	Boston	1	Savannah	1	"
		1	Philadelphia	1	"
		1	In Port	1	"
1	Stockton	1	Pensacola		Lumber
1	Norfolk	1	In Port	1	"
7	Vera Cruz	7	New York	7	Mase & Intrancit
1	Savannah	1	Fernandina	1	Lumber
1	St George	1	New York	1	"
		1	Savannah	1	Cooperage & Produce
3	Bristol	1	Boston	1	" " "
		1	In Port	1	" " "
1	Havre	1	" "	1	Machinery & Potatoes
175		170		175	

Classes of vessels entered

Classes of vessels cleared

Aggregate tonnage entered

Number of invoices, wares, merchandise, &c, authenticated.

Total amount of invoices, $

...wana ..., during the quarter ending December 31st 1867

CARGOES—

RD.			OUTWARD.							
	VALUE.		No. of vessels.	DESCRIPTION.					VALUE.	
	Dollars.	Cents.		Sugar Hhds	Molls Boxes	Boxes Hhds	Tobacco Mlle	Bales		Dollars.	Cents.
	54800		143	685	46786	1803	6681½	10007	do	1642	2135
	50000		5	.	852	.	369⁸	28	Fruit &	46	5930
	9000		1	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	.	. .
	3000		1	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	.	. .
	1500		1	.	20	.	20	.	Fruit	.	7981
	1500		1	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	.	. .
	1500		1	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	. .
	2500		1	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	. .
	4500		1	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	.	. .
	4000		1	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	.	. .
	20000		1	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	. .
	15000		1	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	. .
	4000		1	.	.	.	.	.	"	.	. .
	20000		1	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	.	. .
	4600		1	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	.	. .
	4600		1	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	.	. .
	5000		7	.	3116	.	54⁷	990	Fruit &	896	2123
	3500		1	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	.	. .
	5000		1	.	1302	.	.	.		276	2095
	8000		1	.	.	47	.	.	Sundries	2000	40
	7000		1	.	.	.	.	.	Fruit &	469	95
	7500		1	.	.	.	.	.	In Port	.	. .
	20000		1	.	.	.	.	.	" "	.	. .
	195650		175	685	55205	1850	6125½	11025		1809	3172

185

United States Consul.

No. 128.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE of the United States at the Port of Hav

VESSELS—					
ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.	
No. of vessels.	WHERE FROM.	No. of vessels.	WHERE FOR.	No. of vessels.	DESCRIPTION.
175		175		175	
		1	New York	1	Lumber
2	Machias	1	In Port	1	"
		1	Cardenas	1	"
2	Fernandina	1	In Port	1	"
		1	Philadelphia	1	Box shooks
5	St. John N.B.	3	Savannah	3	" "
		1	In Port	1	" "
		3	Boston	3	Ballast
4	Matanzas	1	In Port	1	Lumber
1	Jacksonville	1	" "	1	" "
2	Wilmington	2	" "	2	"
1	Wiscasset	1	" "	1	Box shooks &c
192		192		192	

Uni
Co

Classes of vessels entered 71 Stmrs, 6 Ships, 8 Barks, 30 Brigs, 56 Schrs,

Classes of vessels cleared 70 " , 3 " , 9 " , 27 " , 41 " ,

Aggregate tonnage entered 94239.41

Number of invoices, wares, merchandise, &c., authenticated, 789

Total amount of invoices, $

Havana, during the quarter ending December 31st 1867

CARGOES—

INWARD.			OUTWARD.							
	Value.		No. of vessels.	Description.					Value.	
	Dollars.			Sugar Hhds	Boxes	Molls Hhds	Liquors Mills	Tobacco Bales	Dollars.	Cents.
—	$ 956500	175	685	52056		1850	6125/8	11025	$ 1809317	26
—	" 4000	1	.	.	.	.	.	. Ballast	.	.
—	" 6000	1	.	.	.	.	.	. In Port	.	.
—	" 2000	1	.	.	.	.	.	. Ballast	.	.
—	" 3500	1	.	.	.	.	.	. In Port	.	.
—	" 8000	1	.	.	.	.	.	. Ballast	.	.
—	" 25000	3	.	.	.	.	.	. "	.	.
—	" 10000	1	.	.	.	.	.	. In Port	.	.
—	. .	3	.	4372	.	101 5/8	.	.	. 105975	87
—	" 4000	1	.	.	.	.	.	. In Port	.	.
—	" 3400	1	.	.	.	.	.	. " "	.	.
—	" 12100	2	.	.	.	.	.	. " "	.	.
—	" 9000	1	.	.	.	.	.	. " "	.	.
	$ 2.043500	192	655	36428		1850	622 7/8	11025	Sundries $ 1915293	13

United States Consulate General
Havana December 31st 1867
H. K. de La Mainie.—
U. S. Vice Consul General

Ships, 12 Steps = 183 and one Port = 192
" , 11 " = 161 " 31 " " = 192

United States Consul.

Enclosure No 2

U. S.

Navigation & Commerce

at the port of

Havana. Cuba.

for the quarter ending

December 31st 1867

H R. de La Rientrie

U. S Vice Consul Genl

Statistical

Ships of Nigels entered: Rising H; Schooners H; Sch Park 1;
" cleared: do H; do 1; do H;
Barques " entered: 1853 Tons

Navigation and Commerce

of the United States, at the port of Nuevitas, during the quarter ending 31 Dec.ber 1868.

Vessels.

Entered		Cleared	
No.	Where from	No.	Where for
1	In Port	1	New York
5	New York	3	New York
2	Jacksonville		
1	Philadelphia	1	Philadelphia
		4	In Port
9		9	

Cargoes.

Inward

No.	Description	Value
1		
4	General cargo	$74.000.00
1	Machinery	50.000.00
2	Lumber	7.000.00
1	Cargoes	7000.00
9		$138.000.00

Outward

No.	Description	Value
4	1255 Hhds muscovado Sugar 23 Bbls do 3 Hhds melado 198 do molasses 1 tierce do 1 Hhd Honey 53 tierces do 18 Bbls do 286 tons fustic wood 8 Bales cattle hair 108 logs cedar 28750 ft 81 bales tobacco leaf 12 Bales guano leaf	$93585.28
1	Invoice not entered	
4	In Port	
9		$93.585.28

Classes of Vessels entered: Brigs 4; Schooners 4; In Port 1;
" " cleared: do 4; do 1; do 4;
Aggregate tonnage entered: 1853 50/95 tons.

Ramon Ponce
U.S. Consular Agent ad interim

4th Quarter 1864

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at

No.	Date. 1864 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where p
			VESSELS.										
1	In port		Brig	Tilly M		In port	"	"	"	New York	"	"	
2	October	14	"	Rocky Glen	262	New York	1866	Robbinston Me	New York	"	"	Wm H Cook	J Wallace	Ar
3	Novemb	16	Schr	Wanata	229	"	"	1864 Brooklyn	"	"	"	J E Hamblin and two others	J E Hamblin	"
4	"	18	Brig	Merrimac	350	"	"	1864 Pembroke	"	"	Philadelphia	J S Hamblin and two others	Wetherbee	"
5	"	21	Brig	Mariposa	298	Jacksonville	1865	Thomaston	"	"	New York	Jos Nash and 7 others	Jos Nash	"
6	Decemb	19	Schr	Koret	138	Philadelphia	1865	E Machias	"	"	In port	J Talbot and 1 other	J C Brown	"
7	"	23	Brig	General Meade	221	New York	1849	Belfast Me	Belfast Me	"	"	Rankin Libby and 4 others	J S Hamblin	"
8	"	"	Schr	Alcora	162	Jacksonville	1864	E Machias	E Machias	"	"	W M Pope and 2 others	J Talbot	"
9	"	27	"	Romance	211	New York	1864	Brooklyn	N York	"	"	M Deering and 2 others	M Deering	"

1853.37

[FORM No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

…ency at Nuevitas, from the first of October to the thirty first of December inclusive 1869

CARGOES.

INWARD.

Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
N States	N States	Assorted	"	$25000.00
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Machinery	"	50000.00
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"